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No. 212

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
December 8, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

O Lord our shepherd, how wonderful it is to be found by You. When we stray from Your Word or wander from the shelter of Your tender care, You seek us out.

There is nowhere You won't go to look for us. You who know our every thought, every desire, every decision, our every move, You have shown time and again that You will pursue us until we come back to You, our creator, redeemer, and friend.

May we be willing to be found today.

May we hear Your Words before we speak. May we know Your desires before we make our plans. May we feel Your presence before we take off on our own. And may we receive the embrace of Your love before we engage with our family, friends, colleagues, and strangers.

Wherever we are today, O God, find us, wrap us in Your tender embrace and bring us back to the fold and restore us to the life that You intend for us.

In Your merciful name, we pray.  
Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CLINE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

#### S. RES. 470

Whereas Robert "Bob" J. Dole (referred to in this preamble as "Bob Dole") was born in Russell, Kansas;

Whereas Bob Dole enlisted in the United States Army while he was a student at the University of Kansas, served in World War II, was seriously wounded attempting to save a fellow soldier during a military offensive in Italy, and was awarded 2 Purple Hearts and a Bronze Star with an Oak Cluster for his service;

Whereas Bob Dole continued his public service by serving in the Kansas State House of Representatives from 1951 to 1953, and he was then elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1961, where he served until 1969;

Whereas Bob Dole began his United States Senate career in 1969, which would last until 1996, serving during this period as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Senate Minority Leader, and Senate Majority Leader;

Whereas Bob Dole was a life-long advocate for the disabled and was instrumental in the passing of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990 and the Dole-McGovern Food for Education program;

Whereas Bob Dole was the Republican nominee for the Presidency of the United States in 1996;

Whereas Bob Dole has been recognized by several presidents for his public service, including President Reagan awarding him the Presidential Citizens Medal in 1989 and President Clinton bestowing upon him the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1997;

Whereas Bob Dole left elected office but remained in public service, serving as—

(1) National Chairman of the World War II Memorial Campaign;

(2) co-chair of the Families of Freedom Scholarship Fund for families of victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks;

(3) co-chair of the President's Commission on Care for America's Returning Wounded Warriors in 2007; and

(4) Finance Chairman of the Campaign for the National Eisenhower Memorial;

Whereas Bob Dole's bond with veterans remained unbroken, and he rarely missed an opportunity to greet veterans during their Honor Flights to the World War II Memorial, personally thanking each of them for their service; and

Whereas Bob Dole exemplified the American spirit of service and leadership: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, that—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Robert "Bob" J. Dole, former United States Senator for the State of Kansas;

(2) the Senate respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate—

(A) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of the Honorable Robert "Bob" J. Dole; and

(3) when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Robert "Bob" J. Dole.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2629. An act to establish cybercrime reporting mechanisms, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent Resolution providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the rotunda of the Capitol for the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas.

S. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF LIEUTENANT GARRETT RAMOS

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the life of Lieutenant Garrett Ramos of Sterling, Illinois. Thirty-eight-year-old Lieutenant Ramos served the Sterling Fire Department for a decade before losing his life late last week.

Late Friday night in Rock Falls, Illinois, Lieutenant Ramos responded to a call for help. As he was bravely fighting a house fire, the floor collapsed beneath him. But while Lieutenant Ramos' life was cut short, his memory will live on.

Described as an amazing individual of the highest caliber on and off duty, Lieutenant Ramos carried on his family's legacy of service when he became a firefighter, just like his father.

Lieutenant Garrett Ramos was a good man, a good firefighter, a good friend, and a good Cubs fan. But above all else, he was a son, a husband, and a father to two little children who will dearly miss him.

He was a true hero to the community he served. The community is asked to put a red light on their porch in honor of Lieutenant Garrett Ramos.

My deepest condolences to his loved ones. May they be comforted by his memory.

#### RECOGNIZING MAYOR ANTHONY WILLIAMS

(Mr. ARRINGTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate my friend, Mayor Anthony Williams, on 20 years of excellence in public service to the Key City, Abilene, Texas.

Mayor Williams has grown up, received his education, and raised his family in the Key City community his entire life. Anthony has dedicated his

life to public service and has had a tremendous impact on the community that he dearly loves.

Mayor Williams' record reflects that he believes that a thriving community stems from a free and responsible citizenry, strong faith and families, and a growing economy.

A big country, west Texas thank you, Mr. Speaker, to his wife, Lynette, and their four children for their sacrifice for giving him the leeway to spend time in the community and make Abilene a better place to live for all of us.

I thank Mayor Williams for being a great friend, brother in Christ, and partner in our public service venture for liberty and prosperity for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Anthony. God bless him and his family. And go West Texas.

#### CELEBRATING FRED GRAY'S 91ST BIRTHDAY

(Ms. SEWELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a true American hero and one of our Nation's most distinguished civil rights lawyers, Attorney Fred Gray, Sr., as he celebrates his 91st birthday on December 14, 2021.

A native of Alabama's Seventh Congressional District, Attorney Gray was born in Montgomery, Alabama, and came of age during the height of the Jim Crow segregation era.

One of Alabama's first Black lawyers, he successfully litigated groundbreaking civil rights cases, representing the likes of Rosa Parks, Claudette Colvin, Reverend Martin Luther King, and even our own John Lewis and those protesters who dared to march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge. His trailblazing work dared this Nation to live up to its highest ideals, leading to the desegregation of the University of Alabama, Auburn University, and Alabama's public schools.

Attorney Gray's long and accomplished career fought back against injustice wherever it existed. To paraphrase one of his clients, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Attorney Gray was a drum major for justice, peace, and righteousness.

As we celebrate another year of Attorney Gray's life, it is my hope that President Biden will strongly consider awarding him our Nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. There is no one more deserving. Let's give him his flowers as he lives.

#### PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this week, we pay tribute to the lives lost on December 7, 1941.

Eighty years ago, Japan launched a surprise sneak attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The attack on Pearl Harbor took well over 2,000 military and civilian lives.

This unprovoked act of war served as a rallying cry for all Americans to stand up for their brothers and sisters in the name of freedom, liberty, and security.

In my home district, a local treasure, Lou Conter, one of the last two living survivors of the USS Arizona, resides in Grass Valley. We could not be more proud of Mr. Conter and what he fought for. It is my honor to be his Representative.

This last September, Lou turned 100 years old. He is still full of vigor, verve, and a smile for everybody. He is truly a pleasure to be around.

Lou's efforts and our eventual triumph as a country over the evil at Pearl Harbor and all through World War II is proof of the unbounded determination of people like Lou and of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize today the lives lost at Pearl Harbor and salute all who served to ensure the safety then and now of all of our families in this great country.

#### HONORING BASEBALL HALL OF FAMER MINNIE MINOSO

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, in 1954, I was stricken with polio. In 1955, not quite 6 years of age, I went to a baseball game in a segregated Memphis, Tennessee. I had crutches, a White Sox cap, and a White Sox T-shirt. A player gave me a baseball, a White player.

I went to my dad and told him about it, and we went down to thank him. He said: Don't thank me. Thank that player over there, No. 9.

He was the blackest player in the stadium in the first integrated game in Memphis, Minnie Minoso.

Minoso didn't feel comfortable giving a baseball to a White boy in Memphis in 1955 at the exhibition game. That lucky moment for me gave me a hero and an angel who stayed with me all my life.

Later in 1960, when he came to Memphis, we visited not at the Peabody where the White players were but at the Lorraine Hotel where the Black players stayed. He was a nine-time all-star baseball player in the segregated Lorraine Hotel.

We maintained our friendship over the years.

This is a picture of me giving him a certificate in Comiskey Park, where he played seven decades, the most decades of anybody playing professional ball.

In this picture, we were in Memphis at the Civil Rights Baseball Game.

One of the first things I did when I was a Congressman was to introduce a resolution to honor the Negro League

Baseball Hall of Fame in Kansas City. In it, I said that Minnie Minoso would have been in the Hall of Fame but for segregation and spending years in the Pacific Coast League and the Negro Leagues when he should have been in the major leagues. It was killed in the Senate by Jim Bunning, a Senator who was also a Hall of Famer.

On Sunday, Minnie Minoso was voted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

I took Minnie to Cuba when I went there and handed out No. 9 pins, and I handed out baseball cards to Cuban fans when I was there for the baseball game that President Obama put together. The Cuban people loved him. He was their Jackie Robinson.

On January 24, he goes in the Hall of Fame with Jim Bunning. I thank the Baseball Hall of Fame, and I thank Minnie Minoso. He has been my hero.

#### REMEMBERING SENATOR BOB DOLE

(Mr. MANN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, America has lost a statesman, noble war hero, and service-minded Kansan who never forgot where he came from. Senator Bob Dole died peacefully at the age of 98, having left his district, State, and this country better for the many contributions he made over 79 years of public life.

I was blessed to spend some time with Senator Dole a few weeks ago. His love for Kansas and its people were on full display in his excited curiosity about our plans for the Big First District.

He was a thoughtful, committed, and energetic champion for our Nation and our way of life in rural Kansas. He always treated others with respect and kindness, especially his fellow veterans, as he attended nearly every Honor Flight that came to Washington, D.C. He was a fierce advocate for his political views, but he was equally committed to cross-aisle friendship and comradery.

I left our time together inspired and commissioned, as Senator Dole made it clear we must never forget where we come from. He knew deep down that the heartbeat of our Nation lies in places like his hometown of Russell, Kansas. His legacy will echo into the future, and his patriotic spirit serves as a benchmark for anyone who believes that our brightest days are yet to come.

I thank Senator Dole for working tirelessly to make our world a better place. May he rest in peace.

Mr. Speaker, my prayers and gratitude for Senator Bob Dole go out to his family.

#### HARRISONBURG BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. CLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Boys & Girls Clubs of Harrisonburg in Rockingham County, which will celebrate its 25th anniversary on December 21.

Since its founding in 1955, this organization has grown from just one location to now more than seven throughout the region. For the past two-and-a-half decades, they have worked to ensure children in Shenandoah Valley have a safe, inclusive, and supportive environment to call home after school.

They are committed to fulfilling their mission to help mold our region's youth into productive, caring, responsible citizens through programs focused on academic success, healthy lifestyles, good character, and citizenship.

Serving more than 900 kids annually, ages 5 to 18, for the past quarter-century, the positive contribution the group has had on the valley's youth is immeasurable.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the organization on its first 25 years of success and wish them many more. Our community is forever grateful for all they do.

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#### NY-22 STATE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize three New York State Section Four high school teams. This past weekend, for the first time since 2019, hundreds of players, coaches, parents, and fans from across the great State of New York returned to Syracuse University's Carrier Dome to compete for a New York State Public High School Athletic Association Football Championship.

This past Friday, the Class D, 12-win, undefeated Tioga Tigers, led by Head Coach Nick Aiello, roared to victory with a 27-0 victory over the Moriah Vikings, winning their second State championship in school history.

Saturday's games would bring more fun to New York State's 22nd District. First, the fourth-seeded Class C, 12-and-1 Blue Devils of Chenango Forks, led by Head Coach David Hogan, played a rematch of their 2019 championship game, and again beat the Schuylerville Horses, this time with a convincing 21-0 shutout victory.

And last, but certainly not least, the 13-and-1, Class B, Maine-Endwell Spartans, led by Head Coach Matt Gallagher, came back from a 12-7 halftime deficit, to outscore the Pleasantville Panthers 14-0 in the second half, winning their first State championship since 2014.

One State, 27 congressional representatives, five championship divisions, and New York State's 22nd dis-

trict took home the trophies in three of four divisions we competed in.

Congratulations to all teams from the 22nd District.

#### CONGRATULATING MIKE FLETCHER ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Mr. ELLZEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ELLZEY. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor today to congratulate Mike Fletcher, the store director of the H-E-B in Corsicana, Texas. After 27 years, Mike did something we all hope to do one day, and that is retire.

Though not a Corsicana native, Mike has come to call Corsicana home. He grew up in Waco, and lived there until he was about 20, and then attended Texas A&M University and while attending school, started his career in the grocery industry.

What H-E-B and Mike have done for Corsicana and the surrounding community over the last 19 years cannot be captured in a 1-minute speech. But what I can say is that Mike has served his community. He kept the doors open, the shelves stocked, and the community fed during the COVID-19 pandemic and the winter storm that hit the great State of Texas.

He and his wife, Deedy, have been an integral part of Navarro County since they moved there in 2002. Mike has served on the Salvation Army board, the United Way board of Navarro County, been a member of the Rotary Club, volunteered on disaster relief teams in West, Texas, when the fertilizer plants exploded in 2013, and much more.

He might be retired from working at H-E-B, but he is not finished serving his community.

So, Mike, congratulations on your retirement and thank you for your continued dedication to Corsicana and Navarro County.

#### RECOGNIZING ENES KANTER FREEDOM

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Enes Kanter Freedom.

Since being drafted third overall in the 2011 NBA draft, Mr. Freedom, a newly minted American citizen, has made our country incredibly proud.

Growing up in Turkey, Enes says he did not know what freedom was until he moved to the United States. And since then, he has used his platform to speak out against human rights atrocities in China, Turkey, and beyond. Enes uses his voice for the people around the world who are voiceless.

And because of his outspoken criticism of Turkey's authoritarian regime and inhumane treatment of political prisoners, the Turkish Government revoked Enes' passport and issued multiple warrants for his arrest, leaving

him stateless for many years. And in China, broadcasts of Enes' basketball games were banned after he criticized the Chinese Communist Party's repressive regime and their human rights abuses against the Uighurs and Tibetans.

Since facing backlash, Enes has made it his life's mission to push the boundaries of what is possible on and off the court. He understands and recognizes using his voice and the importance of it.

After waiting six long years, Mr. Speaker, last week Enes finally became a U.S. citizen, and at his citizenship ceremony, he recited the oath using his newly minted last name, Freedom. And I cannot think of a more appropriate new last name for Enes, as he embodies all that freedom means. And by changing his last name, Enes can now carry that word with him wherever he goes.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the brave work of Enes Kanter Freedom. At a time when others remain silent, he has spoken up.

I congratulate Enes on his citizenship, and this United States Congress and all of us welcome him to our American family.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

#### RESPONSIBLE EDUCATION MITIGATING OPTIONS AND TECHNICAL EXTENSIONS ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5545) to extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to benefits provided under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs during COVID-19 pandemic, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5545

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Responsible Education Mitigating Options and Technical Extensions Act" or the "REMOTE Act".

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSIONS OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATING TO BENEFITS PROVIDED UNDER DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

(a) EXTENSION OF STUDENT VETERAN CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT OF 2020.—Section 2 of the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-140; 38 U.S.C. 3031 note), as amended by section 5202(a) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2020 (Division E of Public Law 116-159), is further amended by

striking "December 21, 2021" and inserting "June 1, 2022".

(b) EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR CONTINUATION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION CONVERTED TO DISTANCE LEARNING BY REASON OF EMERGENCIES AND HEALTH-RELATED SITUATIONS.—Section 1(b) of Public Law 116-128 (38 U.S.C. 3001 note prec.), as amended by section 5202(b) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2020 (Division E of Public Law 116-159), is further amended by striking "December 21, 2021" and inserting "June 1, 2022".

#### SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) WAIVER OF VERIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT FOR CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Section 3313(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirements of this subsection for an educational institution that the Secretary has determined uses a flat tuition and fee structure that would make the use of a second verification under this subsection unnecessary."

(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY TO DISAPPROVE OF COURSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (f) of section 3679 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B)—

(i) by inserting "except for the recruitment of foreign students residing in foreign countries who are not eligible to receive Federal student assistance" after "assistance"; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) In determining whether a violation of subparagraph (B) has occurred, the State approving agency, or the Secretary when acting in the place of the State approving agency, shall construe the requirements of this paragraph in accordance with the regulations and guidance prescribed by the Secretary of Education under section 487(a)(20) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(20)).";

(B) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph (7):

"(7) This subsection shall not apply to an educational institution—

"(A) located in a foreign country; or

"(B) that provides to a covered individual consumer information regarding costs of the program of education (including financial aid available to such covered individual) using a form or template developed by the Secretary of Education."

(2) APPLICATION DATE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may not carry out subsection (f) of section 3679 of title 38, United States Code, until August 1, 2022, except that, beginning on June 15, 2022, an educational institution may submit an application for a waiver under paragraph (5) of such subsection.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (c) of section 3696 of such title is amended—

(A) by inserting "(1)" before "An educational";

(B) by inserting "except for the recruitment of foreign students residing in foreign countries who are not eligible to receive Federal student assistance" after "assistance"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) In determining whether a violation of paragraph (1) has occurred, the Under Sec-

retary for Benefits shall construe the requirements of this paragraph in accordance with the regulations and guidance prescribed by the Secretary of Education under section 487(a)(20) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(20))."

(c) EXEMPTION OF FOREIGN SCHOOLS FROM CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) INFORMATION RELATING TO TESTS.—Section 3689(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) Subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to an educational institution located in a foreign country."

(2) EXAMINATION OF RECORDS.—Section 3690(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "Notwithstanding" and inserting "(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), notwithstanding"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the records and accounts—

"(A) of an educational institution located in a foreign country; and

"(B) that pertain to an individual who is not receiving educational assistance under this chapter."

#### SEC. 4. PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS WHO ARE "ROUNDING OUT" UNDER EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3680(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter before subparagraph (A), by striking "in paragraph (2)" and inserting "in paragraphs (2) and (3)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in the case of an eligible veteran or eligible person who is pursuing a program of education on less than a half-time basis during a period that is the last semester, term, or academic period the veteran or person will be enrolled in the program of education because the veteran or person will complete the program of education at the end of that semester, term, or academic period, the Secretary may, pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary shall prescribe, provide to the veteran or person educational assistance under chapter 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, or 35 of this title or under chapter 1606 of title 10, including a monthly housing stipend described in section 3313(c) of this title, on the basis of the total number of credits or courses in which the veteran or person is enrolled, if—

"(A) the number of credits the veteran or person needs to complete the program of education is less than the number of credits that would constitute enrollment on a more than half-time basis for that last semester, term, or academic period; and

"(B) the veteran or person—

"(i) is enrolled in, or has completed, every course offered by the program of education during the last semester, term, or academic period in which the veteran or person is enrolled in the program of education; and

"(ii) enrolls in an additional course that is not required for the completion of such program of education and the enrollment in the non-required course in addition to the required course or courses in which the veteran or person is enrolled constitutes enrollment on more than a half-time basis."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on January 1, 2022, and apply with respect to any semester, term, or academic period that begins on or after that date.

**SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF RELIEF RELATING TO VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.**

(a) EXTENSION OF MODIFICATION OF TIME LIMITATIONS ON USE OF ENTITLEMENT TO MONTGOMERY GI BILL AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND TRAINING.—Section 1105 of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-315) is amended by striking “December 21, 2021” each place it appears and inserting “June 1, 2022”.

(b) EXTENSION OF CONTINUATION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS DURING COVID-19 EMERGENCY.—Section 1102(e) of such Act is amended by striking “December 21, 2021” and inserting “June 1, 2022”.

(c) EXTENSION OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO EFFECTS OF CLOSURE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND MODIFICATION OF COURSES BY REASON OF COVID-19 EMERGENCY.—Section 1103(h) of such Act is amended by striking “December 21, 2021” and inserting “June 1, 2022”.

(d) EXTENSION OF PROVISION RELATING TO PAYMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF WITHDRAWAL.—Section 1104(a) of such Act is amended by striking “December 21, 2021” and inserting “June 1, 2022”.

(e) EXTENSION OF PROVISION RELATING TO APPRENTICESHIP OR ON-JOB TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1106(b) of such Act is amended by striking “December 21, 2021” and inserting “June 1, 2022”.

(f) EXTENSION OF PAYMENT OF WORK-STUDY ALLOWANCES DURING EMERGENCY SITUATION.—Section 3 of the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-140; 38 U.S.C. 3485 note) is amended by striking “During the covered period” and inserting “During the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on June 1, 2022”.

**SEC. 6. ADJUSTMENTS OF CERTAIN LOAN FEES.**

The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “October 1, 2030” each place it appears and inserting “January 14, 2031”.

**SEC. 7. ELIMINATION OF CAP ON FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS WHO PROVIDE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COUNSELING.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 516 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking subsection (g); and
- (2) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (g).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report regarding the effect of the amendment under subsection (a).

**SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 5545, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5545, as amended, the Responsible Education Mitigating Options and Technical Extensions Act, or the REMOTE Act. This bill is an urgent extension of flexibilities for student veterans using their educational assistance benefits as the COVID-19 pandemic wears on.

H.R. 5545, as amended, extends the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 through the spring 2022 term.

When my Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act was signed into law in April 2020, I am not sure many of us would have foreseen that 19 months later the COVID-19 pandemic would still affect everyday life for veterans and their families across the country.

And since then, we have extended these flexibilities for student veterans three times as the pandemic remains a public health emergency throughout the country and the world. Still, many college students remain unable to return to campus.

H.R. 5545, as amended, would extend remote learning waivers for student veterans through the spring 2022 term and ensure they will continue receiving full housing benefits despite not taking on-campus courses.

We have been negotiating this bill with the minority for months and, while this bill is not the exact version that I would prefer, student veterans are simply too important to let these benefits lapse.

A majority of students have already enrolled in their spring classes, having signed up as early as this past October or November. They selected their classes with the hope that we, in Congress, would act to extend these flexibilities through the spring term. We cannot wait any longer to pass this critical piece of legislation for our student veterans.

New cases of the virus are up. There is a new variant, leading some States to declare a new state of emergency, and it is clear, COVID-19 is not behind us. The emergency persists, and we cannot walk away from our duty to assist student veterans now.

Without this legislation, student veterans who planned and started out the school year remotely—reasonably thinking they would be able to stay in status for the entire school year—will have to figure out a plan to get back to taking on-campus classes in order to receive their monthly allowance for housing.

This legislation is to address this specific emergency now. This is not

setting precedent for any future emergencies, nor is it setting a standard for treating future education terms impacted by COVID-19.

Should we have to extend these provisions again next year, we should use the same emergency designations we have used three times in the past. We know these provisions are not for new benefits. They are to maintain existing benefits and existing spending.

Additionally, this bill ensures student bodies at U.S. universities remain diverse and allows for the continued recruitment of foreign students. It also simplifies the verification process for tuition reimbursement for certain educational institutions to minimize unneeded paperwork for student veterans.

Student veterans should be able to focus on their studies, not on whether they are going to receive their earned VA benefits. And that is why I introduced this bill, with my House Veterans' Affairs Committee colleagues, Representative TRONE and Representative MIKE LEVIN, to ease the burden on student veterans during these persistently uncertain times.

Now, this legislation is endorsed by numerous VSOs, such as the Student Veterans of America, the American Legion, the VFW, American Council on Education, Tragedy Assistance for Survivors, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, and the National Association of Veterans' Program Administrators, and countless others.

Finally, the legislation includes an additional provision from Representatives LAMB and MANN. The text of this section of the bill would help the Department address diversity and equity within the workforce. It removes a 1997 law that limits the number of VA counselors who can advise employees on equal employment opportunity issues.

VA has roughly doubled in size since 1997, and VA requested for this limit to be removed to allow the Department to hire additional counselors to support the needs of a growing workforce and help ensure that VA is a welcoming place for all employees.

I wish to thank Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader HOYER for bringing this legislation to the floor; and I urge the rest of my colleagues to support this legislation to ensure student veterans are able to access the benefits they have earned and continue their studies during the spring semester.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5545, as amended, the REMOTE Act. I am pleased to support this bill, which is very similar to my bill, H.R. 5509, the Student Veteran COVID-19 Protection Act of 2021. This bill will help address urgent needs of student veterans who are impacted by COVID-19.

At the beginning of the pandemic, Congress worked to ensure that student veterans' GI bill housing allowance payments were not cut when in-person classes were moved online.

The current authorization for this protection expires on December 21, 2021. H.R. 5545, as amended, would extend it through June 1 of 2021. This would provide veterans and schools with the certainty that students will not see a reduction in their monthly housing checks this school year.

The bill also includes changes to ensure that GI bill students can attend foreign schools and give American schools time to comply with new consumer protection rules.

It includes a change to the VA's rounding-out policy to allow students to retain their full monthly housing allowance, even if they finish their program-required coursework early.

Finally, it also includes language sponsored by Congressman LAMB and Congressman MANN to remove the cap on the equal employment opportunity counselors at the VA. There is no place for discrimination at the VA. I am pleased that we can, once again, pass this important provision to help employees avail themselves of their right for a safe workplace.

The costs of this bill are fully paid for by extending current VA home loan funding fees for a few months into 2030. This is a bipartisan offset that has been used multiple times in previous Congresses.

This issue of whether to offset the estimated \$220 million mandatory costs associated with this bill has been an issue of disagreement for many weeks, and I want to thank Chairman TAKANO for working with me and finding a mutually beneficial solution that is paid for and can quickly pass the Senate. This is win for the veterans, schools, and taxpayers alike.

□ 1030

In the vast majority of circumstances, I strongly believe that Congress should do our job and pay for this new spending. We have a responsibility to pay for our bills, just like every American does. However, that does not mean that I will not consider the use of emergency spending when it is appropriate and necessary in the future as new emergencies may arise.

Before I close, I would like to thank the dozens of higher education groups and veterans service organizations that have advocated for the passage of this needed extension and reform.

I want to especially thank the American Council on Education and the Student Veterans of America for their continued support for this fully paid for legislation. They understand that if these changes are not made soon, many schools will be forced to stop accepting students who are using the GI Bill. I agree with them that such an outcome is simply unacceptable.

While I wish we could have enacted these protections weeks ago, I am glad we are taking care of them today on a bipartisan basis that protects veterans and taxpayers alike.

I, again, want to thank Chairman TAKANO for working with me and oth-

ers on this issue, as well as our colleagues, Senators TESTER and MORAN, for their support.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE), my good friend and the author of H.R. 5545, as amended. He is a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee and an active member on the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of our bill, the REMOTE Learning Act, to protect veterans' education benefits.

Last year, Congress prevented cuts to veterans' tuition payments as students transitioned to online learning. This helped folks stay in school during the pandemic, which remains one of the most challenging times to pursue higher education.

Unfortunately, these benefits are at risk once again. By law, the Department of Veterans Affairs is required to cut housing benefits for student veterans who are taking classes remotely. This doesn't make sense during a global pandemic.

While some colleges and professors have chosen to keep classes remote, many student veterans have opted to live on campus. We need to act now to ensure our veterans receive the necessary flexibility to achieve academic success.

The REMOTE Learning Act will extend remote learning waivers, ensure veterans receive full housing benefits, allow universities to continue recruiting foreign students so that student bodies can remain diverse, and minimize paperwork for tuition reimbursement.

Our veterans deserve a world-class education. They deserve to earn their degrees on time. Some of these brave servicemembers have waited their whole lives to get their degrees. The negative effects of the pandemic shouldn't hinder them from doing that. We have a responsibility to help.

I want to thank Chairman TAKANO and Chairman LEVIN for their leadership on this bill and for all the hard work they have done to protect our veterans. It is time to pass this bill and give the veterans the benefits they have earned.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I just want to let everyone know that I am very much in support of this legislation. I encourage my colleagues to support it as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the work and cooperation of the ranking member, and I appreciate that he stands squarely behind this legislation.

What is at stake at the very end of this year is the housing of our Nation's

student veterans, numbering in the tens of thousands. We need swift passage of this bill and the companion bill in the Senate.

I urge all Members of the House to support this bill, and I urge our Senate colleagues to act on this expeditiously.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 5545, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5545, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to benefits provided under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs during COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NASA ENHANCED USE LEASING EXTENSION ACT OF 2021

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5746) to amend title 51, United States Code, to extend the authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to enter into leases of non-excess property of the Administration, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5746

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress find the following:

(1) NASA uses enhanced use leasing to enter into agreements with private sector entities, State and local governments, academic institutions, and other Federal agencies for lease of non-excess, underutilized NASA properties and facilities.

(2) NASA uses enhanced use leasing authority to support responsible management of its real property, including to improve the use of underutilized property for activities that are compatible with NASA's mission and to reduce facility operating and maintenance costs.

(3) In fiscal year 2019, under its enhanced use lease authority, NASA leased 65 real properties.

(4) In fiscal year 2019, NASA's use of enhanced use leasing resulted in the collection of \$10,843,025.77 in net revenue.

(5) In fiscal year 2019, NASA used a portion of its enhanced use leasing revenues for repairs of facility control systems such as lighting and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning.

(6) NASA's use of enhanced use leasing authority can contribute to reducing the rate of increase of the Agency's overall deferred maintenance cost.



**SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO LEASES OF NON-EXCESS PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.**

Section 20145(g) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2021” and inserting “December 31, 2031”.

**SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5746, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support passage of the bipartisan NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021, H.R. 5746.

I want to thank my colleagues, Ranking Member BRIAN BABIN of the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, Representative TROY CARTER, and Representative YOUNG KIM, for being original cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, this is a commonsense bill that would enable public- and private-sector entities the opportunity to benefit from NASA property that is not fully used, while helping NASA manage its vast facilities and maintenance challenges.

The act would extend NASA’S authority to enter into leases for underutilized, non-excess real property, including office space, testing and launch facilities, and hangars, to other Federal, State, and local government agencies, academic institutions, and private-sector entities.

NASA’s existing enhanced use lease authority, or EUL, expires on the last day of this month, December 31, 2021.

While several short-term extensions have previously been enacted, this act provides a clean, 10-year extension that will create more certainty for NASA and the many EUL partners who benefit from the authority. According to the July 2021 NASA testimony to the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, that I chair and Dr. BABIN is the ranking member of, the agency has 70 ongoing leases at six NASA centers.

The authority also allows NASA to retain lease revenue and apply it to-

ward maintenance, capital revitalization, and improvement of NASA’s real property assets.

That is important because with the majority of NASA’s facilities dating back to the Apollo era and over 80 percent beyond their design life, maintenance is an ongoing challenge. NASA currently manages a deferred maintenance backlog of \$2.6 billion. The revenue NASA receives from enhanced use leases, \$10.8 million in fiscal year 2019, can help avoid further increases to that backlog.

EUL authority also benefits the private entities, the Federal, State, and local government agencies, and the academic institutions that enter into lease agreements to use specialized facilities and properties, such as launch infrastructure, while also providing the valuable service to NASA of maintaining the properties.

In addition, co-locating other Federal, State, and local government agencies, private-sector entities, and other institutions on NASA properties creates a vibrancy and community at NASA centers that benefits NASA and its workforce, including through partnerships with those institutions.

Mr. Speaker, NASA’s leadership and success in expanding our knowledge through groundbreaking scientific discoveries and extending human presence deeper into space inspires our youth, advances our technological capacity, and strengthens our economy.

Enabling such an inspiring mission requires unique infrastructure and extensive property and facilities. We need to ensure that NASA has the tools and flexibilities to continue its successes for decades to come. Those tools include the ability to manage property that may no longer be actively or fully used by NASA, at least at this time.

The bipartisan NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021 ensures the benefits of EUL authority will continue for the next decade, and in so doing, provides stability to NASA and its EUL partners.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan bill is good for NASA, good for the entities that benefit from EUL authority, and good for the taxpayer.

We cannot afford to let this important authority lapse and risk delays and disruption to the many new leases currently being processed by NASA.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” and support passage of H.R. 5746 so that the Senate can swiftly pass it and send it to the President’s desk for signature and enactment.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support strong of H.R. 5746, the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021, legislation that I cosponsored, to extend NASA’s enhanced use leasing authority, which expires on December 31.

NASA has used enhanced use leases for almost 20 years to enter into ar-

rangements to lease idle or underutilized areas on NASA property to the private sector, to State and local governments, and to academic institutions and universities.

NASA can then use some of the money raised from the leases to offset spending for facilities maintenance, capital revitalization, and real property improvements. NASA expects to collect over \$14 million in net revenue in 2022 from enhanced use leases and apply that money to its deferred maintenance backlog.

The last extension of the enhanced use lease authority was for 2 years. H.R. 5746 will extend it for 10 years, until December 31, 2031.

This 10-year authority will give NASA and its partners the flexibility and predictability to enter into longer term leases, which could reduce the burden on taxpayers and help the United States’ commercial space industry continue to compete and out-innovate the world.

I proudly represent the Johnson Space Center of Houston, Texas. As a strong advocate for this vital NASA center, as well as for all of our NASA centers, I want to make sure that we are doing the utmost to empower the brilliant men and women supporting our space industry, scientific discovery, and human exploration.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, NASA’s Michoud Assembly Facility in New Orleans, Louisiana, is known as America’s rocket factory.

For over 55 years, Michoud has manufactured large vehicles and components for NASA, from the Apollo program to the space shuttle to the Space Launch System, or the SLS.

Michoud is the main manufacturing and assembly site for SLS, which will take us to the furthest reaches of our solar system.

This site employs approximately 3,500 people but supports more than 6,000 jobs nationwide. This includes government civil service workers, contractors, and staff of other government agencies, as well as commercial firms, including firms from Louisiana that create a significant number of jobs and economic opportunities.

The National Center for Advanced Manufacturing, a partnership between NASA, the State of Louisiana, Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, and the University of New Orleans, also calls Michoud home. The total economic output of Michoud is over \$830 million.

All this to say, Michoud is an indispensable part of the New Orleans’ economy, New Orleans’ community, and our Nation’s space program.

Sites like Michoud would benefit greatly from the passage of H.R. 5746, which reauthorizes the enhanced use leases needed to keep up production.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill and ask that all Members support this bill. I urge a “yea” vote for this incredibly important piece of legislation to maintain and to continue the work that we have done at Michoud with NASA for our country.

□ 1045

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5746, the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act. This is a bipartisan bill I was proud to colead with Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee Chair BEYER, Ranking Member BABIN, and Representative TROY CARTER.

H.R. 5746 would allow NASA to continue leasing any underutilized, non-excess property owned by the Federal Government to private-sector entities, State and local governments, academic institutions, and other agencies involved in the research, development, and deployment of space innovation.

We need an all-hands-on-deck approach to help the U.S. lead the global space race for innovation and the development of new technologies, and this legislation aims to do exactly that. I am proud to support H.R. 5746, those on the front lines of space innovation, and aerospace manufacturers in southern California that create the tools for the United States to continue reaching new heights.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5746.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time to speak on this bill, and I am prepared to close when necessary.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this legislation will allow NASA to better manage their infrastructure, maintain their facilities, and support the commercial space industry. The provision is fiscally responsible, as it helps NASA collect revenue from its underutilized properties.

Congress will continue to provide oversight of how NASA uses this authority in the coming years to ensure that taxpayer interests are protected and that the authority is not misused.

I would like to thank Representative FRANK LUCAS, the ranking member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, for his leadership on this important topic. He is a strong advocate for not only our Nation's space program but for our entire scientific enterprise, both public and private.

I would also like to thank Chairwoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, my colleague from Texas, and also my friend, Chairman DON BEYER, for their efforts to expedite this bill, as well as the majority and minority staff of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

I would also like to thank the NASA civil servant and contractor workforce. Despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, NASA employees and contractors have been able to accomplish phenomenal achievements. From once again launching American astronauts on American rockets from American soil, to landing a rover the size of an SUV on Mars, to flying the first helicopter on another planet, NASA has not missed a stride. These achievements are a credit to the perseverance and fortitude of the entire NASA family, and I look forward to witnessing many more amazing feats in the coming weeks and months. It is an exciting time.

Finally, I would also like to recognize the passing yesterday of Mark Geyer, the former Director of Johnson Space Center. Mark was a stalwart leader, a skilled engineer, and a thoughtful friend.

Representing the Johnson Space Center afforded me the opportunity to work with Mark over the years, and I can tell you that he had a profound impact on our Nation's space program.

I would also like to wish his wife, Jackie, his three children, and the entire Geyer family my heartfelt condolences and thank them for Mark's service to NASA, the American people, and the noble endeavor of space exploration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I concur with my friend Dr. BABIN that we are very fortunate to be led by EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, our chair, and FRANK LUCAS, our ranking member. It is a joy to work on this committee, and we actually work together in a good way. I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER), and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) for cosponsoring this and helping put this together, and our wonderful Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee staff, who actually took the time to put the title of this bill in iambic pentameter, the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote for this good bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5746, the “NASA Enhanced Use Lease Extension Act of 2021”.

I want to thank Chairman BEYER of the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics for introducing this bipartisan bill, along with Subcommittee Rankin Member BABIN, Representative TROY CARTER, and Representative YOUNG KIM, as original cosponsors.

As Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, I've had the privilege over the years to visit many NASA Field Centers and witness the extensive infrastructure required to support our nation's inspiring space program.

Some of those properties are underutilized and many are aging. Therefore, they can fall into disrepair.

NASA facilities, properties, and infrastructure comprise over 5,000 buildings and structures, including those at its field centers, and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

The extension of enhanced use leasing authority in this bill helps NASA manage the agency's real property, including the preservation of underutilized or unique, historic properties.

As Chairman BEYER noted, enhanced use leasing, or “EUL”, allows NASA to enter into agreements with state and local governments, academia, private sector entities, and other Federal government agencies to lease non-excess and underutilized properties at NASA.

EUL authority allows the agency to accept lease revenues, in turn helping NASA to reduce operating costs and make repairs and improvements to facility systems.

According to NASA, in Fiscal Year 2019, five NASA Centers used enhanced use leasing resulting in a total of over \$10 million in net revenue for the agency.

Congress first granted NASA authority to demonstrate enhanced use leasing at two NASA Field Centers as part the Fiscal Year 2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution.

The Fiscal Year 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act expanded the authority to agency-wide use.

Since then, the authority has been amended in 2008, and further amended in 2012 to allow NASA to accept in-kind considerations for leases for the purpose of developing renewable energy production facilities.

The most recent extension of EUL authority was in the Fiscal Year 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, where the authority was extended for 2 years, until December 31, 2021, the end of this year. The bill we are considering today provides a clean ten-year extension until December 31, 2031.

This longer term extension provides consistency and certainty to NASA and tenants, allowing NASA to continue existing EUL arrangements and make progress on developing new arrangements that are currently underway.

Enhanced use leasing is an important, well-used authority that benefits NASA and the many institutions that enter into EUL leases. We must act now to extend it.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote yes and pass H.R. 5746, the bipartisan “NASA Enhanced Use Lease Extension Act of 2021.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5746, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### OCEAN SHIPPING REFORM ACT OF 2021

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4996) to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, and for other purposes, as amended.



The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4996

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021”.

#### SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

Section 40101 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraphs (2) through (4) and inserting the following:

“(2) ensure an efficient and competitive transportation system for the common carriage of goods by water in the foreign commerce of the United States that is, as far as possible, in harmony with fair and equitable international shipping practices;

“(3) encourage the development of a competitive and efficient liner fleet of vessels of the United States capable of meeting national security and commerce needs of the United States;

“(4) support the growth and development of United States exports through a competitive and efficient system for the common carriage of goods by water in the foreign commerce of the United States and by placing a greater reliance on the marketplace; and

“(5) promote reciprocal trade in the common carriage of goods by water in the foreign commerce of the United States.”.

#### SEC. 3. SERVICE CONTRACTS.

Section 40502 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (7) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (8) by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) any other essential terms or minimum contract requirements that the Federal Maritime Commission determines necessary or appropriate.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) SERVICE CONTRACT REQUIREMENT.—With respect to service contracts entered into under this section, a common carrier shall establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable regulations and practices relating to essential terms and minimum contract requirements the Commission determines are necessary or appropriate under subsection (c)(9).”.

#### SEC. 4. SHIPPING EXCHANGE REGISTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 405 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### “§ 40504. Shipping exchange registry

“(a) IN GENERAL.—No person may operate a shipping exchange involving ocean transportation in the foreign commerce of the United States unless the shipping exchange is registered as a national shipping exchange under the terms and conditions provided in this section and the regulations issued pursuant to this section.

“(b) REGISTRATION.—A person shall register a shipping exchange by filing with the Federal Maritime Commission an application for registration in such form as the Commission, by rule, may prescribe containing the rules of the exchange and such other information and documents as the Commission, by rule, may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest.

“(c) EXEMPTION.—The Commission may exempt, conditionally or unconditionally, a shipping exchange from registration and licensing under this section if the Commission finds that the shipping exchange is subject to comparable, comprehensive supervision

and regulation by the appropriate governmental authorities in the home country of the shipping exchange.

“(d) REGULATIONS.—In issuing regulations pursuant to subsection (a), the Commission shall set standards necessary to carry out subtitle IV for registered national shipping exchanges, including the minimum requirements for service contracts established under section 40502, and issue licenses for registered national shipping exchanges.

“(e) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘shipping exchange’ means a platform, digital, over-the-counter or otherwise, which connects shippers with common carriers (both vessel-operating and non-vessel-operating) for the purpose of entering into underlying agreements or contracts for the transport of cargo, by vessel or other modes of transportation.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The registration requirement under section 40504 of title 46, United States Code (as added by this section), shall take effect on the date on which the Federal Maritime Commission issues regulations required under subsection (d) of such section.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 405 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“40504. Shipping exchange registry.”.

#### SEC. 5. DATA COLLECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 411 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### “§ 41110. Data collection

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Common carriers covered under this chapter shall submit to the Federal Maritime Commission a calendar quarterly report that describes the total import and export tonnage and the total loaded and empty 20-foot equivalent units per vessel (making port in the United States, including any territory or possession of the United States) operated by such common carrier.

“(b) PROHIBITION ON DUPLICATION.—Data required to be reported under subsection (a) may not duplicate information—

“(1) submitted to the Corps of Engineers pursuant to section 11 of the Act entitled ‘An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes’, approved September 22, 1922 (33 U.S.C. 555), by an ocean common carrier acting as a vessel operator; or

“(2) submitted pursuant to section 481 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1481) to U.S. Customs and Border Protection by merchandise importers.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 411 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“41110. Data collection.”.

#### SEC. 6. NATIONAL SHIPPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) NATIONAL SHIPPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 42502(c)(3) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, including customs brokers or freight forwarders” after “ocean common carriers” each place such term occurs.

(b) ANALYSIS.—The analysis for chapter 425 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 42501 the following:

“Sec.”.

#### SEC. 7. ANNUAL REPORT AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURES.

(a) REPORT ON FOREIGN LAWS AND PRACTICES.—Section 46106(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5) by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by striking “under this part” and inserting “under chapter 403”; and

(B) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) an identification of any anticompetitive or nonreciprocal trade practices by ocean common carriers;

“(8) an analysis of any trade imbalance resulting from the business practices of ocean common carriers, including an analysis of the data collected under section 41110; and

“(9) an identification of any otherwise concerning practices by ocean common carriers, particularly such carriers that are—

“(A) State-owned or State-controlled enterprises; or

“(B) owned or controlled by, is a subsidiary of, or is otherwise related legally or financially (other than a minority relationship or investment) to a corporation based in a country—

“(i) identified as a nonmarket economy country (as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of ( U.S.C. 1677(18))) as of the date of enactment of this paragraph;

“(ii) identified by the United States Trade Representative in the most recent report required by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) as a priority foreign country under subsection (a)(2) of that section; or

“(iii) subject to monitoring by the Trade Representative under section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2416).”.

(b) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 46106 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) PUBLIC DISCLOSURES.—The Federal Maritime Commission shall publish, and annually update, on the website of the Commission—

“(1) all findings by the Commission of false certifications by common carriers or marine terminal operators under section 41104(a)(15) of this title; and

“(2) all penalties imposed or assessed against common carriers or marine terminal operators, as applicable, under sections 41107, 41108, and 41109, listed by each common carrier or marine terminal operator.”.

(2) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading for section 46106 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting “**and public disclosure**” after “**report**”.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 461 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item related to section 46106 and inserting the following:

“46106. Annual report and public disclosure.”.

#### SEC. 8. GENERAL PROHIBITIONS.

Section 41102 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding by adding at the end the following:

“(d) PROHIBITION ON RETALIATION.—A common carrier, marine terminal operator, or ocean transportation intermediary, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, directly or indirectly, may not retaliate against a shipper, a shipper's agent, or a motor carrier by refusing, or threatening to refuse, cargo space accommodations when available, or resort to other unfair or unjustly discriminatory methods because the shipper has patronized another carrier, has filed a complaint, or for any other reason.

“(e) CERTIFICATION.—A common carrier or marine terminal operator shall not charge any other person demurrage or detention charges under a tariff, marine terminal schedule, service contract, or any other contractual obligation unless accompanied by

an accurate certification that such charges comply with all rules and regulations concerning demurrage or detention issued by the Commission. The certification requirement only applies to the entity that establishes the charge, and a common carrier or marine terminal operator that collects a charge on behalf of another common carrier or marine terminal operator is not responsible for providing the certification, except that an invoice from a common carrier or marine terminal operator collecting a charge on behalf of another must include a certification from the party that established the charge.”

#### SEC. 9. PROHIBITION ON UNREASONABLY DECLINING CARGO.

(a) UNREASONABLY DECLINING CARGO.—Section 41104 of title 46, United States Code, is amended in subsection (a)—

(1) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) engage in practices that unreasonably reduce shipper accessibility to equipment necessary for the loading or unloading of cargo;”;

(2) in paragraph (12) by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (13) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(14) fail to furnish or cause a contractor to fail to furnish containers or other facilities and instrumentalities needed to perform transportation services, including allocation of vessel space accommodations, in consideration of reasonably foreseeable import and export demands; or

“(15) unreasonably decline export cargo bookings if such cargo can be loaded safely and timely, as determined by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and carried on a vessel scheduled for the immediate destination of such cargo.”.

(b) RULEMAKING ON UNREASONABLY DECLINING CARGO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to define the term “unreasonably decline” for the purposes of subsection (a)(15) of section 41104 of title 46, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)).

(2) CONTENTS.—The rulemaking under paragraph (1) shall address the unreasonableness of ocean common carriers prioritizing the shipment of empty containers while excluding, limiting, or otherwise reducing the shipment of full, loaded containers when such containers are readily available to be shipped and the appurtenant vessel has the weight and space capacity available to carry such containers if loaded in a safe and timely manner.

#### SEC. 10. DETENTION AND DEMURRAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 41104 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) CERTIFICATION.—Failure of a common carrier to include a certification under section 41102(e) alongside any demurrage or detention charge shall eliminate any obligation of the charged party to pay the applicable charge.

“(e) DEMURRAGE AND DETENTION PRACTICES AND CHARGES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and not later than 30 days of the date of enactment of this subsection, a common carrier or marine terminal operator, shall—

“(1) act in a manner consistent with any rules or regulations concerning demurrage or detention issued by the Commission;

“(2) maintain all records supporting the assessment of any demurrage or detention charges for a period of 5 years and provide such records to the invoiced party or to the Commission on request; and

“(3) bear the burden of establishing the reasonableness of any demurrage or detention charges which are the subject of any complaint proceeding challenging a common carrier or marine terminal operator demurrage or detention charges as unjust and unreasonable.

“(f) PENALTIES FOR FALSE OR INACCURATE CERTIFIED DEMURRAGE OR DETENTION CHARGES.—In the event of a finding that the certification under section 41102(e) was inaccurate, or false after submission under section 41301, penalties under section 41107 shall be applied if the Commission determines, in a separate enforcement proceeding, such certification was inaccurate or false.”.

(b) RULEMAKING ON DETENTION AND DEMURRAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Maritime Commission shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to establish rules prohibiting common carriers and marine terminal operators from adopting and applying unjust and unreasonable demurrage and detention rules and practices.

(2) CONTENTS.—The rulemaking under paragraph (1) shall address the issues identified in the final rule published on May 18, 2020, titled “Interpretive Rule on Demurrage and Detention Under the Shipping Act” (85 Fed. Reg. 29638), including the following:

(A) Establishing clear and uniform definitions for demurrage, detention, cargo availability for retrieval and associated free time, and other terminology used in the rule. The definition for cargo availability for retrieval shall account for government inspections.

(B) Establishing that demurrage and detention rules are not independent revenue sources but incentivize efficiencies in the ocean transportation network, including the retrieval of cargo and return of equipment.

(C) Prohibiting the consumption of free time or collection of demurrage and detention charges when obstacles to the cargo retrieval or return of equipment are within the scope of responsibility of the carrier or their agent and beyond the control of the invoiced or contracting party.

(D) Prohibiting the commencement or continuation of free time unless cargo is available for retrieval and timely notice of cargo availability has been provided.

(E) Prohibiting the consumption of free time or collection of demurrage charges when marine terminal appointments are not available during the free time period.

(F) Prohibiting the consumption of free time or collection of detention charges on containers when the marine terminal required for return is not open or available.

(G) Requiring common carriers to provide timely notice of—

(i) cargo availability after vessel discharge;

(ii) container return locations; and

(iii) advance notice for container early return dates.

(H) Establishing minimum billing requirements, including timeliness and supporting information that shall be included in or with invoices for demurrage and detention charges that will allow the invoiced party to validate the charges.

(I) Requiring common carriers and marine terminal operators to establish reasonable dispute resolution policies and practices.

(J) Establishing the responsibilities of shippers, receivers, and draymen with respect to cargo retrieval and equipment return.

(K) Clarifying rules for the invoicing of parties other than the shipper for any demurrage, detention, or other similar per container charges, including determining whether such parties should be billed at all.

(c) RULEMAKING ON MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to incorporate subsections (d) through (f) of 41104 of title 46, United States Code, which shall include the following:

(1) The obligation to adopt reasonable rules and practices related to or connected with the furnishing and allocation of adequate and suitable equipment, vessel space accommodations, containers, and other instrumentalities necessary for the receiving, loading, carriage, unloading and delivery of cargo.

(2) The duty to perform the contract of carriage with reasonable dispatch.

(3) The requirement to carry United States export cargo if such cargo can be loaded safely and timely, as determined by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and carried on a vessel scheduled for such cargo’s immediate destination.

(4) The requirement of ocean common carriers to establish contingency service plans to address and mitigate service disruptions and inefficiencies during periods of port congestion and other market disruptions.

#### SEC. 11. ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.—Section 41109 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “or, in addition to or in lieu of a civil penalty, order the refund of money” after “this part”; and

(B) by inserting “or refund of money” after “conditions, a civil penalty”;

(2) in subsection (c) by inserting “or refund of money” after “civil penalty”;

(3) in subsection (e) by inserting “or order a refund of money” after “civil penalty”; and

(4) in subsection (f) by inserting “or who is ordered to refund money” after “civil penalty is assessed”.

(b) ADDITIONAL PENALTIES.—Section 41108(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 41104(1), (2), or (7)” and inserting “subsections (d) or (e) of section 41102 or paragraph (1), (2), (7), (14), or (15) of section 41104(a)”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 41309 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “or refund of money” after “payment of reparation”; and

(B) by inserting “or to whom the refund of money was ordered” after “award was made”; and

(2) in subsection (b) by inserting “or refund of money” after “award of reparation”.

(d) AWARD OF REPARATIONS.—Section 41305(c) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “or (c)” after “41102(b)”;

and

(2) by inserting “, or if the Commission determines that a violation of section 41102(e) was made willfully or knowingly” after “of this title”.

#### SEC. 12. INVESTIGATIONS.

Section 41302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “or agreement” and inserting “, agreement, fee, or charge”.

#### SEC. 13. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.

Section 41307(b) to title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the heading by striking “AND THIRD PARTIES”; and

(B) by striking the second sentence; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) THIRD PARTY INTERVENTION.—The court may allow a third party to intervene in a civil action brought under this section.”.

**SEC. 14. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.**

(a) **FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION.**—The analysis for chapter 461 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the first item relating to chapter 461.

(b) **ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.**—Section 41109(c) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 41104(1) or (2)” and inserting “paragraph (1) or (2) of section 41104(a)”.

(c) **NATIONAL SHIPPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—Section 42502(c)(3) of title 46, United States Code is amended by striking “REPRESENTATION” and all that follows through “Members” and inserting “REPRESENTATION.—Members”.

**SEC. 15. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

Section 46108 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “\$29,086,888 for fiscal year 2020 and \$29,639,538 for fiscal year 2021” and inserting “\$32,603,492 for fiscal year 2022 and \$35,863,842 for fiscal year 2023”.

**SEC. 16. NAS STUDY ON SUPPLY CHAIN INDUSTRY.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences under which the National Academy shall conduct a study on the United States supply chain that examines data constraints that impede the flow of maritime cargo and add to supply chain inefficiencies and that identifies data sharing systems that can be employed to improve the functioning of the United States supply chain.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The study required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the identification of where bottlenecks or chokepoints are most prominent within the United States supply chain;

(2) the identification of what common shipping data is created with each hand-off of a container through the United States supply chain and how such data is stored and shared;

(3) the identification of critical data elements used by any entity covered by subsection (c), including the key elements used for various supply chain business processes;

(4) a review of the methodology used to store, access, and disseminate shipping data across the United States supply chain and evaluation of the inefficiencies in such methodology;

(5) an analysis of existing and potential impediments to the free flow of information among entities covered by subsection (c), including—

(A) identification of barriers that prevent carriers, terminals, and shippers from having access to commercial data; and

(B) any inconsistencies in—

(i) terminology used across data elements connected to the shipment, arrival, and unloading of a shipping container; and

(ii) the classification systems used across the United States supply chain, including inconsistencies in the names of entities covered by subsection (c), geographical names, and terminology;

(6) the identification of information to be included in an improved data sharing system designed to plan, execute, and monitor the optimal loading and unloading of maritime cargo; and

(7) the identification of existing software and data sharing platforms available to facilitate propagation of information to all agents involved in the loading and unloading of maritime cargo and evaluate the effectiveness of such software and platforms if implemented.

(c) **COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.**—In conducting the study required under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall collect information from—

- (1) vessel operating common carriers and non-vessel operating common carriers;
- (2) marine terminal operators;
- (3) commercial motor vehicle operators;
- (4) railroad carriers;
- (5) chassis providers;
- (6) ocean transportation intermediaries;
- (7) custom brokers;
- (8) freight forwarders;
- (9) shippers and cargo owners;
- (10) the National Shipper Advisory Committee;

(11) relevant government agencies, such as the Federal Maritime Commission, the Surface Transportation Board, and the United States Customs and Border Protection;

(12) to the extent practicable, representatives of foreign countries and maritime jurisdictions outside of the United States; and

(13) any other entity involved in the transportation of ocean cargo and the unloading of cargo upon arrival at a port.

(d) **FACILITATION OF DATA SHARING.**—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences may solicit information from any relevant agency relating to the United States supply chain.

(e) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after entering into an arrangement with the Secretary under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make available on a publicly accessible website, a report containing—

(1) the study required under subsection (a);

(2) the information collected under subsections (b) and (c), excluding any personally identifiable information or sensitive business information; and

(3) any recommendations for—

(A) common data standards to be used in the United States supply chain; and

(B) policies and protocols that would streamline information sharing across the United States supply chain.

**SEC. 17. TEMPORARY EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.**

(a) **PUBLIC INPUT ON INFORMATION SHARING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Maritime Commission shall issue a request for information seeking public comment regarding—

(A) whether congestion of the common carriage of goods has created an emergency situation of a magnitude such that there exists a substantial adverse effect on the competitiveness and reliability of the international ocean transportation supply system;

(B) whether an emergency order described in subsection (b) would alleviate such an emergency situation; and

(C) the appropriate scope of such an emergency order, if applicable.

(2) **CONSULTATION.**—During the public comment period under paragraph (1), the Commission may consult, as the Commission determines to be appropriate, with—

(A) other Federal departments and agencies; and

(B) persons with expertise relating to maritime and freight operations.

(b) **AUTHORITY TO ISSUE EMERGENCY ORDER REQUIRING INFORMATION SHARING.**—On making a unanimous determination described in subsection (c), the Commission may issue an emergency order requiring any common carrier or marine terminal operator to share directly with relevant shippers, rail carriers, or motor carriers information relating to cargo throughput and availability, in order to ensure the efficient transportation, loading, and unloading of cargo to or from—

(1) any inland destination or point of origin;

(2) any vessel; or

(3) any point on a wharf or terminal.

(c) **DESCRIPTION OF DETERMINATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A determination referred to in subsection (b) is a unanimous determination by the Commission that congestion of common carriage of goods has created an emergency situation of a magnitude such that there exists a substantial adverse effect on the competitiveness and reliability of the international ocean transportation supply system.

(2) **FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.**—In issuing an emergency order under subsection (b), the Commission shall ensure that such order includes parameters relating to temporal and geographic scope, taking into consideration the likely burdens on ocean carriers and marine terminal operators and the likely benefits on congestion relating to the purposes described in section 40101 of title 46, United States Code.

(d) **PETITIONS FOR EXCEPTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A common carrier or marine terminal operator subject to an emergency order issued under this section may submit to the Commission a petition for exception from 1 or more requirements of the emergency order, based on a showing of undue hardship or other condition rendering compliance with such a requirement impractical.

(2) **DETERMINATION.**—Not later than 21 days after the date on which a petition for exception under paragraph (1) is submitted, the Commission shall determine whether to approve or deny such petition by majority vote.

(3) **INAPPLICABILITY PENDING REVIEW.**—The requirements of an emergency order that is the subject of a petition for exception under this subsection shall not apply to a petitioner during the period for which the petition is pending.

(e) **LIMITATIONS.**—

(1) **TERM.**—An emergency order issued under this section shall remain in effect for a period of not longer than 60 days.

(2) **RENEWAL.**—The Commission may renew an emergency order issued under this section for an additional term by a unanimous determination by the Commission.

(f) **SUNSET.**—The authority provided by this section shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COMMON CARRIER.**—The term “common carrier” has the meaning given such term in section 40102 of title 46, United States Code.

(2) **MOTOR CARRIER.**—The term “motor carrier” has the meaning given such term in section 13102 of title 49, United States Code.

(3) **RAIL CARRIER.**—The term “rail carrier” has the meaning given such term in section 10102 of title 49, United States Code.

(4) **SHIPPER.**—The term “shipper” has the meaning given such term in section 40102 of title 46, United States Code.

**SEC. 18. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4996, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the committee, Mr. DEFAZIO. Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON and I announced our intention to pursue this bipartisan legislation, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021, just this past June. In late August, we introduced H.R. 4996 and have since earned the support of more than 90 bipartisan cosponsors. On November 17, the Biden administration put out a public statement endorsing our bipartisan bill.

Now, less than 4 months since we first began to develop this legislation, I am thrilled—in fact, I am awed, and I am amazed but very happy—that the House is taking up our comprehensive reform.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute reflects relatively minor changes and a reorganization of H.R. 4996 as introduced. In other words, it is not important to the substance of the bill. I am thrilled with the compromise legislative text reached by the committee's majority and minority staff and the members.

This is what the voters sent us here to do, to identify problems, develop practical solutions, and then work together across the aisle to reach a compromise to achieve a result. That is exactly what the House, both Democrats and Republicans, are now doing in taking up this bipartisan Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021 on this date.

I want to thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO); the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL); the ranking member, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES); and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS) for working with me and my Republican counterpart, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) to get this result.

I will very, very briefly go through what the bill attempts to do. We are all aware that the pandemic highlighted the longstanding issues of the ocean shipping industry and also the staggering vulnerabilities in the integral supply chain that drives global commerce.

The Ocean Shipping Reform Act would be the first overhaul of Federal regulations for the international ocean shipping industry since 1998. For decades, the United States has run a significant trade imbalance, due in large part to export-driven, nonmarket economies like mainland China.

In 2001, the People's Republic of China was granted permanent normal trade relations with the United States,

the so-called most favored nation status, following that country's admission to the World Trade Organization. There has since been considerable consolidation among the foreign-based ocean carriers, coinciding with the continued decline of the U.S.-flagged international fleet in favor of foreign flags of convenience.

A handful of foreign-flagged ocean carriers now dominate the global ocean shipping industry, three of which are from China, another from Korea, and a fifth from Europe, several of which are effectively controlled by these foreign governments. Foreign business access to the American market and our consumers is a privilege; it is not a right.

In 2001, the United States' trade imbalance with the People's Republic of China was approximately \$83 billion in nominal dollars. In 2020, our trade imbalance with mainland China was \$310 billion, having increased year over year most every year.

This legislation would ensure reciprocal trade to help reduce the United States' longstanding trade imbalance with export-driven countries like China.

California agricultural exporters and other businesses are willing to pay to ensure that their products reach markets in Asia, but they can't pay a fortune to do it. One example, Jelly Belly, the candy company in my district, last spring would pay \$3,000 for a container full of candy to ship to the Western Pacific. Today it is \$31,900. That is the problem.

The Ocean Shipping Reform Act does make critical reforms requested by major U.S. importers, like the National Retail Federation's member companies. There are many, many examples. I will let those go for now.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is impossible for any American to ignore the supply chain crunch, a supply chain crunch that seemingly impacts most every part of the American economy.

In that kind of an environment, I want to echo so much of what my friend from California said. I am indeed thrilled that the House is taking up this bill today. I am grateful for his leadership. I am grateful to be the lead Republican on this, and I am grateful that this bill has been endorsed by 360 national, State, and local groups. This is much-needed legislation.

How did we get here? With a massive influx of Federal dollars into the economy and with COVID-19 changing how Americans purchase goods, for more than a year, United States ports have faced unprecedented volumes of cargo. Some estimates say that American demand for consumer electronics has gone up 40 percent compared to prepandemic. This pressure on our ports has trickled down to every other part of the supply chain, leading to

what Americans have seen: delays and product shortages.

Now, those constraints and the resulting extremely high shipping rates have made it more difficult not just for our country to receive imports but also for us to ship our manufactured goods and agricultural goods out to the rest of the world.

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We have seen unprecedented rejection of American container loads by the large ocean carriers. They are in contravention of their contractual obligations, just refusing to haul that cargo, preferring instead to take the empty containers and get them back to Asia for a quick turn. That has caused serious problems, not just conceptual dollars, real dollars, real cents. The American dairy industry has seen \$1 billion worth of losses just in the first 6 months of this year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am a big fan of the free market, but the free market is many buyers and many sellers, and that is not in place today. Mr. GARAMENDI so rightfully talked about the consolidation we have seen in this industry. And indeed, 30 years ago the largest foreign-flagged ocean carriers controlled about 15 percent of this traffic. Today, they control about 75 percent. That is not quite the free market that we used to have.

And so, H.R. 4996, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021 helps to address these supply chain bottlenecks. It helps to promote American competitiveness. And it holds accountable these foreign-flagged ocean carriers, which I would note are increasingly dominated by Chinese state-backed firms.

Now, let me be honest and let me be clear, this bill is no silver bullet, but shame on us if we fail to act. This supply chain crunch has laid bare the deficiencies in the marketplace, and we have an opportunity today to address many of those deficiencies.

Probably the most common question, Mr. Speaker, my colleagues ask of me about this bill is why a Congressman from the plains of South Dakota would be so interested in maritime law. I would just remind them of the world's great hunger for American beef, American beans, American corn, and American dairy. Indeed, 60 percent of South Dakota's soybeans are exported abroad.

In that environment this is not just a coastal issue, but it is an issue that impacts lives from the farm gate to every Main Street.

And indeed, I have been hearing from South Dakota businesses like Strider Sports International in Rapid City to Valley Queen, a cheese processor in Milbank, and they are telling me about how these issues are having a real impact on dollars and cents.

Valley Queen has two million pounds of lactose. This is a product that has already been sold to Asian markets, and it is just sitting there in their warehouses waiting for an opening at

the ports. A recent container load of this lactose waited on the ports, Mr. Speaker, for 75 days. The lactose began to turn, and, of course, that meant a big deduction on the price that Valley Queen could get for that lactose. Just a destruction of American value.

This bill is about American competitiveness. Broadly speaking, the legislation provides the Federal Maritime Commission—that is the cop on the beat—the tools they need to make sure that this system runs more efficiently and runs more fairly and makes sure that the interests of the foreign-flagged ocean carriers are better aligned with the interests of American shippers.

So the bill does a number of things, but I will quickly hit on just five.

First off, under this bill the FMC can set minimum standards for ocean shipping that makes sure that U.S. shippers are protected from the actions of others which leave export cargoes stranded at U.S. ports.

Number two, it protects U.S. shippers from retaliation if they file a complaint with the FMC.

Number three, this bill prohibits the foreign-flagged ocean carriers from unreasonably denying American export cargo on their vessels.

Number four, it requires foreign ocean carriers to certify the accuracy of the detention and demurrage fees. These are fines they can hit shippers with; they have to certify that those fines are accurate.

And number five, it would authorize the National Academy of Sciences to study how best to improve transparency in the supply chain.

Now, I just don't know, Mr. Speaker, how any of my colleagues can allege any of these things are not reasonable. These are very basic guardrails. These are very basic rules of the road that people who are using American ports should be obligated to follow.

And so the choice for my colleagues is simple, a vote for H.R. 4996 is a vote to put U.S. shippers, manufacturing, farmers, truckers, retailers, and consumers first. That is where they should be.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) who alerted me to this problem early last summer.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI, a friend and a person who I have worked with on a host of issues over the years, and Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON. This is a good example of what bipartisan cooperation is all about. Mr. Speaker, I commend Congressman GARAMENDI's leadership in this effort—a member of the subcommittee and the full committee—with Congressman DEFAZIO in working out the differences, which was important.

Having said that, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act, of which I am a cosponsor,

is the first major update in Federal regulations for global ocean shipping since 1998. Think about how much the world has changed in 23 years in terms of trade.

This legislation, as I said, is a result of bipartisan efforts.

This legislation supports U.S. exporters who have been disproportionately impacted by unfair trade practices in our ports and harbors.

No ship arriving with imports should leave an American port empty when products are ready to go, and that is what is happening, sadly.

Enacting strong regulatory framework will help end these disruptions to deal with the issue of demurrage and backup on the supply chain that has created this bottleneck.

We can and must do more to ensure that all exporters in this country have a fair and level playing field. California agricultural producers, as well as other U.S. exporters should be able to ship their products without unnecessary delays. It is a national security issue.

The increased shipping container costs and delays exporters are facing only continue to impact our recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Let me give you a local example. California is our Nation's largest agricultural producer and exporter with more than 400 commodities, over a third of the Nation's vegetables and two-thirds of the Nation's fruits and nuts. Forty-four percent of California's agriculture production is exported.

The San Pedro Bay Complex, which we otherwise call the Los Angeles and Long Beach Ports in southern California is the ninth busiest in the world and provides importation of 40 percent of the container industry in America. Think about that. This is where the bottleneck is most acute.

It is necessary that we utilize all resources to reduce port congestion and empower the Federal Maritime Commission to do what they can and should do. This is about short-term and long-term solutions to relieve the bottleneck in this supply chain. This is about an effort to, in fact, provide relief that benefits American workers, American consumers. It is about the economic recovery; it is about trade; and it is about jobs.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bipartisan piece of legislation. It is a part of the short-term and long-term solution. I recommend a "yes" vote on this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I would just note Mr. COSTA's unyielding advocacy of this project, this issue and thank him for that support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative JOHNSON for yielding, and I thank him for his passion to address the supply shipping crisis that we are facing in our Nation today.

I, too, rise today in strong support of the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021. This is a bipartisan bill I was proud to cosponsor that would help address the container ship bottlenecks at the San Pedro Complex, which includes the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach in southern California near my district, California's 39th Congressional District.

While this bill is not a silver bullet to resolving all of our supply chain issues like major labor shortages and warehouses overcapacity, it does take meaningful steps to address uncompetitive practices by some ocean carriers.

H.R. 4996 provides the Federal Maritime Commission with more tools to address practices that discriminate against U.S. exporters, importers, truckers, and other players in our supply chain.

Bottlenecks at the San Pedro Complex continue to cause supply disruptions that are raising prices for workers, families, and small businesses and hurts the ability of our manufacturers and farmers to export goods overseas.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4996.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington State (Ms. SCHRIER).

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am so proud to represent Washington's Eighth Congressional District, which stretches from the suburbs of Seattle in the west across the Cascade Mountains into the rich farmland of central Washington. It is home to some of the Nation's largest agricultural producers and exporters whose hay, apples, pears, and cherries are in high demand all around the world.

For more than a year, these exporters have shared with me how pandemic conditions and the behavior of foreign-owned shipping carriers are hurting their industries, threatening export markets and relationships that they have developed over decades.

They often don't know when a ship will be in port, making it difficult to get their products to the carrier in time. They are forced to pay additional fees when their products—often perishable ones—have to wait at the port to be loaded on to a ship.

And shipping carriers are opting to return as many empty containers to China as possible for fast turnaround and their own bottom line, rather than accepting U.S. exports. It is better for them financially to return to China with empty containers to bring back TVs, iPads, and just about everything else we buy from Amazon versus bringing back Eighth District hay or agricultural goods. This rejection threatens to upend our Nation's agricultural industry and relationships built over decades for years to come.

I was proud to cosponsor the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021 together with Congressmen GARAMENDI and JOHNSON. I thank them for their support. This is a great bipartisan bill

that will make a real difference for exporters in my district, and I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes.”

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4996, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act.

I thank Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GARAMENDI, and others for joining me in raising the alarm back in March in a letter to the Federal Maritime Commission about the empty container ships leaving American ports.

This bill follows on that effort, offering necessary reforms to Federal regulations overseeing the ocean shipping industry in order to address problems like this that have been discussed.

Agricultural exports are critical to not only feeding the world but to the livelihood of the producers I represent in Nebraska.

We cannot do that if container ships leave American ports completely empty.

This bill prohibits foreign ocean carriers from refusing U.S. exports unreasonably and gives the FMC more tools to ensure these carriers are held accountable and held to a high standard.

Trade only works if exports reach their final destination in a reliable and affordable way.

This bill is great step toward facilitating exactly that.

It is a reasonable bill, and I urge a “yes” vote.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL).

Mr. CARBAJAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for the bipartisan Ocean Shipping Reform Act, a bipartisan agreement that Representatives GARAMENDI and JOHNSON have reached. I thank my colleagues for working with me and Congressman DEFazio on this legislation.

As chair of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, I have held hearings on the ongoing supply chain disruptions and met with countless stakeholders and constituents who are feeling the impacts of the disruptions, including those who suffered wrongdoing by ocean carriers. This legislation is a big step toward addressing this.

The increase in funding for the Federal Maritime Commission, FMC, in this 2-year authorization is indicative of this body’s strong support for finding an effective solution to the pandemic supply chain crisis.

□ 1115

Now is the time to ensure that the Commission has the ability to enforce fairness in ocean carrier practices.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the bill contains a number of provisions aimed at addressing wrongfully issued detention and demurrage fees and complements President Biden’s actions to address this issue. The bill also includes several reporting requirements

on issues of maritime cargo flow at U.S. ports and anticompetitive business practices.

By addressing these challenges, Congress seeks to counter trade imbalances with foreign exporting countries, making reciprocal trade one of the FMC’s missions.

I am proud of the committee’s work on this important legislation, and I look forward to ensuring that this legislation, H.R. 4996, is signed into law.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CARBAJAL for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GIBBS), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation.

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives DUSTY JOHNSON and JOHN GARAMENDI for their work on this bill.

While I support this bill, I do have concerns about the process under which it has been brought to the floor, and whether, by itself, it will have much impact on the supply difficulties we are currently facing.

Neither a hearing nor a markup was held on this bill. Given its complexity, I believe a hearing and a markup would have given Members a better opportunity to fully understand and perhaps improve the bill.

The bill gives the Federal Maritime Commission, the FMC, enhanced authorities to prevent ocean carriers, who operate ships in the container trade, from engaging in anticompetitive activities in regards to shippers, and give shippers enhanced input into the FMC complaint process.

I have concerns about giving bureaucrats at the Federal Maritime Commission more authority to insert themselves into privately held contractual agreements. However, it appears to a great extent, the delays, port congestion, and higher shipping prices are due primarily to short-term contracts, unwillingness or inability to share data by all parties to operate efficiently, equipment shortages, lack of warehouse space, chassis truck and train capacity, and labor issues, rather than anticompetitive practices by ocean shippers.

If ocean carriers were the sole problem, we would not see container ships waiting for weeks to unload. Ag exports are at record highs for some commodities, and it is unfortunate that some of the ag shipments have not been able to make it on ships in a timely and efficient manner. However, it is not clear to me that the decision that led to these products from being stranded are due to practices that are anticompetitive under U.S. law.

This bill would prohibit carriers from unreasonably declining cargo that can be safely and timely loaded and is going to a port on the ship’s itinerary. It will be curious to see how often this provision is used.

As I said, I am willing to support this bill to assure that detention and de-

murrage is used as an incentive to move cargo efficiently, not—as some have claimed—as an indiscriminate corporate profit center, and to provide shippers additional protections.

However, as has been said by the sponsor, this bill isn’t perfect and there is still more work to be done. I expect it to address the supply chain more broadly and not assume that alleged anticompetitive behavior by ocean carriers is the sole cause of the current supply chain disruption.

The legislation needed must, number one, be comprehensive and look at long-term port truck chassis, train, intermodal connection, and warehouse capacity needs.

Two, assure the availability of transparent, enforceable contracts to assure goods can be shipped at the agreed time and cost;

And three, improve data sharing among the parties in the supply to assure that everyone knows where and when they must have equipment to move containers efficiently.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation and ask that we continue to work to address the whole supply chain crisis.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 10 minutes remaining. The gentleman from South Dakota has 7½ minutes remaining.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I want to take an opportunity to thank Chair DEFazio and Ranking Member GRAVES for the various hearings they have had in talking with Chairman Maffei, Commissioner Dye, and others on the FMC about these issues. I thank Mr. GARAMENDI and others for bringing up this legislation in a number of hearings we have had on the supply chain crunch. I think it has helped to fill out the record on these incredibly important issues and the role that this legislation can play in advancing this cause.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman JOHNSON for yielding and for his support on this important legislation today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021. Throughout the pandemic, I heard from Georgia farmers who were unable to access affordable shipping. Agriculture is the largest industry in my district and the largest industry in the State of Georgia. Our ports are a critical part of our Nation’s infrastructure and it should be considered a great honor and privilege for any international company or entity to have access to them.

Foreign players gain access to the largest consumer market on earth through our ports, with a GDP of \$20 trillion and 325 million people. Yet,



American farmers face high fees and barriers to getting their commodities into shipping containers.

After defying the odds of weather and many other issues that our farmers face, it is unconscionable that our perishable exports are left sitting in warehouses to rot.

This bill provides the first significant Federal update of the Federal Maritime Commission's powers since 1998 and will significantly improve our farmers' access to affordable shipping.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud cosponsor of the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021, and I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, there are a few things that I know for sure. The first is that when you use American ports you should be subjected to some very basic rules of the road. Things like not being allowed to unreasonably discriminate against American cargo, that is one thing I know for sure.

Another thing I know for sure is that although this bill is not a silver bullet, and nobody is alleging that it is only the ocean carriers that are responsible for this supply chain crunch, this will help. This better aligns the interests of the ocean carriers with the interests of American manufacturers and American farmers and ranchers. That will go a long way toward helping to resolve the supply chain crunch.

Mr. Speaker, finally, one more thing that I know for sure, and that is when you have 360 national, State, and local groups, when you have 90 Members of Congress, when you have a bipartisan coalition that has come together to embrace this concept in what is all too often a partisan environment, then I think you know you have a good policy solution.

With that in mind, I once again thank the gentleman from California for his leadership, and I urge all of my colleagues to support the bill, and ask the Senate for their expeditious consideration of it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Occasionally, we toss words back and forth across the aisle here, and I would like to toss a word back across the aisle to Mr. JOHNSON.

He said compliments my way. The actual compliments go his way. It is not often that we spend time, and we spend a good deal of time working together on these bills, and we ought to do more across the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a pleasure working with Mr. JOHNSON and his team, and I thank him. I thank him for stepping forward, as have other Members on your side and my side of the aisle, stepping forward and saying,

Hey, there is a problem. It is a problem out there. There are problems of retention and demurrage charges that are, Well, how could that be.

An importer of plastic Christmas trees and wreaths and other ornaments from China could not get his containers off of the port. Yet, he was being charged \$4 million, which pretty much puts him out of business. He is not the biggest company in the world, but he would like to be. And given the unfair situation that he was facing, he may never become a major company in the United States. So we need to set up rules of the road, words that Mr. JOHNSON laid out so clearly. Rules of the road; the guardrails. Within these rules, operations, free enterprise, market competition can take place, but right now, it is a wide-open system in which there is a gunfight on the street, and that is leading to companies not being able to get their goods on the ships to export.

And comments that you have already heard from Mr. COSTA, California is a big agricultural export, and so is South Dakota, and so is the Midwest, and so is the Southeast. All of America wants to export, but when you cannot get a container, you are not going to export and you are likely to be out of business, and you are going to incur a very, very significant charge.

So we set up a system in which these charges and the availability are regulated in a mechanism that will be conducted by the Federal Maritime Commission. We can go on and on here, and we probably ought to, but I won't take my full 10 minutes. I will say, as Mr. JOHNSON said earlier, this isn't the silver bullet, this isn't going to solve all the problems, but when you consider what has already occurred in legislation here—specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, that piece of legislation will provide \$2.5 billion to the ports so that they can upgrade their facilities, so that they can, the next time around, be able to avoid the kind of congestion that is plaguing all of the commerce in this Nation.

We also look to the Build Back Better legislation, which has another \$2.5 billion in it to deal with additional infrastructure that is necessary to connect the ports to the rest of the transportation system in this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, we need this bill. We, the American farmer, needs this bill. We, the American export industry—whether it is heavy, light—and the import community, all need this bill. So I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and in that process, we will, I believe, have a much better market system here in the United States, one that has guardrails, one that provides an equitable and balanced system for the importers and the exporters.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take an opportunity here to thank some very important people. The staff that put this together, on our side of the aisle, Matt Dwyer, the lead person on the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Mari-

time Transportation; CheriAnn Thompson on that committee; Cheryl Dickson; and Iain Hart from my own staff.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) if he would like to thank his staff.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I would just echo the thoughts of Mr. GARAMENDI that there have been so many who have worked together, and really a broad national coalition, and he is exactly right to call attention to the people who do the work behind the scenes.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4996, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1130

#### ADJUSTABLE INTEREST RATE (LIBOR) ACT OF 2021

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4616) to deem certain references to LIBOR as referring to a replacement benchmark rate upon the occurrence of certain events affecting LIBOR, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4616

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) LIBOR is used as a benchmark rate in more than \$200 trillion of contracts worldwide;

(2) a significant number of existing contracts that reference LIBOR do not provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate when LIBOR is discontinued; and

(3) the cessation or non-representativeness of LIBOR could result in disruptive litigation related to existing contracts that do not provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to establish a clear and uniform process, on a nationwide basis, for replacing LIBOR in existing contracts the terms of which do not provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate, without affecting the ability of

parties to use any appropriate benchmark rate in new contracts;

(2) to preclude litigation related to existing contracts the terms of which do not provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate; and

(3) to allow existing contracts that reference LIBOR but provide for the use of a clearly defined fallback and practicable replacement rate, to operate according to their terms.

(c) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to disfavor the use of any benchmark rate on a prospective basis.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) “Benchmark” shall mean an index of interest rates or dividend rates that is used, in whole or in part, as the basis of or as a reference for calculating or determining any valuation, payment or other measurement.

(2) “Benchmark Administrator” means a person that publishes a Benchmark for use by third parties.

(3) “Benchmark Replacement” shall mean a Benchmark, or an interest rate or dividend rate (which may or may not be based in whole or in part on a prior setting of LIBOR), to replace LIBOR or any interest rate or dividend rate based on LIBOR, whether on a temporary, permanent, or indefinite basis, under or in respect of a LIBOR Contract.

(4) “Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes” shall mean any technical, administrative, or operational changes, alterations, or modifications that—

(A) the Board determines, in its discretion, would address one or more issues affecting the implementation, administration, and calculation of the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement in LIBOR contracts; or

(B) solely with respect to a LIBOR Contract that is not a Consumer Loan, in the reasonable judgment of a Calculating Person, are otherwise necessary or appropriate to permit the implementation, administration, and calculation of the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement under or in respect of a LIBOR Contract after giving due consideration to any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes under subparagraph (A).

(5) “Board” means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(6)(A) “Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement” shall mean a Benchmark Replacement identified by the Board that is based on SOFR.

(B) The Board shall adjust the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement for each category of LIBOR Contract that the Board may identify to—

(i) apply to each LIBOR tenor; and

(ii) incorporate the relevant Tenor Spread Adjustment.

(C) For Consumer Loans, the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement shall initially reflect the spread between the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement and LIBOR immediately before the LIBOR Replacement Date and shall incorporate the relevant Tenor Spread Adjustment over a one-year transition period.

(7) “Calculating Person” shall mean, with respect to any LIBOR Contract, any person (which may be the Determining Person) responsible for calculating or determining any valuation, payment, or other measurement based on a Benchmark.

(8) “Consumer Loan” shall mean a consumer credit transaction. For purposes of this paragraph, the terms “consumer” and “credit” have the meaning given those terms, respectively, under section 103 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1602).

(9) “Determining Person” shall mean, with respect to any LIBOR Contract, any person with the authority, right, or obligation, including on a temporary basis, (as identified by the provisions of the LIBOR Contract, or as identified by the governing law of the LIBOR Contract, as appropriate) to determine a Benchmark Replacement.

(10) “Fallback Provisions” shall mean terms in a LIBOR Contract for determining a Benchmark Replacement, including any terms relating to the date on which the Benchmark Replacement becomes effective.

(11) “LIBOR” shall mean the overnight and 1-, 3-, 6-, and 12-month tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR (formerly known as the London interbank offered rate) as administered by ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (or any predecessor or successor thereof). LIBOR shall not include the 1-week or 2-month tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR.

(12) “LIBOR Contract” shall mean, without limitation, any contract, agreement, indenture, organizational documents, guarantee, mortgage, deed of trust, lease, Security (whether representing debt or equity, and including any interest in a corporation, a partnership, or a limited liability company), instrument, or other obligation or asset that, by its terms, continues in any way to use LIBOR as a Benchmark as of the applicable LIBOR Replacement Date.

(13) “LIBOR Replacement Date” shall mean the first London banking day after June 30, 2023, unless the Board determines that any LIBOR tenor will cease to be published or cease to be representative on a different date.

(14) “Security” shall have the meaning assigned to such term in section 2(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77b(a)).

(15) “SOFR” shall mean the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or a successor administrator).

(16) “Tenor Spread Adjustment” shall mean—

- (A) 0.00644 percent for overnight LIBOR;
- (B) 0.11448 percent for 1-month LIBOR;
- (C) 0.26161 percent for 3-month LIBOR;
- (D) 0.42826 percent for 6-month LIBOR; and
- (E) 0.71513 percent for 12-month LIBOR.

### SEC. 4. LIBOR CONTRACTS.

(a) On the LIBOR Replacement Date, the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement shall, by operation of law, be the Benchmark Replacement for any LIBOR Contract that, after giving any effect to subsection (b)—

(1) contains no Fallback Provisions; or

(2) contains Fallback Provisions that identify neither—

- (A) a specific Benchmark Replacement; nor
- (B) a Determining Person.

(b) On the LIBOR Replacement Date, any references in the Fallback Provisions of a LIBOR Contract to—

(1) a Benchmark Replacement that is based in any way on any LIBOR value, except to account for the difference between LIBOR and the Benchmark Replacement, or

(2) a requirement that a person (other than a Benchmark Administrator) conduct a poll, survey, or inquiries for quotes or information concerning interbank lending or deposit rates,

shall be disregarded as if not included in the Fallback Provisions of such LIBOR Contract and shall be deemed null and void and without any force or effect.

(c) Subject to subsection (g)(2), a Determining Person shall have authority under this Act, but shall not be required, to select the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement as the Benchmark Replacement.

(d) Any selection by a Determining Person of the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement pursuant to subsection (c) shall be—

(1) irrevocable;

(2) made by the earlier of the LIBOR Replacement Date and the latest date for selecting a Benchmark Replacement according to the terms of such LIBOR Contract; and

(3) used in any determinations of the Benchmark under or in respect of such LIBOR Contract occurring on and after the LIBOR Replacement Date.

(e) If a Determining Person has authority to select the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement under subsection (c) but does not select a Benchmark Replacement by the date specified in subsection (d)(2), then, on the LIBOR Replacement Date, the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement shall, by operation of law, be the Benchmark Replacement for the LIBOR Contract.

(f) If the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement becomes the Benchmark Replacement for a LIBOR Contract pursuant to subsection (a), (c), or (e) then all Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes shall become an integral part of such LIBOR Contract by operation of law. For the avoidance of doubt, a Calculating Person shall not be required to obtain consent from any other person prior to the adoption of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

(g) The provisions of this Act shall not alter or impair—

(1) any written agreement specifying that a LIBOR Contract shall not be subject to this Act;

(2) any LIBOR Contract that contains Fallback Provisions that identify a Benchmark Replacement that is not based in any way on any LIBOR value (including, but not limited to, the prime rate or the Effective Federal Funds Rate), except that such LIBOR Contract shall be subject to subsection (b);

(3) any LIBOR Contract subject to subsection (c) as to which a Determining Person does not elect to use a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement pursuant to subsection (c), except to the extent that such LIBOR Contract is subject to subsection (b) or (e);

(4) the application to a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement of any cap, floor, modifier, or spread adjustment to which LIBOR had been subject pursuant to the terms of a LIBOR Contract; or

(5) any provisions of Federal consumer financial law that require creditors to notify borrowers regarding a change-in-terms or that govern the reevaluation of rate increases on credit card accounts under open-end (not home-secured) consumer credit plans.

(h) Except as provided in section 5(c), the provisions of this Act shall not alter or impair the rights or obligations of any person, or the authorities of any agency, under Federal consumer financial law (as defined in section 1002(14) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5481(14))).

### SEC. 5. CONTINUITY OF CONTRACT AND SAFE HARBOR.

(a) A Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement and the selection or use of a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement as a Benchmark Replacement under or in respect of a LIBOR Contract, as well as any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, by operation of section 4 shall constitute—

(1) a commercially reasonable replacement for and a commercially substantial equivalent to LIBOR;

(2) a reasonable, comparable, or analogous rate, index, or term for LIBOR;

(3) a replacement that is based on a methodology or information that is similar or comparable to LIBOR;

(4) substantial performance by any person of any right or obligation relating to or based on LIBOR; and

(5) a replacement that has historical fluctuations that are substantially similar to those of LIBOR for purposes of the Truth in Lending Act and its implementing regulations.

(b) Neither of (1) the selection or use of a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement as a Benchmark Replacement or (2) the determination, implementation, or performance of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, in each case by operation of section 4, shall (A) be deemed to impair or affect the right of any person to receive a payment, or to affect the amount or timing of such payment, under any LIBOR Contract or (B) have the effect of (i) discharging or excusing performance under any LIBOR Contract for any reason, claim, or defense (including, but not limited to, any force majeure or other provision in any LIBOR Contract), (ii) giving any person the right to unilaterally terminate or suspend performance under any LIBOR Contract, (iii) constituting a breach of any LIBOR Contract, or (iv) voiding or nullifying any LIBOR Contract.

(c) No person shall be subject to any claim or cause of action in law or equity or request for equitable relief, or have liability for damages, arising out of—

(1) the selection or use of a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement,

(2) the implementation of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, or

(3) with respect to a LIBOR Contract that is not a Consumer Loan, the determination of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes,

in each case after giving effect to the provisions of section 4; provided, however, that in each case any person (including a Calculating Person) shall remain subject to the terms of a LIBOR Contract that are not affected by this Act and any existing legal, regulatory, or contractual obligations to correct servicing or other ministerial errors under or in respect of a LIBOR Contract.

(d) The selection or use of a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement or the determination, implementation, or performance of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, in each case by operation of section 4, shall not be deemed to—

(1) be an amendment or modification of any LIBOR Contract for the purpose of the governing law of such LIBOR Contract; or

(2) prejudice, impair, or affect any person's rights, interests, or obligations under or in respect of any LIBOR Contract.

(e) Except as provided in either subsections (a), (b), or (c) of section 4, the provisions of this Act shall not be interpreted as creating any negative inference or negative presumption regarding the validity or enforceability of—

(1) any Benchmark Replacement (including any method for calculating, determining, or implementing an adjustment to the Benchmark Replacement to account for any historical differences between LIBOR and the Benchmark Replacement) that is not a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement; or

(2) any changes, alterations, or modifications to or in respect of a LIBOR Contract that are not Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

#### SEC. 6. PREEMPTION.

(a) This Act and the regulations hereunder shall supersede any and all laws, statutes, rules, regulations, or standards of any State, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States, insofar as they provide for the selection or use of a Benchmark Replacement or related conforming changes.

(b) No provision of State or local law that expressly limits the manner of calculating interest, including the compounding of inter-

est, shall apply to the selection or use of a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

#### SEC. 7. TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939.

Section 316 of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 77ppp) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” after “of subsection (a),” in subsection (b); and

(2) by inserting “, and except that the right of any holder of any indenture security to receive payment of the principal of and interest on such indenture security shall not be deemed to be impaired or affected by any change occurring by the application of section 4 of the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021 to any indenture security” after “subject to such lien” in subsection (b).

#### SEC. 8. RULEMAKING.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board shall issue such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to enable it to administer and carry out the purposes of this Act.

#### SEC. 9. REVISED CALCULATION RULE TO ADDRESS INSTANCES WHERE 1-MONTH USD LIBOR CEASES OR IS NON-REPRESENTATIVE.

Section 438(b)(2)(I) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087-1(b)(2)(I)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(viii) REVISED CALCULATION RULE TO ADDRESS INSTANCES WHERE 1-MONTH USD LIBOR CEASES OR IS NON-REPRESENTATIVE.—

“(I) SUBSTITUTE REFERENCE INDEX.—The provisions of this clause apply to loans for which the special allowance payment would otherwise be calculated pursuant to clause (vii).

“(II) CALCULATION BASED ON SOFR.—For loans described in subclause (III) or (IV), the special allowance payment described in this subclause shall be substituted for the payment provided under clause (vii). For each calendar quarter, the formula for computing the special allowance that would otherwise apply under clause (vii) shall be revised by substituting ‘of the quotes of the 30-day Average Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) in effect for each of the days in such quarter as published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or a successor administrator), adjusted daily by adding the Tenor Spread Adjustment, as that term is defined in the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021, for 1-month LIBOR contracts of 0.11448 percent’ for ‘of the 1-month London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for United States dollars in effect for each of the days in such quarter as compiled and released by the British Bankers Association’. The special allowance calculation for loans subject to clause (vii) shall otherwise remain in effect.

“(III) LOANS ELIGIBLE FOR SOFR-BASED CALCULATION.—Except as provided in subclause (IV), the special allowance payment calculated under subclause (II) shall apply to all loans for which the holder (or, if the holder acts as an eligible lender trustee for the beneficial owner of the loan, the beneficial owner of the loan) at any time after the effective date of this clause notifies the Secretary that the holder or beneficial owner affirmatively and permanently elects to waive all contractual, statutory, or other legal rights to a special allowance paid under clause (vii) or to the special allowance paid pursuant to any other formula that was previously in effect with respect to such loan, and accepts the rate described in subclause (II). Any such waiver shall apply to all loans then held, or to be held from time to time, by such holder or beneficial owner; provided that, due to the need to obtain the approval of one of the following, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Secretary—

“(aa) one or more third parties with a legal or beneficial interest in loans eligible for the SOFR-based calculation, or

“(bb) a nationally recognized rating organization assigning a rating to a financing secured by loans otherwise eligible for the SOFR-based calculation,

the holder of the loan (or, if the holder acts as an eligible lender trustee for the beneficial owner of the loan, the beneficial owner of the loan) may elect to apply the rate described in subclause (II) to specified loan portfolios established for financing purposes by separate notices with different effective dates. The special allowance rate based on SOFR shall be effective with respect to a portfolio as of the first day of the calendar quarter following the applicable effective date of the waiver received by the Secretary from the holder or beneficial owner and shall permanently and irrevocably continue for all subsequent quarters.

“(IV) FALLBACK PROVISIONS.—

“(aa) In the event that a holder or beneficial owner has not elected to waive its rights to a special allowance payment under clause (vii) with respect to a portfolio with an effective date of the waiver prior to the first of—

“(AA) the date on which the ICE Benchmark Administration (‘IBA’) has permanently or indefinitely stopped providing the 1-month United States Dollar LIBOR (‘1-month USD LIBOR’) to the general public,

“(BB) the effective date of an official public statement by the IBA or its regulator that the 1-month USD LIBOR is no longer reliable or no longer representative, or

“(CC) the LIBOR Replacement Date, as that term is defined in section 3 of the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021, the special allowance rate calculation as described in subclause (II) shall, by operation of law, apply to all loans in such portfolio.

“(bb) In such event—

“(AA) the last determined rate of special allowance based on 1-month USD LIBOR will continue to apply until the end of the then current calendar quarter; and

“(BB) the special allowance rate calculation as described in subclause (II) shall become effective as of the first day of the following calendar quarter and remain in effect for all subsequent calendar quarters.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today we show that the House of Representatives can deal with a really big problem before it becomes a crisis and before almost anybody even knows that there is a problem. We can deal with such a problem without drama, without deadlock, without partisanship. We can do it a year and a half before it all explodes, so as to give the Senate, the regulatory agencies,

and the private sector the time that they need to do this job long before the impending uncertainty disrupts our economy.

As co-chair of the CPA Caucus, I am here to certify that this is the most important genuinely boring bill that will come before this House this year.

Mr. Speaker, there are trillions of outstanding loans that have adjustable interest rates. The adjustment of these loans is tied to the London Interbank Offered Rates, known as LIBOR. LIBOR has been referred to as the most important interest rate in the world.

We are dealing here with adjustable rate mortgages, business loans and securities, and even some student loans. For many years LIBOR was the index. When LIBOR went up, the interest rate on these instruments would go up. When LIBOR went down, the interest would go down. For many years it worked well.

LIBOR is based on a survey of British bankers. A few years ago some British bankers lied and some went to jail. Our friends across the pond said they would stop publishing the LIBOR index. We asked them to keep doing it. They are going to stop on June 30, 2023.

Some \$16 trillion of loans and business instruments will still be outstanding. Those instruments will specify that you calculate the interest rate based on LIBOR, and LIBOR will not exist.

These \$16 trillion of loans and other business instruments do not specify what is supposed to happen if you go to calculate the interest rate based on LIBOR and there is no LIBOR. That is why they are called tough legacy LIBOR instruments.

We could do what all too often happens in Washington—we could ignore the problem. We could then leave it up to tens of thousands of class action lawsuits, hundreds of thousands of regular lawsuits, as borrower and lender try to figure out what interest rate would apply. That would be terrible for our economy and our court system.

We have got a better idea. The legislation before us today, H.R. 4616, the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act, which will provide borrowers, investors, and all those in the financial space certainty as to what happens when LIBOR is no longer published.

Before I continue, I want to thank Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY, and their staff for working closely with me to get this bill on the floor today. I particularly want to thank Rob Robilliard of my staff who has poured his heart and soul into this bill for the entire year.

I am pleased to say that H.R. 4616 has received the support of 21 business organizations, I would say every business organization with a stake in this matter, including the American Bankers Association, the Independent Bankers, and the Chamber of Commerce.

I want to particularly thank Kristi Leo, President of the Structured Finance Association, for working with us

on this bill. The legislation has also won the support of so many public interest groups, including the National Consumer Law Center and Americans for Financial Reform.

I particularly want to thank Andrew Pizor of the National Consumer Law Center for his assistance.

Not only has this legislation received support from these important organizations, but every word—and I mean every word—has been carefully reviewed by the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. Treasury Department, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Office of Controller of the Currency, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. We have revised it again and again based on their comments.

Each of these agencies has cleared on every word of the bill before us today. Once again, I want to thank the staff, particularly of the Federal Reserve, for their excellent work for helping us draft this legislation: Mackenzie Gross, Evan Winerman, and Mark Van Der Weide.

This text before us is a consensus product and all the agencies have signed off. We have worked with over 100 different organizations and groups, and to my knowledge none oppose the text that is before us today.

I want to thank the Alternative Reference Rate Committee, which was convened by the New York Fed which created the structured overnight finance rates, which are based on the treasury markets. Those markets are public, transparent, and not subject to manipulation. It is a broad market. Unlike the LIBOR rate, it is not subject to manipulation.

This bill provides that as to that \$16 trillion of tough legacy LIBOR, pursuant to regulations published by the Fed, the various SOFR rates that are applicable will stand in for the LIBOR rate once the LIBOR rate is no longer published. It sounds simple, but let me tell you it has been a hell of a year as you try to get consensus on a bill affecting \$16 trillion.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk a little bit about why this bill is necessary and why it is so important. Just 2 months ago, October 20, the Federal Reserve, the CFPB, the FDIC in conjunction with the State Bank and Credit Union Regulators issued a joint statement stating that failure to adequately prepare for LIBOR's discontinuance could undermine the financial stability and safety and soundness of the institutions they oversee.

The Financial Stability Oversight Council, which we created in response to the 2008 meltdown, said that a cessation of LIBOR has the potential to significantly disrupt our financial markets. The SEC similarly warned that LIBOR's discontinuance may pose a significant risk to our stock and bond markets.

Secretary Janet Yellen and Federal Reserve Board Chair Powell told us that we need legislation to deal with

this matter at the Federal level, and it is bipartisan. Steve Mnuchin testified to the same thing when he was Secretary of the Treasury in the Trump administration.

Finally, I should point out that Federal Reserve Chair Powell has told us that failure to deal with this presents a big financial stability risk to our entire economy.

As to the scope of this bill, it deals only with tough legacy LIBOR. It does not deal with those instruments that expire while LIBOR is still published, nor does it deal with those instruments that are created in the future and do not reference LIBOR.

There was an earlier draft of this bill that set forth the obvious, and that is the substitution of SOFR for the LIBOR index does not constitute a sale or exchange for tax purposes. We took that out because we wanted to move the bill quickly and not cause a referral to the Ways and Means Committee. Mostly we took it out because it was absolutely unnecessary.

It is very clear under existing tax law, the change of one index to another index that is incredibly similar, in this case, designed to be as close as humanly possible does not constitute a sale or exchange, but especially where that change is through the operation of law and where the change is necessitated because the original index is no longer published. The tax outcome is obvious and does not need to be part of the statute.

The last change we made in this bill was to add the words “for purposes of the governing law of such LIBOR contracts” to section 5(d). We did that to make it clear that we weren't dealing with any tax issue and anybody could hold it up to a magnifying glass and try to find a tax word in it. By putting these words in it we satisfied the Committee on Ways and Means. There is no taxation in this statute.

This law does deal and preempts the field with regard to all non-tax law, that means contract, commercial, financial law at both the Federal, State, and local level.

Finally, this act does not prescribe what interest rates ought to be used in the future. That is up to the parties involved. Nothing in this bill is designed to encourage the use of SOFR or any other particular benchmark interest rate, nor does it encourage or authorize any Federal regulatory agency to push any bank or other institution to use any particular rate in the future. That is up to them.

This bill deals with \$16 trillion of tough legacy LIBOR. It is a consensus product. It is the result of the work of regulators, industry, and the public interest community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge its adoption and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,  
Washington, DC, December 7, 2021.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,  
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 4616, the "Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021," the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 4616.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,  
Washington, DC, December 7, 2021.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated December 7, 2021, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Ways and Means of any jurisdictional claims over the matters contained in H.R. 4616, the "Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021." The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction.

The Committee on Financial Services further recognizes your interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Ways and Means should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

Pursuant to your request, I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,  
Chairwoman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND  
LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, December 7, 2021.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,  
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: I write concerning H.R. 4616, the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021. This bill was primarily referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and additionally to the Com-

mittee on Education and Labor. As a result of your having consulted with me concerning this bill generally, I agree to forgo formal consideration of the bill so the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee on Education and Labor takes this action with our mutual understanding that by forgoing formal consideration of H.R. 4616, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and we will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our Rule X jurisdiction. I also request that you support my request to name members of the Committee on Education and Labor to any conference committee to consider such provisions.

Finally, I would appreciate a response confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Committee Report filed by the Committee on Financial Services and in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 4616.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT,  
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, December 7, 2021.

Hon. BOBBY SCOTT,  
Chairman, House Committee on Education and  
Labor, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated December 7, 2021, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Education and Labor of any jurisdictional claims over the matters contained in H.R. 4616, the "Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021." The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction.

The Committee on Financial Services further recognizes your interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Education and Labor should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

Pursuant to your request, I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,  
Chairwoman.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I appreciate the opportunity to be here today and to have this conversation.

This shouldn't be a surprise. We knew this day was coming since 2014. The Alternative Reference Rate Committee, the ARRC, has worked diligently to help ensure a successful transition from the aforementioned LIBOR rate system to a new system.

In fact, over the last several years, Republicans on the Financial Services Committee have raised this issue on numerous occasions with our prudential regulators, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury under even the last administration.

I, myself, have asked for a greater focus on this issue, but unfortunately, this request seemingly fell on some deaf ears. It was unfortunate that my colleagues on the other side seemed to sort of forge ahead without having a broader conversation. There was one hearing on this issue before we marked up this bill in July. We needed to do a better job in socializing this particular issue because now, Mr. Speaker, we have a problem.

We have Members of this Chamber who do not understand the issue and don't understand the process, and they look at this as being just rushed. They don't see the 2½, 3, 4, 5 years of having this discussion since the London Whale scandal happened where there was a manipulation of those international interest rates.

Here we are today, once again, because of a truncated process, and it appears to some of our Members that we are rushing through a bill that is going to expand the Federal Government, that could cost the Federal Government something, that is going to interfere with private contracts. We simply have not done the work to normalize and socialize this particular issue.

This has been described as a once-in-a-generation event, and we are talking about financial instruments with hundreds of trillions of dollars at stake, including effects that we can't even totally foresee.

Fast-forward more than 2½ years, here we are less than a month from the deadline, and we are just now voting on a bill to address these legacy contracts for the transition from LIBOR.

□ 1145

This is Washington and, frankly, the process at its worst.

So how did we get here? Every day, thousands of financial contracts attach LIBOR as the interest rate. With LIBOR phasing out, the financial system needs legal certainty on what happens to those legacy contracts that have this rate already baked in.

This bill attempts to provide a solution. It offers an alternative rate to affected parties who cannot agree on a rate to replace LIBOR.

To be clear, the rate offered under this legislation is one option. It does not prevent these parties from agreeing to something better that suits those particular needs of that contract.

Again, this bill was passed out of committee in July. Now, 4 months later, the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and Labor were finally able to include their portions of this. That is 4 months of inaction that has caused some of that now, today, concern by many on this side of the aisle.

To make this situation more frustrating, we still don't know where the Senate stands. I don't, the chair doesn't, and certainly the industry doesn't know where the Senate is. Frankly, maybe the Senate doesn't know itself. But, hopefully, today will spur them into this conversation.

The bottom line is this process could have been much, much better. In fact, it should have been much, much better. It must be better when we are talking about preventing systemic risk to our financial system.

Our regulators who supervise the financial system have stated that this is a satisfactory fix, but I would wager a bitcoin that they aren't happy with how we arrived here today.

As a whole, I would like to thank the regulators for their hard work, and, in fact, I do believe that this bill would not be here today without their guidance. But this is not the process that Financial Services Committee Republicans would have pursued, and it is certainly not quite the bill that we would have drafted. But there are trillions of dollars at stake, and the safety and soundness of our financial system is at the stake, and here we are with an eleventh hour scramble again. Unfortunately, that seems to define how Washington, D.C., is being run today.

I will not stand in the way of this process, of allowing this process, and the progress for our regulators to be able to supervise this financial system. But I do encourage my Republican colleagues to trust our regulators and support this legislation despite having some doubts about the process of what we are seeing here today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to respond to this gentleman's remarks about the process. First, this bill is a good bill. Vote for the bill. There is no doubt this bill is a good bill.

I don't need to talk about the process, but I will for just a second. As to whether we had sufficient hearings and enough hearings that match the interest of this House, we had a full hearing of my subcommittee on this, and it is not as if 400 Members of the House showed up and said: We are not a member of the subcommittee, but can we participate?

It is not as if the balcony is filled. It is not as if we deprived our colleagues of information they were anxious to obtain.

But it is not just one hearing of the subcommittee. I regarded at least a dozen of the hearings of the Financial Services Committee over the last 2 years as hearings on LIBOR. In my opening remarks, I quoted what Secretary Mnuchin said. He said that in response to my questions when he came before us at hearings. The gentleman knows that at least probably a dozen hearings that we have had at Financial Services where we had the Secretary of the Treasury, where we had the Chair of the Federal Reserve, where we had other experts, I asked a question about LIBOR. And if my colleagues had found this subject near as interesting as I do, they would have asked questions about LIBOR as well. So we had one hearing dedicated to

LIBOR and a dozen and more hearings where those dedicated to LIBOR could have asked questions.

As to whether people in this House should think that we are interfering with the rights of businesses to transact business, I include in the RECORD a letter in support of this bill signed by 21 business groups basically, every business group that deals with any instrument tied to the LIBOR index.

DECEMBER 7, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,

*Republican Leader, House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: We, the undersigned organizations, support H.R. 4616, the "Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act," to address "tough legacy" contracts that currently reference LIBOR. We respectfully request the House of Representatives expeditiously pass this legislation.

In June 2023, all tenors of US dollar LIBOR, one of the most important financial benchmarks that underpins nearly \$200 trillion in financial contracts, will cease to be published. As a result, there are trillions of dollars of hard to modify financial contracts, securities, and loans that use LIBOR—known as "tough legacy" contracts—that are unable, before this end date, to either convert to a non-LIBOR rate or amend the contracts to add adequate fallback language to another rate. Without federal legislation to address these contracts, investors, consumers, and issuers of securities may face years of uncertainty, litigation, and a change in value. This would thereby create ambiguity that would lead to a reduction in liquidity and an increase in volatility.

H.R. 4616 provides a solution for these "tough legacy" contracts that have insufficient fallback language and cannot otherwise be amended among the parties. The legislation is narrowly crafted to allow parties to contracts that already have effective fallback provisions to opt-out of the legislation and to only apply to tough legacy contracts so that new or future business will not be affected. In addition, the legislation offers uniform, equitable treatment for all U.S. contracts that fall under the federal legislation. It creates a safe harbor from litigation for parties that are covered by the legislation and prevents otherwise inevitable litigation costs and gridlock. The need for uniform federal legislation has been expressed by consumer groups, investors, financial regulators, and industry participants.

We thank the House Committee on Financial Services for providing a bipartisan solution that offers fair, equitable and consistent treatment for all "tough legacy" contracts in support of the LIBOR transition by passing H.R. 4616 out of the committee by voice vote. We wholeheartedly support the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act and ask that you and all Members of the House of Representatives vote in favor of this critical legislation.

Sincerely,

Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA); Structured Finance Association (SFA); Bank Policy Institute; National Association of Corporate Treasurers; Education Finance Council; The Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA); The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA); The Real Estate Roundtable; The Financial Services Forum; Institute of International Bankers; Government Finance Officers Association.

Mortgage Bankers Association; Commercial Real Estate Finance Council (CREFC); Consumer Bankers Association; Investment Company Institute; Institute for Portfolio Alternatives; Independent Community Bankers of America; U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Center for Capital Markets Competitiveness; Housing Policy Council; Student Loan Servicing Alliance; American Bankers Association; The American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI).

Mr. SHERMAN. Finally, as to the issue, I agree with the gentleman that I would like to have had this bill come up 2½ years before LIBOR ceased to be published. We are bringing this to this House 1½ years before LIBOR ceases to be published. Compared to everything else in Washington, that is record time. I speak today on a fiscal year that began October 1 where we hope to pass the appropriations bills in February. Dealing with a problem 1½ years before it happens may not be 2½ years in advance, but it is good compared to everything else I have seen.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I will reserve my comments for our colloquy, but the gentleman certainly knows that communication has been slim at best between staff and Members.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), who is a leader on this issue.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member of the House Financial Services Committee for yielding and, of course, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship, and Capital Markets, Mr. SHERMAN, for his leadership. On this side of the aisle, there is absolutely no debate that Mr. SHERMAN has the most passion on this topic as a certified public accountant and that his questions about improving this bill are unlimited.

I rise today in support of this effort, flawed as it might be, and support the Adjustable Interest Rate Act of 2021.

As the chairman of the subcommittee said, for decades, the London interbank market has been the institutional fixed income rate used by hundreds of market participants to benefit American families because that LIBOR rate has been a very competitive rate and facilitated securities being issued that facilitated in more houses being built for more families in America, a liquid market for our families' credit card debt, and important student loan debt.

So this rate is critically important, and it is a part of, also, the U.S. dollar, Mr. Speaker, being at the forefront of the global securities market.

As the ranking member on our Housing, Community Development, and Insurance Subcommittee, it was the go-to rate for mortgage-backed securities and for use of the government secondary mortgage market for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. I think the chairman has outlined the importance of this.

This bill deals with all those contracts that depended on that LIBOR



rate that just stubbornly don't have an alternative right now. As we approach the end of the quote for this important interest rate, there are contracts—the chair says some \$16 trillion of bonds outstanding—that need this replacement contractual rate.

This bill does not increase government. This bill does not increase regulatory power. This bill facilitates the private-sector bond market solving this tough, thorny issue for the stubborn minority of bond market transactions that we call these legacy issues.

Now, the gentleman from Michigan, the gentleman from California, and I have listened to and worked on this bill for years, and we thought the Federal Reserve and the regulators were going to solve this problem years ago. That is what they told us years ago.

But as those years have gone by, they found that they can't solve this problem in the regulatory agencies, and they have turned to Congress to legislate and craft a narrow fix to solve these tough contracts.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I am in favor of taking this action today. I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle—this is a technical issue, and it is an eyes-glazed-over issue, but it affects all the families in our country. It affects the importance of the U.S. dollar in capital markets. When LIBOR concludes in June 2023, we don't want any gap, Mr. Speaker, in the ability to have those legacy contracts move forward.

I don't believe this is a bill that anyone should oppose. I think we all should support it. It has the support of the six regulatory agencies; it has the support of the financial industry; and it deals with reality.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from Michigan for yielding me the time. I thank him for his work. Yes, this process was flawed, first in the hands of the regulators, and, secondly, I think it could have been far better in the majority, particularly as it relates to getting the views of the Ways and Means Committee and the Education and Labor Committee.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would simply say to my Republican colleagues who may be watching: You don't have to trust the 21 business groups who have signed the letter that I just included in the RECORD, and you don't have to trust me. Listen to the words you just heard from our colleague, Mr. HILL: This bill does not increase government or regulatory power. You ought to vote for the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman at this point to engage in a colloquy if he is so willing.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would be thrilled.

Mr. HUIZENGA. I know this is an issue that is both thrilling and exciting, but let me just state that the problem I am hearing from some of my colleagues is they don't necessarily understand the depth, breadth, and work that has gone into this for years prior to this. They know that it is showing up. They are questioning whether there was a hearing; they are questioning whether there was a proper markup; and sadly, they are questioning that because it seems to be following a pattern as of late. That is why there are questions.

Mr. HILL, others from the committee, and I are trying to alleviate that. A number of our colleagues have expressed they haven't had time to really dive into it and come to us with those types of questions. So we are trying to deal with that.

But as far as our colloquy here, we both described in our respective remarks that it is regulators who ultimately worked on that.

Mr. Chairman, is that correct?

Mr. SHERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUIZENGA. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHERMAN. This bill reflects an awful lot of work by the regulators, particularly the Fed.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Yes, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, OCC, FHA, CFPB, and, of course, the Fed. I appreciate the technical advice that each of them has lent and, ultimately, their comments. They actually reviewed every change that was made to this bill as sufficient to address the issue.

It is fair to say that it is a fix that these regulators have requested. Is that fair?

Mr. SHERMAN. Absolutely.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Let's turn to the Senate here.

It is my understanding, however, that there is no consensus in the Senate and that it is unlikely, frankly, that any action in the Senate will specifically, exactly reflect this bill.

Would that be a characterization that you have as well?

Mr. SHERMAN. I have long advocated for a unicameral legislature.

Mr. HUIZENGA. I think we can let that reflect as a yes.

The Senate will probably be acting. We know that they will be acting, as has been expressed by the players on the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN. If I can comment on that further?

Mr. HUIZENGA. Please.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senate has addressed this issue, and they have discussed the bill. Most of the commentary has been positive. There was a recent hearing.

In particular, I believe that Mr. TOOMEY had a concern that somehow this bill would influence future instruments and that somehow regulators would be pushing banks, particularly smaller banks, to use SOFR in the in-

struments they draft in the future. That is why the report that accompanies this bill makes it excruciatingly clear that nothing in this bill authorizes, directs, encourages, or allows a regulator to point to this bill and say: Now, bank, you need to use SOFR in the instruments used in the future.

Nothing in this bill authorizes a regulator to push or give a preference to any other regulation. The report language was drafted with Senator TOOMEY in mind.

□ 1200

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time on that; that would be my understanding of that. And a concern that I had of not having "coercion" is the word that I would use, that private entities could be coerced into using a particular declared rate.

Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will simply comment again, for the record. This bill deals with tough legacy LIBOR instruments drafted in the past, and nothing in it—and you can look at every word of all 22 pages—nothing in it would allow anyone to say you have got to use SOFR, or you ought to use SOFR, or we give you a preference to use SOFR, or any other benchmark in any instrument you draft in the future. And just in case that wasn't excruciatingly clear, we put it in the report as well.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I have the right to close. I have no other speakers, so I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. And I will just make a few final points on this bill.

There are trillions of dollars that are caught up in this, and this is about the safety and soundness of our financial system. Whether it is mortgages, car loans, you name it, this is an international stage where this is being played out on.

And as I have said, we could do better than an eleventh-hour scramble; should have done better than an eleventh-hour scramble, but here we are.

Again, this is not the process that I would have chosen or my colleagues on the Republican side would have pursued. It is not the bill necessarily that we would have drafted. But I will not stand in the way of allowing our regulators to supervise the financial system within checks, within proper checks.

This is not giving them free rein. I do expect that there will be changes to occur from the Senate. I look forward to hearing and listening to the regulators on those changes.

I do encourage my Republican colleagues to listen to our regulators, but, more so, listen to your Republican colleagues who have been working on this issue. And I ask that they support this legislation.

And, no, we will not see an increase in government. No, we will not see an increase in the regulatory footprint. It clarifies how we are going to be dealing with and how these private companies are going to need to move forward with the legacy contracts that they have that no longer are within the parameters that are allowed because of this fraud that had happened within the LIBOR system.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I am prepared to close.

As to the process, we have had a dozen hearings with the top financial officials in the U.S. Government over a period of 2 or 3 years at the full committee, in which it was appropriate and, in my case, I used this opportunity to bring up the LIBOR issue. They have testified again and again that we need Federal legislation.

Then the six regulatory agencies involved each have reviewed this down to the comma, and we have had discussions, down to the comma. They have helped us draft legislation.

My hope is that we not only pass this legislation today, but that my Republican colleagues help me pass this bill through the Senate in the current form. You want a form that reflects the regulators? Every comma reflects what the regulators would like to see.

It is important that this bill not be held up in the Senate by those who want to change existing law and say, well, not only should this act not allow a regulator to push a bank toward this or that index, but if any other law gives the regulators the power to do that, we should strip that authority from them. That is not the purpose of this bill.

If somebody wants a bill titled, regulators shouldn't be pushed to telling banks what to do on indexes, I will work with the gentleman, if he wants to, on a freedom to pick your own index bill. This is a bill to just deal with LIBOR.

So my hope is that we will have Republican House Members who urge the Senate to move quickly because, yes, it would have been better to deal with this issue 2½ years in advance. We have dealt with it 1½ years in advance; a full hearing, a full markup, a full opportunity for anyone to submit amendments at that full markup, and a dozen hearings, at which it was appropriate to address questions—at least I did—of the top officials in our country dealing with financial matters about the importance of LIBOR.

This bill is important because it deals with \$16 trillion of instruments where we will not be able to calculate how much the borrower must pay the lender after June 30 of 2023 unless we pass this bill.

This is a consensus product. The consumer and public interest groups, the business groups, the regulators, and we are passing it and need to pass it expe-

ditiously so that we deal with this issue long before it disrupts our financial markets.

Mr. Speaker, I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4616, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### LIVESTOCK MANDATORY REPORTING EXTENSION

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5290) to extend authorization for livestock mandatory reporting.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5290

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. LIVESTOCK MANDATORY REPORTING EXTENSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 260 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1636i) is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 942 of the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999 (7 U.S.C. 1635 note; Public Law 106-78) is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 5290. Our agriculture industry is the best, the greatest in the world. And at the centerpiece of it is our livestock industry. And that is why we are gathered here.

Livestock mandatory reporting is an important tool that provides the nec-

essary transparency information to our livestock producers. This legislation extends livestock mandatory reporting until the end of September 2022, and it has bipartisan support with Democrats and Republicans working together on this very, very important bill.

In talking to our great livestock producers, I have heard time and again how important it is to extend this mandatory reporting program; and that if we let it lapse it will cause significant problems for our farmers and ranchers.

We are working together to make sure we get the job done the right way. All of our industry groups agree on this important bill, and that is the 1-year extension immediately of our livestock reporting.

Our Agriculture Committee held a hearing earlier this year that extensively covered the importance of livestock reporting, mandatory reporting. In that hearing, we also heard from a variety of very distinguished industry representatives that, first and foremost, we need to extend this program.

My committee's work on this issue—and while I am at it, I want to really give great thanks and gratitude to our agriculture staff. They have worked very diligently on this, and we are grateful for the hard work and dedication of the House Agriculture Committee staff.

So, as I said, my work on this issue is indicative of how important the livestock industry is to our fellow committee members, both Democrats and Republicans, and to our Nation and the vital importance, as the leading force, in our Nation's economy. That is where our great agriculture system is today.

I am aware of some ongoing discussions and pending legislation that seeks to reform the cattle industry, and we are going to deal with that. We are dealing with that over in the Senate Agriculture Committee and in our House committee.

However, we should not let negotiations of those reforms that we are working with stand in the way of extending this vital program for 1 year. In recent months, we have seen cattle markets begin to recover; prices for producers have moved up. This change in market dynamics is important to account for as we look to reach a consensus point on the framework of our reforms.

This 1-year extension will help to settle the concerns in the livestock markets and provide certainty to our livestock industry, while also giving our Agriculture members in both the House and the Senate more time to come up with a consensus of the proposed reforms to cattle markets.

We, in our House committee, are working with the Senate Agriculture Committee. I am personally working with Senator GRASSLEY on the Senate committee so that we can have legislation going forward that has the vital input of both the House and the Senate, and we are giving it the time and

the interest that is needed, more time to have a consensus on the reforms that other Members of Congress have ideas on.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1215

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5290, to extend authority for the Department of Agriculture's Livestock Mandatory Reporting program.

Under the Livestock Mandatory Reporting program, or LMR, meatpackers across the country are required to report to the USDA the details of transactions involving the purchase of cattle, swine, and sheep, as well as transactions for the corresponding sales of certain beef, pork, and lamb products.

The USDA compiles and disseminates the information through hundreds of market reports each week, detailing price trends and supply and demand conditions. In turn, livestock industry participants, including farmers, ranchers, and feedlot operators, use the information to make informed marketing decisions.

The livestock markets have experienced significant price volatility leading up to and in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, cattle markets in particular. As I am sure many of you have heard from constituents at home, this uncertainty has led to cries from the countryside for significant market reforms and investigations into packer purchasing behavior.

As industry and Congress continue to grapple with the best approach to improving market transparency while avoiding unintended consequences, and as we await the results of ongoing investigations, it is imperative that farmers and ranchers maintain access to the market information already provided by LMR.

H.R. 5290 would do just that, providing much-needed certainty for the year ahead.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the Livestock Mandatory Reporting program is really a necessary and significant tool for the agriculture industry, especially based on the disruptions that we experienced most recently in 2020.

I think American citizens are consciously aware of the difficulties and the potential difficulties with the food and agriculture supply chains and the difficulties that they experienced as they went to the grocery stores as they sought to feed their families, specifically during 2020 and in the wake of

COVID-19. The Livestock Mandatory Reporting program is a tool that can help avoid that type of an issue.

This reauthorization, as the chairman said, is important. It gives us time to have a great debate and to look at how we increase transparency within the livestock industry.

I urge my colleagues to support this extension, this reauthorization, to give us time to make the necessary fixes and refinements in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I will just close right briefly with a big thank you to my great staff, which is headed by the distinguished, smart, and dedicated Anne Simmons. I don't know what I would do without her. Of course, Ashley Smith, Prescott Martin, Daniel Feingold, Lesly McNitt, Kelcy Schaunaman, and also my chief of staff, Catherine Kuerbitz. We are a team, and I want to thank our staff.

Also, I want to thank our ranking member. We work together in a bipartisan way. This is an example of how we Democrats and Republicans have got to continue to do. We are here today setting this fine example of strong bipartisanship.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5290.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### CATTLE CONTRACT LIBRARY ACT OF 2021

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5609) to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, to establish a cattle contract library, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5609

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Cattle Contract Library Act of 2021".

#### SEC. 2. CATTLE CONTRACT LIBRARY.

Chapter 2 of subtitle B of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1635d et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### "SEC. 224. CATTLE CONTRACT LIBRARY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and maintain a library or catalog of each type of contract offered by packers to producers for the purchase of all or part of the producers' production of fed cattle (including cattle that are purchased or committed for delivery), including any schedules of premiums or discounts associated with the contract.

#### "(b) INFORMATION COLLECTION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—To maintain the library or catalog established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall obtain information from each packer on each type of contract of the packer by requiring a filing or other form of information submission from each packer.

"(2) CONTRACTED CATTLE INFORMATION.—Information submitted to the Secretary by a packer under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to each contract of a packer—

"(A) the type of contract;

"(B) the duration of the contract;

"(C) all contract summary information;

"(D) provisions in the contract that may affect the price of cattle covered by the contract including—

"(i) base price;

"(ii) schedules of premiums or discounts; and

"(iii) transportation arrangements;

"(E) the total number of cattle covered by the contract solely committed to the packer each week within the 6-month and 12-month periods following the date of the contract, by reporting region;

"(F) in the case of a contract in which a specific number of cattle are not solely committed to the packer—

"(i) an indication that the contract is an open commitment; and

"(ii) any weekly, monthly, annual, or other limitations on the number of cattle that may be delivered to the packer under the contract; and

"(G) a description of the provisions in the contract that provide for expansion in the committed numbers of fed cattle to be delivered under the contract for the 6-month and 12-month periods following the date of the contract.

#### "(c) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—

"(1) LIBRARY CONTENTS.—The Secretary shall make publicly available in a user-friendly format a summary of the information collected for each type of contract under subsection (b), including notice (on a real-time basis, if practicable) of the types of contracts that are being offered by packers to, and are open to acceptance by, producers for the purchase of fed cattle.

"(2) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Beginning not later than 30 days after the date on which the library or catalog is established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall make publicly available weekly or monthly reports for producers and other interested persons, which shall include—

"(A) based on the information collected under subsection (b)(2)(E), the total number of fed cattle committed under contracts for delivery to packers within the 6-month and 12-month periods following the date of the report, organized by reporting region and type of contract;

"(B) based on the information collected under subsection (b)(2)(F), the number of contracts with an open commitment along with any weekly, monthly, annual or other limitations on the number of cattle that may be delivered under such contracts; and

“(C) based on the information collected under subsection (b)(2)(G), the total maximum number of fed cattle that may be delivered within the 6-month and 12-month periods following the date of the report, organized by reporting region and type of contract.

“(d) MAINTENANCE OF LIBRARY OR CATALOG.—Information in the library or catalog established under subsection (a) about types of contracts that are no longer offered or in use shall be labeled as inactive in the library or catalog.

“(e) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The publication of information under this section shall be subject to the confidentiality protections provided under section 251 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1636).

“(f) VIOLATIONS.—It shall be unlawful and a violation of this Act for any packer to willfully fail or refuse—

“(1) to provide to the Secretary accurate information required under this section; or

“(2) to comply with any other requirement of this section.

“(g) PRODUCER EDUCATION GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service and in coordination with the Director of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, shall make competitive grants to eligible entities for producer outreach and education efforts on best uses of cattle market information, including information made available through the livestock mandatory reporting program and the catalog or library established under subsection (a).

“(2) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting grant recipients under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that—

“(A) demonstrate an ability to work directly with cattle producers;

“(B) can quickly and accurately publish and disseminate information and analysis of relevant Department of Agriculture data in a manner that benefits producer decision making; and

“(C) collaborate with trade associations or other organizations with a demonstrated ability to provide educational programs on markets and risk management.

“(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means an entity listed in subsection (b)(7) of the Competitive, Special, and Facilities Research Grant Act (7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(7)).

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.”.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 221 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1635d) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) FORMULA MARKETING ARRANGEMENT.—The term ‘formula marketing arrangement’ means the advance commitment of cattle for slaughter—

“(A) by any means other than through a negotiated purchase, negotiated grid purchase, or a forward contract; and

“(B) using a method for calculating price under which the price is determined at a future date.”;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), (7), and (8) as paragraphs (6), (7), (8), and (10), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) NEGOTIATED GRID PURCHASE.—The term ‘negotiated grid purchase’ means a purchase of fed cattle by a packer from a producer under which—

“(A) the base price for the cattle is determined by seller-buyer interaction on a day;

“(B) the cattle are scheduled for delivery to the packer not more than 14 days after the date on which the agreement for purchase is made; and

“(C) the base price is subject to adjustment by premiums and discounts after delivery.”; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

“(9) TYPE OF CONTRACT.—The term ‘type of contract’ means the classification of contracts for the purchase of fed cattle based on the mechanism used to determine the base price for the fed cattle committed to a packer under the contract, including formula purchases, negotiated grid purchases, forward contracts, and other purchase agreements, as determined by the Secretary.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5609.

One of my goals, Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, is to ensure that our farmers and our ranchers are treated fairly. This bill, which creates a cattle contract library, will improve fairness through increasing transparency in the marketplaces.

Mr. Speaker, over the past few years, we have seen significant volatility in our cattle markets, and the Agriculture Committee has held hearings to discuss this volatility and the events that precipitated those price fluctuations.

As we look for ways to bring about parity to cattle markets, this bill is one good step in that right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, Mr. JOHNSON, for his work on this bill. This is a good reminder, another reminder, of the great bipartisan legislation that is possible when we Democrats and Republicans work together to address important issues. I thank the gentleman, Mr. JOHNSON, for putting this bill forward.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield the management of this bill to Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of

H.R. 5609, the Cattle Contract Library Act of 2021.

As I am sure many of my colleagues have heard from their constituents back home, the differences between prices paid to producers for their live cattle, and those paid by consumers at the meat counter, have led to spirited debate about the transparency of the cattle markets in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A variety of hearings on the matter have amplified those concerns. These hearings and other related oversight have also made very clear the differing opinions on if and how they should be addressed legislatively.

There is a small, but vocal, faction in support of government mandates dictating thresholds of cattle to be purchased on the spot market. Frankly, such a proposal lacks broad industry support and, in my opinion, needs further review to ensure it would actually achieve its intended goals.

In fact, on two occasions now during this Congress, the House Agriculture Committee has heard from diverse groups of respected economists and industry stakeholders about the potential costs and unintended consequences of this sort of government intervention in the marketplace.

Giving these complex and compelling interests, I am thankful for Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON's leadership in pursuit of what I view as a pragmatic middle ground with a broad cross-section of industry support.

If true market transparency is the goal, it seems to make sense that a cattle contract library could serve as part of the solution. The library would serve as a clearinghouse of information regarding the various contract provisions being utilized in a variety of marketing arrangements. Hopefully, access to this information would provide producers and feeders more insight into market transactions and ultimately give them more leverage in negotiating better terms for the sale of their cattle.

It may not be a silver bullet to all that ails the industry, but I certainly think H.R. 5609 marks a commonsense step in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in support of this carefully crafted bill.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let's be honest. It has been a pretty difficult few years to be a cattle producer. People in that business understand the cyclical nature of prices, so that is not so much their beef, if you will.

But in that environment, it is much more difficult to have black swan event after black swan event hit these hardworking men and women. From

the Holcomb fire to COVID-19 disruptions, it has been an incredibly volatile marketplace. They are trying to make a living and they are trying to pay their bills in that kind of environment with less price transparency than they have ever had.

Now, it used to be relatively easy. Of course, I think we all know that price discovery is a critically important part of any fully functional marketplace. It used to be easy. You just went down to the sale barn, you sat in the seats, and you were able to see exactly what Mr. MANN was selling his cattle for and exactly what Mrs. HARTZLER was buying them for.

But as we have seen a migration of sales away from the sale barn and to alternative marketing agreements, that has left our producers less prepared to understand what is going on in the marketplace.

That is why I was so grateful to see a broad cross-section of stakeholders come together in Phoenix a few months ago. They said: Gosh darn it, we are tired of having the livestock industry fight amongst each other. Let's settle on what we can agree on, things that we can actually get done in the 117th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, they came out of that meeting with a clear clarion call for what Congress can do to help. There were three majors items, but the cattle library, along with the bill we just passed, the Livestock Mandatory Reporting program, were the heart of one of the three recommendations.

What this bill does is takes the information, basic nonconfidential information, from those alternative marketing agreements and makes it available, and it makes sure that there is a mechanism for that information to be put into resources that can actually be used by the independent cattle producers and the small feeders that are so critically important to this marketplace.

This has been widely bipartisan, and this is embraced by a fantastic cross-section, from the U.S. cattlemen to NCBA to Farm Bureau to National Farmers Union to the Livestock Marketing Association, good people who have come together and understand that while this does not solve the problem, it is a critically important step in moving us in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1230

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER).

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5609, a bill that I am a cosponsor of, the Cattle Contract Library Act.

This legislation includes a vital piece of my Optimizing the Cattle Market

Act that establishes a USDA-maintained library of cattle contracts, including information on the type of contract, length of the contract, pricing information, and delivery information. The increased market transparency that this bill provides is long overdue.

American cattle producers continue to face challenges as a result of market disruptions and the unprecedented effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is essential that cattle producers are equipped with the necessary resources and knowledge to increase their leverage during price negotiations for cattle.

The Cattle Contract Library Act can provide a much-needed tool in helping cattle producers make informed decisions and survive volatility across today's industry.

I fully support this bipartisan legislation, and I thank Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON for his hard work and leadership on this. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the real leadership that Mrs. HARTZLER has shown on these issues for years and thank her for that.

One of the great things about Congress is most of us were just normal people before we got here, leaders in our industry, and the next speaker is certainly that. He is somebody who understands the finance of ag operations and the operation of these farms and ranches. He is one of the strongest freshman voices in Congress.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN).

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for all of his work in getting this legislation put together and bringing it to the floor this morning. It is not a silver bullet, but it potentially can help our cattle markets.

I grew up on a family farm and pre-conditioning feed yard. I spent thousands of hours riding pens and doctoring sick cattle in the Big First District of Kansas, which is the largest beef-producing district in the country. The Big First is home to cow-calf operations, feed yards, and packing plants of all sizes.

In my district and across the country, cattle producers face challenging market dynamics, including historically wide gaps between wholesale beef prices and fed cattle prices, packing capacity and regulation, and more.

I have talked to hundreds of cattle producers in Kansas, ranging from small cow-calf operations to some of the country's largest feed yards. Overwhelmingly, I have heard that we need to increase price discovery in the cash market, make sure that producers benefit when they provide a superior product, refuse to let the government in the free market, and acknowledge regional differences in the industry.

The Cattle Contract Library Act is a simple step toward addressing some of today's concerns with more fairness, transparency, and healthy competition in the cattle market. I am committed to working with the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), my colleagues in the House, and others across Kansas and the country in addressing any concerns with the program and the cattle market before reauthorization of the program at this time next year.

The Cattle Contract Library Act will help ensure that all market participants are both paying and receiving a fair price for their goods. It sends a clear message to ranchers, farmers, and livestock producers across the country that their voices are being heard in Washington. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER), a Member who has firsthand experience with the true operation of America's farms and ranches.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5609, the Cattle Contract Library Act of 2021.

My fellow farmers, farm families, and members of the House Agriculture Committee know the importance of bringing transparency to the cattle market. Currently, cattlemen are unaware of contract terms being offered by producers, which leads to a decline in leverage for smaller producers during price negotiations.

This bill will require packers to report terms of alternative marketing agreements between packers and producers to the USDA, equipping ranchers with additional market data needed to make informed business decisions.

The USDA library will provide producers with key details on cattle contracts, including the type and duration. Market transparency is a critical component of price discovery in cattle marketing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for putting forth this important legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from South Dakota for yielding me time to speak today.

Iowa's farmers, ranchers, and producers know the value of a hard day's work. For years, they have endured challenges beyond their control. Even though I am a doctor, I know of no work more demanding than birthing calves in the middle of winter and helping them to survive.

Natural disasters such as fires, drought, and derechos have created significant market disruptions.

I was proud to be a cosponsor of Congressman JOHNSON's Cattle Contract Library Act to give cattlemen access

to the most accurate data to make the best decisions possible for their families and their business in the face of these conditions and provide more transparency in the markets.

For months, I have been calling for increased transparency in our cattle markets to help both producers and consumers. I was proud to introduce the bipartisan Meat Packing Special Investigator Act to take on anti-competitive practices and give producers a fair shake and strictly enforce the Packers and Stockyards Act.

I was also proud to help introduce the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act, which aims to return fairness to the cattle marketplace dominated by four major meatpackers.

It is crucial for Iowa's producers that there is fairness and transparency in our cattle industry. I thank Congressmen JOHNSON and CUELLAR for their incredible work on this issue. I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on this important legislation, H.R. 5609.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know that I can say it any better than the Members of Congress here who have so much firsthand experience with working ranches and farms. This is a beautiful bipartisan solution.

If you believe in the marketplace, then you understand the importance of price discovery, and you cannot have price discovery if you don't have transparency. This just provides additional leverage and additional tools to the hardworking, independent cow-calf operators and small feeders who have seen their position, their leverage, in the marketplace erode in recent years.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to enthusiastically support this promarket legislation. I look forward to the Senate expeditiously taking up this issue as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

First of all, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for his dedication, hard work, and talent in putting forward this bill.

I believe that our ranchers, farmers, and those in the agriculture industry are looking at a great day for agriculture today to get these four important bills over to the Senate, where we will be working together on them.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank Mr. JOHNSON, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COURTNEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5609.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### NATIONAL FOREST RESTORATION AND REMEDIATION ACT

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4489) to amend the Act of June 20, 1958, to require that certain amounts collected by the United States with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service be invested into interest bearing obligations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4489

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act".

#### SEC. 2. INVESTMENT OF CERTAIN FUNDS INTO INTEREST BEARING OBLIGATIONS.

Section 7 of the Act of June 20, 1958 (16 U.S.C. 579c), is amended—

(1) by striking "of any improvement, protection, or rehabilitation" and inserting "of any assessment, improvement, protection, restoration, or rehabilitation"; and

(2) by striking "Provided, That" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting: "Provided, That any monies covered into the Treasury under this section, including all monies that were previously collected by the United States in a forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or settlement, shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in interest bearing obligations of the United States to the extent the amounts are not, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, required to meet current withdrawals: *Provided further*, That any interest earned on the amounts, including any interest earned by investment, is hereby appropriated and made available until expended to cover the costs to the United States specified in this section: *Provided further*, That, for fiscal year 2021 and thereafter, the Secretary shall include in the budget materials submitted to Congress in support of the President's annual budget request (submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code) for each fiscal year the proposed use of such amounts with respect to the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That any portion of the monies received or earned under this section in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt may be used to cover the other work specified in this section."

#### SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of H.R. 4489.

This bill is an excellent example, again, of the strong bipartisan work that can be accomplished through the Agriculture Committee. First, I want to applaud and thank the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for working together to get this legislation to the floor for consideration today by the full House.

Mr. Speaker, we know that there are significant needs for investment in restoration and recovery work on our great national forests. Our bill this morning allows the Forest Service to keep interest on settlement funds and apply these additional resources to restoration work on Forest Service land that has been damaged by mining activities and wildfires. All of us know of the devastation that these wildfires have caused to our forests.

This is one of several major responses that we here in Congress are responding to, to keep our forestry strong and to provide this much-needed financial help to keep interest on settlement funds and apply those additional resources to the restoration work and the Forest Service lands that were damaged by these terrible fires.

It will also allow for more restoration work to be done in some of the areas where it is most needed, particularly the West Coast in California. It will allow this restoration work, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support this commonsense, bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), the lead Republican on H.R. 4489.

□ 1245

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I thank our chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Mr. SCOTT, and I have appreciated working with Ms. SCHRIER from Washington and helping her lead this bill and letting me help do so. I am glad to be able to support this bill here today.



Of course, this bill is just common sense. It will allow the Forest Service to use the interests they gather on settlement accounts to continue the important restoration work we have in our forests, especially after so many horrific fires.

Currently, the U.S. Forest Service must transfer the interest they collect to the General Treasury accounts. Now, this feels a little bit like if my kids are out gathering aluminum cans and plastic bottles and I keep the money when we take it down to be recycled.

The Federal Government should be allowing the money generated by these settlement accounts to build up and go for the much-needed work instead of skimming that money off the top.

Now, other agencies like the Department of the Interior are allowed to retain the interest that accrues on their accounts and allows them to spend that additional money on needed restoration in their projects.

The 2021 fire season, as we know—which is getting to be every year—was devastating for the West and left millions of acres that will need to be restored, including one in my district known as the Dixie fire, which was right at a million acres. A million acres, one fire.

Without this legislation amending the Forest Service's ability to retain this interest, the value of the settlement accounts diminishes over time.

There already isn't enough money to replant and restore to get our forests growing again after devastating fires, so why are we skimming this interest off the top and thinking we are doing something by putting it back in the Treasury? Why wouldn't we want the focus to be on restoring and replanting our forests after so many devastating fires year after year.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. SCHRIER for stepping forward and sponsoring this bill, and I look forward to hearing her comments on this. Somehow, I got ahead of her in order here. I also look forward to working with Ms. SCHRIER.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank Mr. LAMALFA for his kind words and for cosponsoring this bill with me.

My bill, the National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act will help the Forest Service fund the cleanup of damaged public lands.

This bipartisan legislation, which passed unanimously out of the Committee on Agriculture would allow the Forest Service to collect and keep interest earned on settlement funds, much like other Federal agencies do, in order to supplement their already strained restoration efforts.

The Forest Service is responsible for overseeing the remediation and restoration of lands damaged by mining activities and human-caused wildfires.

And when the negligent actions of companies or individuals result in damages to Forest Service property, officials enter a settlement agreement with the responsible parties to hold them accountable. The Forest Service then uses the settlement funds to restore the affected lands.

At the moment, the Forest Service does not have the authority to retain interest on those settlement funds like other Federal agencies, like the Department of the Interior and the EPA do. The National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act would simply allow the Forest Service to retain interest on settlement funds and apply those additional resources to restoration work that is abundantly needed. Without this additional funding, the value of settlement funds diminishes over time, and the Forest Service can face long-term budget shortfalls for environmental cleanup. If this bill had been in effect between fiscal years 2015 and 2019, the Forest Service would have received more than \$7.5 million to supplement their environmental restoration work.

So as we confront another potentially devastating wildfire season, it is so important to ensure that the Forest Service can use accrued interest to protect and remediate our forests.

The Forest Service provides many important environmental services in Washington State, including mitigating wildfires and improving forest health. This is especially critical in places like Chelan County in my district where 82 percent of the land is owned by the Forest Service.

According to the National Interagency Fire Center, there were over 50,000 human-caused wildfires last year burning nearly six million acres nationwide. And over half of the wildfires on Forest Service lands are started by humans.

My bill will ensure that when we hold bad actors accountable for negligent behavior, the Forest Service can fully use the fines and the interest to rehabilitate the land.

I was so proud to introduce this bill with my colleagues Representatives LAMALFA, ROSENDALE, and NEGUSE. I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense bill to protect our Federal public lands.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE), another leader in this effort.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota for yielding to me. I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who helped bring this bill to the floor today.

I am proud to rise in support of this bipartisan bill with Congresswoman SCHRIER, H.R. 4489, the National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act, which would allow the Forest Service to use accumulated interest on settlement agreements to restore our national forestlands.

Montana is blessed with an abundance of public lands with well over 20 million acres available to all for recreation, hunting, fishing, camping, and more. It is part of who we are as Montanans and an important aspect of our Montana way of life.

These public lands are a patchwork of land managed by the State as well as the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service. If these Federal lands are damaged, an agency will reach a settlement agreement with the responsible party to support restoration and cleanup efforts.

And while the Department of the Interior, which houses the National Park Service, and the BLM has the authority to retain interest from these settlement funds, the Forest Service does not.

This commonsense bill would rectify that by allowing the Forest Service to use the interests on settlement funds to restore damaged public lands, which improves forest health and supports conservation. It merely will mirror the policy that is already utilized by these other agencies.

When the Forest Service enters into a settlement agreement, the funds are deposited into the Treasury account that is used to remediate the damaged land. However, these accounts do not allow the Forest Service to take advantage of the interest generated in them, leading to the value of funds available for forest restoration to diminish over time creating the potential for years-long delays and budget shortfalls from remediation efforts.

The National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act would ensure the Forest Service has adequate funding for restoration work by unlocking this additional funding without additional expenses to taxpayers.

I, again, urge my colleagues to support Congresswoman SCHRIER and my bill and I thank all those involved in this commonsense, bipartisan legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I think it has been said very well. Mr. ROSENDALE just reminded us that this only mirrors the authority that other agencies have to be able to gather up the interest from those interest-bearing accounts.

Ms. SCHRIER did a good job of reminding us that had this been in place in recent years, it would have been \$7 million more that could have been invested in forest management and in forest health. And I just want to echo all of those findings.

This is absolutely a commonsense, bipartisan bill, and I am looking forward to its passage.

But I can't let the passage of this bill, which would be a big success, go by without calling attention to how much more needs to be done with regard to forest health.

I remain disappointed, as so many do, of the fact that this Congress, this administration has not prioritized highly enough forest management.

Mr. Speaker, here is what I know from the Black Hills of South Dakota: A managed forest is a healthy forest. And I want to say that one more time because there will be no truer statement spoken on the House floor on this day: A managed forest is a healthy forest.

Today, millions of acres in this country are at risk of severe wildfire with potentially catastrophic impacts to our communities. Six of the worst fire seasons on record have occurred just over a period in the last few years.

Our agencies, Federal partners, communities, and our States need more tools to proactively manage and mitigate this threat. Again, a managed forest is a healthy forest.

And so, yes, by all means, let's celebrate this bill. It is an important technical fix that will improve in a narrow way the funding needs of the Forest Service. But let us keep in mind, to an even greater extent, in the days that follow that the resiliency of our forests remains a critically important national priority, and one that deserves greater attention from this body.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation. I encourage the Members to vote "aye," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Again, I thank Mr. JOHNSON for the time he has put into this bill. The people of this country are very grateful, and we hope they realize how we here in Congress are really responding to the challenges facing our forestry, particularly with these wildfires.

A while back I recognized some of my staff, but we have had an addition that I would like to recognize because he really worked feverishly on this bill all the way up until this morning, I understand, and that is Mr. Paul Babbitt. I would ask Paul to stand. Mr. Speaker, I thank him for his work.

So much has already been said about this, but I am so proud of the efforts of our full House committee because once we really began to get into the ravages of these wildfires out West about a year back, we made a commitment that we were going to make sure that we did everything we can to save and prosper our great forestry industry, and we have done it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this great bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4489, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

# CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5608) to support research and state management efforts on chronic wasting disease.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5608

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Chronic Wasting Disease Research and Management Act".

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Chronic wasting disease, the fatal neurological disease found in cervids, is a fundamental threat to the health and vibrancy of deer, elk, and moose populations, and the increased occurrence of chronic wasting disease in regionally diverse locations necessitates an escalation in research, surveillance, monitoring, and management activities focused on containing and managing chronic wasting disease.

(2) A focus on research into the transmission of, resistance to, diagnosis of, and epidemiology of chronic wasting disease is needed to inform future policies to combat the disease and ensure the health of cervid populations.

(3) Because States and Tribes have diverse policies for addressing chronic wasting disease, the Federal Government, in consultation with the Chronic Wasting Disease Task Force established by section 104 of America's Conservation Enhancement Act (Public Law 116-188), should coordinate financial and technical support to States and Tribes, State and Tribal departments of agriculture, State and Tribal wildlife agencies, institutions of higher education, and research centers conducting scientific research on chronic wasting disease.

(4) Pursuant to State and Federal law, the States retain primacy and policymaking authority with regard to wildlife management.

(5) Under current policies, chronic wasting disease remains a systemic threat to cervids.

(6) Scientific advances that lead to the ability to stop transmission of chronic wasting disease are needed to ensure the long-term viability of cervids.

## SEC. 3. CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) RESEARCH PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall offer to enter into cooperative agreements or other legal instruments, as authorized under 10413 of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8312), with eligible entities to conduct research on the transmission of, resistance to, and diagnosis of chronic wasting disease.

(2) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION.—In entering into cooperative agreements or other legal instruments pursuant to paragraph (1), the

Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that shall conduct research relating to—

(A)(i) methods and products to effectively detect infectious chronic wasting disease prions in live cervids, cervid excreta, the environment, and inorganic surfaces, and to decontaminate such infectious prions; or

(ii) testing methods that significantly improve sensitivity and accelerate timelines for test results on non-live cervids;

(B) the long-term suppression or eradication of chronic wasting disease; or

(C) determination markers for genetic resistance to chronic wasting disease and strategies for using genetic resistance to combat the spread of the disease;

(D) sustainable cervid harvest management practices to reduce chronic wasting disease occurrence and to prevent or limit spatial spread of chronic wasting disease; or

(E) factors contributing to local emergence of chronic wasting disease, increased prevalence of chronic wasting disease, and distribution of chronic wasting disease, including mechanisms of disease transmission and effective barriers to transmission.

(3) SIZE OF AWARDS.—To the maximum extent practicable, individual cooperative agreements or other legal instruments entered into under paragraph (1) shall be not less than two percent and not more than 10 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this section.

(4) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS BY ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Of the amount of a cooperative agreement or other legal instrument entered into with an eligible entity under paragraph (1), the eligible entity may use not more than 10 percent of such amounts for administrative costs incurred by the eligible entity in carrying out the research described in such paragraph.

(b) SUPPORT FOR STATE EFFORTS TO MANAGE AND CONTROL CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall offer to enter into cooperative agreements or other legal instruments, as authorized under section 10413 of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8312), with State or Tribal wildlife agencies and departments of agriculture to provide direct financial assistance to support the efforts of such State or Tribal wildlife agencies and departments of agriculture to develop and implement management strategies to address chronic wasting disease within their respective jurisdiction.

(2) APPLICATION.—A State or Tribal wildlife agency or department of agriculture seeking direct financial assistance under this subsection shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time and manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(3) FUNDING PRIORITIES.—In allocating funds made available to carry out this subsection for a fiscal year among State and Tribal wildlife agencies or departments of agriculture that submit an application for direct financial assistance under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to States and Indian tribes that have—

(A) within their respective jurisdictions, the highest incidence of chronic wasting disease;

(B) shown the greatest financial commitment to managing, monitoring, surveying, and researching chronic wasting disease;

(C) comprehensive policies and programs focused on chronic wasting disease management that have integrated the programs and policies of all involved agencies related to chronic wasting disease management;

(D) the greatest risk of an initial occurrence of chronic wasting disease originating from surrounding areas; or

(E) the greatest need for response to new outbreaks of chronic wasting disease occurring in—

(i) areas in which chronic wasting disease is already found; or

(ii) areas with first infections, with the intent of containing chronic wasting disease in any new area of infection.

(4) **RAPID RESPONSE.**—If a State or Indian tribe detects chronic wasting disease in a cervid population within its jurisdiction that was not previously infected, the Secretary may, notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), immediately issue funds made available under subsection (e), in an amount to be determined by the Secretary, to support State and Tribal efforts to immediately control the spread of chronic wasting disease within that population.

(5) **PUBLIC EDUCATION ON CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE.**—The Secretary, in consultation with State and Tribal departments of agriculture and wildlife agencies, organizations representing the farmed cervid industry, and organizations representing deer hunters, shall develop and maintain materials based on the latest scientific knowledge to be used to educate the public on chronic wasting disease and techniques to help prevent the spread of the disease.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE.**—The term “chronic wasting disease” means the animal disease afflicting deer, elk, and moose populations that—

(A) is a transmissible disease of the nervous system resulting in distinctive lesions in the brain; and

(B) belongs to the group of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, which includes scrapie, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and Cruetzfeldt-Jakob disease.

(2) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) a State or Tribal department of agriculture;

(B) a State or Tribal wildlife agency;

(C) a Tribal research facility;

(D) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1001)); and

(E) a research center conducting or qualified to conduct scientific research on chronic wasting disease.

(d) **REVIEW OF HERD CERTIFICATION PROGRAM STANDARDS.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register soliciting public feedback on potential updates and improvements to the chronic wasting disease herd certification program standards with special consideration given to—

(1) minimizing or eliminating the interaction of captive and wild deer;

(2) reviewing and updating indemnity practices, including the use of live testing, to ensure the timely and targeted removal of chronic wasting disease positive deer from the landscape; and

(3) increasing participation in the herd certification program.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$70,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through fiscal year 2028, to remain available until expended.

(2) **ALLOCATION AMONG PROGRAMS.**—To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall allocate the funds made available under paragraph (1) evenly between the research program under subsection (a) and the management program under subsection (b).

(3) **SET-ASIDE FOR WILDLIFE AGENCIES.**—The Secretary shall ensure that, of the funds made available and allocated to carry out

subsection (b), not less than 75 percent of such funds are made available to State or Tribal wildlife agencies.

(f) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—Of the funds made available under subsection (e) for a fiscal year to carry out this section, the Secretary may use not more than 10 percent of such funds for administrative costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section.

(g) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed as interfering with, or otherwise affecting, the authority of the Federal Government or States to manage wildlife and livestock on land within their respective jurisdictions, including managing, surveying, and monitoring the incidence of chronic wasting disease.

#### SEC. 4. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

Section 10403(8) of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8302(8)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

□ 1300

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5608. Chronic wasting disease is a devastating illness and has had significant impacts on deer and other cervid populations around our great Nation. And improving management of chronic wasting disease is vital to containing the disease and preventing further spread of the disease.

Currently, there is no cure for the disease, and passage of this bill will also provide important research funding so that scientists can better understand the disease and their transmission.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me a real special honor to recognize and say a word about the great sponsor of this bill—two great sponsors, I might add—Mr. RON KIND, and Ranking Member G.T. THOMPSON, for their longtime dedication on this important issue. Both of these gentlemen have been working on this bill feverishly for quite some time.

Mr. Speaker, it is also special because of Mr. RON KIND, one of our stalwart leaders and tremendous contributors to the Congress and this Nation, and most certainly to his great State of Wisconsin. But we all have heard the news that our good friend, Mr. KIND, this will be his last year here with us, and he has dedicated so much of his time to this specific bill. He is a good

man and a good friend, and he is also a good friend of my own brother-in-law, Hank Aaron. And he, in Wisconsin, who represents Eau Claire, played a very big role in getting that statue up there for my brother-in-law, Hank Aaron. He sent me a message when the Braves won the World Series. He said: DAVID, Hank is up in heaven smiling now.

I say to my friend: We are going to miss you. Great work here.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the body will forgive me a digression before we talk about chronic wasting disease, which is, as the chairman says, critically important. I do also want to talk about Mr. KIND.

So many Americans believe that every Member of Congress is a kind of villain with scales and fangs and horns, and that they are all just despicable people, or at the very least somebody who belongs to the opposite tribe is a despicable person. I just don't know anybody in Congress who believes that is true of RON KIND.

I will recount a story about a dinner where I had my two oldest boys with me. One of them was seated next to Mr. KIND. My son stole Mr. KIND's dessert, and rather than erupt in anger or an accusatory finger wag, he handled it with great grace and friendship. My boys remind me still of that evening spent with Mr. KIND.

Mr. Speaker, as he seeks, certainly, a less stressful and perhaps a better and more rewarding future, let us remark on the type of impact that a decent person can still have in these Halls, and this bill before us today is ample evidence of that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), who is the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, as the original sponsor of H.R. 5608, the Chronic Wasting Disease Research and Management Act, I rise in strong support of this legislation, which did pass unanimously out of the Agriculture Committee. I do thank and commend my good friend and colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for being one of the original sponsors of this legislation with me; of course, my dear friend, the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Mr. SCOTT, for his support and leadership.

Throughout the years, I have been involved in a lot of debates and discussions on the House floor. I don't think I have ever been brought to blushing, and I thank the chairman for his kind introductory remarks and, of course, I thank my dear friend from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for those remarks.

Mr. Speaker, but to the task at hand, this legislation does authorize \$70 million for research and management of

CWD, or chronic wasting disease, through USDA grants. Chronic wasting disease is a contagious neurological disease affecting cervid animals—deer, elk, moose—and it is 100 percent fatal. And it is caused by misfolded proteins, or prions, as they are known, that ravages the animal's brain.

The legislation also authorizes USDA and State and Tribal agencies to develop educational materials to inform the public on CWD and directs USDA to review its certification program within 18 months.

CWD has been reported in over 25 States and is spreading. It not only is devastating to these animals and their herds but also to the outdoor recreation economy; namely, hunting, that depends on these animals.

Fortunately, the CDC has not found any jump from these animals to humans, and that is one of the reasons why we need further research to ensure that that does not happen. CWD presents one of the greatest threats to deer and other wild cervids in the United States and it has no known cure.

We have been battling this disease in Wisconsin for many years out of concern for the wildlife population and the adverse economic impact that it has, which is substantial. Hunters in Wisconsin have about \$2.5 billion yearly economic impact, supports directly or indirectly over 35,000 jobs, and generates billions in salaries and wages.

Last year, 131 out-of-State hunters came into the State of Wisconsin just to participate in the 9-day deer gun hunt season, which always takes place during the week of Thanksgiving. They spent about \$3.4 million. Nationwide, according to the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, hunting in America is big business, generating more than \$67 billion in economic output and over 1 million jobs.

Now, we can stand here and throw more facts and figures about the economic toll the CWD is having, but as a kid who grew up loving to hunt in Wisconsin with my dad and my brothers—deer hunting, turkey hunting, duck hunting on the Mississippi, now we do most of our deer and turkey hunting on the family farm, a little bit north of La Crosse. It is much more than just economics and jobs and the amount being spent by hunters and the amount of revenue that we raise through the Robinson-Patman Act, which is collected and then reinvested in vital conservation programs throughout the country. It is part of our DNA, our heritage, our culture.

One of the most alluring aspects of the 9-day deer gun hunt season isn't the actual hunt itself, it is deer camp. It is being able to spend some time with your family, brothers, families, cousin, play some poker, razz each other for the weekend. And then that next morning, opening morning, you have over 800,000 hunters flooding the fields and forests of Wisconsin. Sometimes it feels like the third day of the

Battle of Gettysburg, the number of shots going off. I perhaps overstate that, but it is a real communal activity that brings people together and still one of the bonding elements, I think, that transcends the politics and the tribal nature of politics today. So it is important in that regard as well.

We have tried some self-help measures in Wisconsin to try to battle the spread of CWD, from free, clear firing zones, increase prohibition on baiting and feeding deer, to an earn a buck program, where you have to shoot a doe first before you can shoot a buck. All these are wildly unpopular with hunters because they are meant to try to reduce the deer herds and prevent the congregation and the spread of the disease from animal to animal.

That is why, again, I think this research is important. And there has been some good research taking place on prion disease generally in CWD, places like UW-Wisconsin and Washington and other areas. This legislation will enable that type of open-source research and collaboration to take place with increased vigor and focus, which again is long overdue before it spreads even further into more States adversely affecting the wildlife herds and the economy of those States.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is necessary to expand the basic and applied research that we see taking place that can be further enhanced, and also to better detect the spread of this disease, find out better management and containment strategies, and ultimately lead to a cure of the disease.

I do thank the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, Jeff Crane, and his team over there, for his support and help with this legislation. They have been terrific to work with, as a former chair of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus here in Congress.

I thank Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, the National Wildlife Federation, the Boone & Crockett National Deer Association, North American Deer Farmers Association, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Mule Deer Foundation, Wildlife Management Institute, Backcountry Hunters and Anglers—many people, many groups, many members that have a vested interest in making sure we do this research right.

Mr. Speaker, I think the legislation is self-evident of the need. I encourage my colleagues to support it. And I conclude by thanking Olivia Kirchberg on my office staff who has been instrumental in helping us get the bipartisan, unanimous support for this legislation that it has enjoyed, and we look forward to working with the Senate for its passage there.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he would consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER), one of this body's leading voices in policing, in mining, in infrastructure.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, Congressman KIND talked about the deer

camps and the stories. I remember the very first time at 16 years old when my father brought me up to the hunting shack with my uncles. It is a special time for those of us who recreate and deer hunt. I am proud to cosponsor this legislation with him, and I thank him and others for their work.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation I proudly cosponsored, the Chronic Wasting Disease Research and Management Act. CWD threatens Minnesota's legendary whitetail deer herd and, therefore, our hunting way of life up North.

Whitetail season is an annual tradition for hundreds of thousands of Minnesotans. Every year, we meet at our respective deer camps, reconnecting with family and old friends. We retell stories from previous years, and maybe embellishing a little bit, as we pass on the traditions and culture to our children.

However, deer harvests were down 8 percent throughout Minnesota this last year due to a myriad of issues. And if deer harvests keep trending downwards, it means fewer stories to share at camp around the fire, fewer deer for new hunters and kids to see and experience. Therefore, our hunting traditions trending down directly correlated with those harvest numbers. And in Minnesota, this trend will only be exacerbated by further spread of CWD.

In my district we have CWD hotspots cropping up seemingly every other week. Whether it be in Brainerd, the Bemidji area, or in other corners of the State, these troublesome reports are evidence of CWD creeping across our hunting lands. And that is why this legislation is so important right now. This CWD Research and Management Act authorizes needed funding for State agencies doing crucial on-the-ground work, like our DNR.

Funding from this bill will help drive the research and testing needed to wrap our arms around the problem by letting the experts get in the field and the laboratory. It will also empower our State fish and game industries to partner with grassroots organizations that can reach and educate hunters across the State.

The Minnesota Deer Hunters Association has a statewide reach with a finger on the pulse of their membership. Helping the DNR help them is a true partnership that is necessary to combat the spread of CWD.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge passage of this legislation in both the House and the Senate, and I look forward to it becoming law.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thought Mr. KIND, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. SCOTT said it all very well. This is important because chronic

wasting disease can wreak such havoc upon our herds.

I want to start by thanking Chairman SCOTT for facilitating the timely consideration of this bill, and not just this bill, sir, but also livestock mandatory reporting, the cattle contract library, and Ms. SCHRIER's forestry bill.

These came together, sir, and I want to thank you for that. I want to recognize Mr. KIND, as well as Mr. THOMPSON, for the work that they put into this important bipartisan solution.

I also want to express my appreciation for the coalition that Mr. KIND mentioned, such a broad coalition of stakeholders from the farmed and wild deer stakeholder groups and the sportsmen community at large. They provided a tremendous amount of insight so we could get this legislation right, and they were relentless in working with all of us to find common ground to craft this legislation and make sure that it was able to pass out of committee unanimously, and, hopefully, we can get a similar vote off the House floor.

As it has been said, but as it bears repeating, chronic wasting disease is a contagious, neurological disease that affects deer and elk and moose. It is always fatal. Unfortunately, it is not a highly localized disease particular to a particular State or region of the country. CWD has been detected in 27 States. Given the lack of any known cure, I fear that that number of States will only continue to grow.

H.R. 5608 authorizes up \$70 million of much-needed appropriations each year with the funding split evenly between CWD research and management efforts, all of this with the hope of one day eradicating this disease altogether.

The funding would support high-priority research to improve CWD detection methods and to continue invaluable research on genetic resistance. It would support the use of the latest and most effective on-the-ground management tools and strategies at the State and Tribal levels.

The bill would also help improve public awareness of the disease by requiring the development and dispersal of educational materials which would be based, obviously, on the latest available science.

Mr. Speaker, I know combatting this devastating disease would be a slow and challenging process, but I think we should all acknowledge that passage of this bill would be a critically important step in that journey and can help us protect those vulnerable deer populations.

I appreciate my colleagues' attention to this matter, and I urge the entire House in casting a resounding "yes" vote on the bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a very proud day and a proud moment for us here in the House of Representatives.

This bill is going to help our agriculture industry, our deer, and a lot of our other animals.

This chronic wasting disease has been so devastating. RON KIND has been working on this for several years. He has not just jumped on this, he has dedicated a lot of his time to this, and it is a great monument to him as he leaves his service here in the Congress. Job well done, my friend. Job well done.

Mr. Speaker, we have no more speakers. As we are concluding our four bills today, I am so proud of the great work that our House Agriculture Committee has done. We have them all moving over to the Senate, and so our work, again, begins anew as it goes over.

We have good friends over there working. As I mentioned before, we are working with my colleague, Ms. STABENOW from Michigan, who is chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee; and as I mentioned before, my friend, Senator GRASSLEY. We are all going to come together and improve these four bills even more so.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. JOHNSON. I want to thank KIM SCHRIER. I want to thank our entire committee. This has been a great day, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5608.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### UYGHUR FORCED LABOR PREVENTION ACT

MR. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1155) ensuring that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1155

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China has, since 2017, arbitrarily detained as many as 1.8 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of

other Muslim minority groups in a system of extrajudicial mass internment camps, in addition to arbitrarily detaining many in formal prisons and detention centers, and has subjected detainees to forced labor, torture, political indoctrination, and other severe human rights abuses.

(2) Forced labor exists within the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region's system of mass internment camps, and throughout the region, and is confirmed by the testimony of former camp detainees, satellite imagery, official media reports, publicly available documents, official statements, and official leaked documents from the Government of the People's Republic of China as part of a targeted campaign of repression of Muslim ethnic minorities.

(3) In addition to reports from researchers and civil society groups documenting evidence that many factories and other suppliers in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are exploiting forced labor, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security on July 22, 2020, added eleven entities to the entity list after determining the entities had been "implicated in human rights violations and abuses in the implementation of China's campaign of repression, mass arbitrary detention, forced labor and high-technology surveillance against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region".

(4) Audits and efforts to vet products and supply chains in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are unreliable due to the extent forced labor has been integrated into the regional economy, the mixing of involuntary labor with voluntary labor, the inability of witnesses to speak freely about working conditions given government surveillance and coercion, and the incentive of government officials to conceal government-sponsored forced labor.

(5) The Department of State's June 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report found that "Authorities offer subsidies incentivizing Chinese companies to open factories in close proximity to the internment camps, and to receive transferred detainees at satellite manufacturing sites in other provinces. Local governments receive additional funds for each inmate forced to work in these sites at a fraction of minimum wage or without any compensation."

(6) U.S. Customs and Border Protection has issued 11 "Withhold Release Orders" on products suspected to be produced with prison or forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Products subject to the "Withhold Release Orders" include all cotton, cotton products, tomatoes, and tomato products as well as certain garments, hair products, apparel, computer parts, and other products.

(7) In its 2019 Annual Report, the Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC) found that products reportedly produced with forced labor by current and former mass internment camp detainees included textiles, electronics, food products, shoes, tea, and handicrafts.

(8) Reports in 2020 indicated that, in recent years, People's Republic of China Government authorities had organized a labor training and transfer system on a mass scale. Under this system, hundreds of thousands of rural residents of the Tibet Autonomous Region participated in "military-style" training, ideological education, and vocational training before being transferred to job postings in the Tibetan Autonomous Region or elsewhere in China. The similarity of the Tibet Autonomous Region system to that in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region raised fears that coercive practices or rights abuses may be taking place in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

(9) Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) states that it is illegal to import into the United States “goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part” by forced labor. Such merchandise is subject to exclusion or seizure and may lead to criminal investigation of the importer.

(10) The policies of the Government of the People’s Republic of China are in contravention of international human rights instruments signed by that government, including—

(A) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the People’s Republic of China has signed but not yet ratified;

(B) the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, ratified by the People’s Republic of China in 2001; and

(C) the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), to which the People’s Republic of China has been a state party since February 2010.

### SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to prohibit the import of all goods, wares, articles, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, by forced labor from the People’s Republic of China and particularly any such goods, wares, articles, or merchandise produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China;

(2) to encourage the international community to reduce the import of any goods made with forced labor from the People’s Republic of China, particularly those goods mined, manufactured, or produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(3) to coordinate with Mexico and Canada to effectively implement Article 23.6 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement to prohibit the importation of goods produced in whole or in part by forced or compulsory labor, which includes goods produced in whole or in part by forced or compulsory labor in the People’s Republic of China;

(4) to actively work to prevent, publicly denounce, and end human trafficking as a horrific assault on human dignity and to restore the lives of those affected by human trafficking, a modern form of slavery;

(5) to regard the prevention of atrocities as in its national interest, including efforts to prevent torture, enforced disappearances, severe deprivation of liberty, including mass internment, arbitrary detention, and widespread and systematic use of forced labor, and persecution targeting any identifiable ethnic or religious group; and

(6) to address gross violations of human rights in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region through bilateral diplomatic channels and multilateral institutions where both the United States and the People’s Republic of China are members and with all the authorities available to the United States Government, including visa and financial sanctions, export restrictions, and import controls.

### SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF GOODS MADE IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program which

subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, shall be deemed to be goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) and shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition described in subsection (a) shall not apply if the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection—

(1) determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that any specific goods, wares, articles, or merchandise described in subsection (a) were not produced wholly or in part by convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor under penal sanctions; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees and makes available to the public a report that contains such determination.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

### SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, established under section 741 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4681), shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains an enforcement strategy to effectively address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China or products made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups through forced labor in any other part of the People’s Republic of China. The enforcement strategy shall describe the specific enforcement plans of the United States Government regarding—

(1) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States directly from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups in any other part of the People’s Republic of China;

(2) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States from the People’s Republic of China and are mined, produced, or manufactured in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program; and

(3) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States from third countries and are mined, produced, or manufactured in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the actions taken by the United States Government to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307), including a description of all Withhold Release Orders issued, goods detained, and fines issued.

(2) A list of products made wholly or in part by forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or

made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups in any other part of the People’s Republic of China, and a list of businesses that sold products in the United States made wholly or in part by forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups in any other part of the People’s Republic of China.

(3) A list of facilities and entities, including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, that source material from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program, a plan for identifying additional such facilities and entities, and facility- and entity-specific enforcement plans, including issuing specific Withhold Release Orders to support enforcement of section 4, with regard to each listed facility or entity.

(4) A list of high-priority sectors for enforcement, which shall include cotton, tomatoes, polysilicon, and a sector-specific enforcement plan for each high-priority sector.

(5) A description of the additional resources necessary for U.S. Customs and Border Protection to effectively implement the enforcement strategy.

(6) A plan to coordinate and collaborate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to discuss the enforcement strategy for products made in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(d) UPDATES.—The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force shall provide briefings to the appropriate congressional committees on a quarterly basis and, as applicable, on any updates to the strategy required by subsection (a) or any additional actions taken to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, including actions described in this Act.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People’s Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

### SEC. 6. DETERMINATION RELATING TO CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY OR GENOCIDE IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall—

(1) determine if the practice of forced labor or other crimes against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China can be considered systematic and widespread and therefore constitutes crimes against humanity or constitutes genocide as defined in subsection (a) of section 1091 of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to the public a report that contains such determination.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)—



(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex, if necessary; and

(2) may be included in the report required by section 7.

**SEC. 7. DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a United States strategy to promote initiatives to enhance international awareness of and to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.

(b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a plan to enhance bilateral and multilateral coordination, including sustained engagement with the governments of United States partners and allies, to end forced labor of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(2) public affairs, public diplomacy, and counter-messaging efforts to promote awareness of the human rights situation, including forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

(3) opportunities to coordinate and collaborate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to raise awareness about forced labor made products from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and to provide assistance to Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups, including those formerly detained in mass internment camps in the region.

(c) **ADDITIONAL MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall also include—

(1) to the extent practicable, a list of—

(A) entities in the People's Republic of China or affiliates of such entities that directly or indirectly use forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

(B) Foreign persons that acted as agents of the entities or affiliates of entities described in subparagraph (A) to import goods into the United States; and

(2) a description of actions taken by the United States Government to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region under existing authorities, including—

(A) the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386; 22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.);

(B) the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note); and

(C) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(d) **FORM.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(e) **UPDATES.**—The Secretary of State shall include any updates to the strategy required by subsection (a) in the annual Trafficking in Persons report required by section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)).

(f) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have effect the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People's Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and

any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

**SEC. 8. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.**

(a) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies each foreign person, including any official of the Government of the People's Republic of China, that the President determines—

(A) knowingly engages in, is responsible for, or facilitates the forced labor of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China; and

(B) knowingly engages in, contributes to, assists, or provides financial, material or technological support for efforts to contravene United States law regarding the importation of forced labor goods from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(2) **FORM.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(b) **IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1).

(c) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) **ASSET BLOCKING.**—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property—

(A) are in the United States;

(B) come within the United States; or

(C) come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) **INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—

(A) **VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) **IMMEDIATE EFFECT.**—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(d) **IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.**—

(1) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign

person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(f) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) **EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under subsection (c)(2) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

(A) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations; or

(B) to carry out or assist law enforcement activity in the United States.

(g) **TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days before the termination takes effect that—

(1) information exists that the person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(2) the person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(3) the person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activity for which sanctions were imposed, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a)(1) in the future; or

(4) the termination of the sanctions is in the national security interests of the United States.

(h) **SUNSET.**—This section, and any sanctions imposed under this section, shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) **DEFINITIONS OF ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.**—In this section, the terms “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

**SEC. 9. DISCLOSURES TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.**

(a) **POLICY STATEMENT.**—It is the policy of the United States to protect American investors, through stronger disclosure requirements, alerting them to the presence of Chinese and other companies complicit in gross violations of human rights in United States capital markets, including American and foreign companies listed on United States exchanges that enable the mass internment and population surveillance of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Muslim minorities and source products made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous

Region of China. Such involvements represent clear, material risks to the share values and corporate reputations of certain of these companies and hence to prospective American investors, particularly given that the United States Government has employed sanctions and export restrictions to target individuals and entities contributing to human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China.

(b) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(s) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each issuer required to file an annual or quarterly report under subsection (a) shall disclose in that report the information required by paragraph (2) if, during the period covered by the report, the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer—

“(A) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or the affiliate of an entity engaged in creating or providing technology or other assistance to create mass population surveillance systems in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, including any entity included on the Department of Commerce’s ‘Entity List’ in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

“(B) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or an affiliate of an entity building and running detention facilities for Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

“(C) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or an affiliate of an entity described in section 7(c)(1) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, including—

“(i) any entity engaged in the ‘pairing-assistance’ program which subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; or

“(ii) any entity for which the Department of Homeland Security has issued a ‘Withhold Release Order’ under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307); or

“(D) knowingly conducted any transaction or had dealings with—

“(i) any person the property and interests in property of which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the detention or abuse of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, or other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

“(ii) any person the property and interests in property of which are sanctioned pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note); or

“(iii) any person or entity responsible for, or complicit in, committing atrocities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

“(2) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If an issuer described under paragraph (1) or an affiliate of the issuer has engaged in any activity described in paragraph (1), the information required by this paragraph is a detailed description of each such activity, including—

“(i) the nature and extent of the activity;

“(ii) the gross revenues and net profits, if any, attributable to the activity; and

“(iii) whether the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer (as the case may be) intends to continue the activity.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement to disclose information under this paragraph shall not include information on activities of the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer activities relating to—

“(i) the import of manufactured goods, including electronics, food products, textiles,

shoes, and teas, that originated in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; or

“(ii) manufactured goods containing materials that originated or are sourced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

“(3) NOTICE OF DISCLOSURES.—If an issuer reports under paragraph (1) that the issuer or an affiliate of the issuer has knowingly engaged in any activity described in that paragraph, the issuer shall separately file with the Commission, concurrently with the annual or quarterly report under subsection (a), a notice that the disclosure of that activity has been included in that annual or quarterly report that identifies the issuer and contains the information required by paragraph (2).

“(4) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Upon receiving a notice under paragraph (3) that an annual or quarterly report includes a disclosure of an activity described in paragraph (1), the Commission shall promptly—

“(A) transmit the report to—

“(i) the President;

“(ii) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

“(iii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) make the information provided in the disclosure and the notice available to the public by posting the information on the Internet website of the Commission.

“(5) INVESTIGATIONS.—Upon receiving a report under paragraph (4) that includes a disclosure of an activity described in paragraph (1), the President shall—

“(A) make a determination with respect to whether any investigation is needed into the possible imposition of sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) or section 8 of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act or whether criminal investigations are warranted under statutes intended to hold accountable individuals or entities involved in the importation of goods produced by forced labor, including under section 545, 1589, or 1761 of title 18, United States Code; and

“(B) not later than 180 days after initiating any such investigation, make a determination with respect to whether a sanction should be imposed or criminal investigations initiated with respect to the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer (as the case may be).

“(6) ATROCITIES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘atrocities’ has the meaning given the term in section 6(2) of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).”

(c) SUNSET.—Section 13(s) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as added by subsection (b), is repealed on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People’s Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (b) shall take effect with respect to reports required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### SEC. 10. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(2) ATROCITIES.—The term “atrocities” has the meaning given the term in section 6(2) of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(3) CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.—The term “crimes against humanity” includes, when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack—

(A) murder;

(B) deportation or forcible transfer of population;

(C) torture;

(D) extermination;

(E) enslavement;

(F) rape, sexual slavery, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable severity;

(G) persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law; and

(H) enforced disappearance of persons.

(4) FORCED LABOR.—The term “forced labor” has the meaning given the term in section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.

(6) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(7) MASS POPULATION SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM.—The term “mass population surveillance system” means installation and integration of facial recognition cameras, biometric data collection, cell phone surveillance, and artificial intelligence technology with the “Sharp Eyes” and “Integrated Joint Operations Platform” or other technologies that are used by Chinese security forces for surveillance and big-data predictive policing.

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

#### SEC. 11. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS..

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1155.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act introduced by my good friend, colleague, and chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. MCGOVERN.

Let me also thank Speaker PELOSI for bringing this crucial measure to the floor, and her unwavering dedication to human rights issues in China over the course of her public life.

This necessary and bold measure reinforces this body's commitment to our values by responding to the PRC's human rights violations and imposing concrete costs on the PRC for the use of Uyghur forced labor.

Since 2017, the People's Republic of China has systematically carried out mass detention, torture, political indoctrination, restrictions on religious attractions, and inhumane atrocities against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang.

We have seen the People's Republic of China expand its extensive program of repression and transform it into a system of state-sponsored forced labor. Under the guise of vocational training or poverty alleviation, authorities in Xinjiang have forced thousands of adults and children to work against their will and under threat of punishment to produce goods and raw materials that are then woven into international supply chains and into our homes.

According to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, it has been conservatively estimated that more than 80,000 Uyghurs were transferred out of Xinjiang to work in factories across China between the years of 2017 and 2019, with some of them being sent directly from detention centers. Some analysts estimate that over 100,000 detainees in Xinjiang are working in conditions of forced labor today.

I have seen firsthand the benefits of the American companies engaging in China. Most American companies pay above-market wages and have better corporate social responsibility practices than their domestic counterparts. It would be inconsistent with core and crucial American values for this body not to take a stand against forced labor, and to stand up for the persecuted Uyghurs.

Many brave companies have already spoken out and made ethical choices detrimental to their bottom line, and this bill ensures that corporate actors that have lived their values are not at a competitive disadvantage in the American marketplace.

This bill, which has passed the House before, prohibits the import of goods and merchandise from Xinjiang unless

the importer can prove the products did not come from forced labor, imposes sanctions on officials facilitating the use of forced labor against Chinese ethnic minorities, adds important financial disclosures for public companies that do business in the region, and calls for a diplomatic strategy to address forced labor in Xinjiang.

This is a straightforward bill. It signals that forced labor has no place on this planet. It signals that products made using forced labor in Xinjiang have no place in the American marketplace. In 2021, for any country to utilize forced labor systematically and to oppress and exploit a population is simply unconscionable.

With the passage of this bipartisan measure, the House would hold accountable those responsible for perpetrating these heinous crimes that have irrevocably threatened the lives of over 1.8 million Uyghurs and Muslim minorities in Xinjiang and ensure Americans and American companies are not complicit in the Chinese Communist Party's human rights atrocities.

This legislation is critical to showing that we are putting human rights at the center of our foreign policy and economic policy. Mr. Speaker, I support and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to start by thanking Chairman MEEKS and Chairman MCGOVERN for bringing this important human rights legislation to this floor. It is high time.

I want to start this debate with the simple truth that we cannot afford to forget. Truly, free trade cannot involve slave labor.

Today, the Chinese Communist Party is using the forced labor of the Uyghurs and other minorities to help bankroll its genocide against these very same groups.

□ 1330

The repression taking place right now in Xinjiang is breathtaking in its scope and its brutality. It involves the detention of more than 1 million people in concentration camps. It also involves surveillance and intensive brainwashing on a massive scale. It involves breaking up families and taking children from their parents. And it involves forced sterilization and forced abortions.

This should be a terrifying warning not only to China's neighbors and to the American people but also to the world. The Chinese Communist Party is fundamentally focused on expanding its power and its authoritarian style of government. It views things that it does not control, like religion, cultural identity, and the yearning of all people for freedom, as threats that must be destroyed. Because we have drawn the CCP into many of our most critical supply chains, it has the ability to hold

our national security hostage while it uses U.S. consumers to subsidize its atrocities.

As many as one in five cotton garments globally are potentially tainted with Uyghur slave labor. Last year alone, U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized a 13-ton shipment of human hair that originated in Xinjiang's forced labor system. It is brazen, and it is sickening.

We must refuse to be complicit in the CCP's genocide against the Uyghurs, and for that reason, I support the measure before us today.

I wish we could have taken this up earlier. After sending a letter to the Speaker, we are finally at the day where we are now. Last Congress, this legislation went straight to the floor. Two weeks ago, 10 members of the Foreign Affairs Committee joined me in a letter urging the Speaker to move this bill. I am grateful that our message was received. But we could send this legislation to the President's desk today by taking up the Senate version. Instead, we are setting this bill up for further legislative gridlock by passing a conflicting version, although I do applaud Chairman MCGOVERN's efforts in this issue.

Mr. Speaker, going forward, I hope the majority in both Chambers will move this to final passage regardless of pressure from the administration to not advance the American values we all share.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman MEEKS for yielding me the time and for his incredible leadership on this issue. I also want to thank Ranking Minority Member McCAUL for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, many products used every day by people all over our country, including clothing, food, and shoes, are made using forced labor, the forced labor of Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities held by the Chinese Government across a network of internment camps.

It has been illegal to import forced labor products into the United States for more than 90 years, but it is exceedingly difficult to spot them since Chinese producers often mix together products that are the result of both involuntary and voluntary labor. Moreover, the lack of Chinese Government transparency and the police state atmosphere in Xinjiang make auditing of product sourcing unreliable if not impossible, according to the administration's "Xinjiang Supply Chain Business Advisory."

Mr. Speaker, the imperative to act is clear. This is not a partisan issue. It is a human rights issue. It is a moral issue.

There is already strong, diverse, bipartisan, and bicameral support for

this legislation on both sides of the Capitol. That includes my colleagues on the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Representative CHRIS SMITH and Senator MARCO RUBIO, the author of the Senate bill.

I, too, want to especially thank Speaker NANCY PELOSI for her longtime advocacy for human rights in China and for her leadership in getting this bill to the House floor today. I want to thank Chairman RICHARD NEAL, Chairman GREGORY MEEKS, and Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS for their support in their committees.

The House of Representatives passed this bill in September 2020 by a vote of 406-3, but, sadly, the Senate did nothing. It never took it up. The Senate now passed a version of this bill in July. It is time for us to get this done.

Two years ago, the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, of which I serve as the co-chair, held a hearing and an expert roundtable and issued a groundbreaking staff report. This legislation would not be possible without the hardworking staff of that Commission.

Our findings of systematic and widespread forced labor in Xinjiang are based on testimony from camp detainees, satellite imagery of factories being built at internment camps, and public and leaked Chinese Government documents.

Forced labor was one of the justifications cited by the State Department, first by Secretary Pompeo and then reiterated by Secretary Blinken, in determining that the Chinese Government was committing genocide against Uyghurs and members of other Muslim ethnic minority groups.

Forced labor was listed by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in its November 2021 report finding that the Chinese Government had committed crimes against humanity in Xinjiang.

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act prohibits imports from Xinjiang to the U.S. by creating a rebuttable presumption that all goods produced in the region are made with forced labor unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies by clear and convincing evidence that goods were not produced with forced labor.

Mr. Speaker, in 2 months, the Chinese Government will host the Winter Olympics in the middle of a genocide. This is unconscionable. We asked the International Olympic Committee to postpone and move the games. They refused. Instead, the IOC made ANTA, a Chinese company implicated in slave labor, its official sportswear uniform supplier.

I am pleased that the Biden administration has decided not to send American diplomats to the Olympics, but Congress needs to do its part by passing this bill before the Olympics start. We must take a clear moral position to stand with those who are suffering from forced labor and not with the Chinese Government, the IOC, and the big

corporations who profit off the exploitation of slave labor. Shame on them. No more business as usual.

We must pass and put into law the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. I urge all of my colleagues to support this. If the United States of America stands for anything, we need to stand out loud and four-square for human rights.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights. He also is the co-chair of the China Commission and has been a champion for human rights in China for three decades.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding. I thank Mr. MCCAUL for his extraordinary leadership on China, including his Commission that has made many, many recommendations. I want to thank Chairman MEEKS for his leadership as well and, of course, Chairman MCGOVERN, with whom I have worked on this bill, for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I chaired a Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission hearing in May titled "China, Genocide and the Olympics," which helped further underscore why H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which I have cosponsored with JIM MCGOVERN, is so important and so necessary.

At that hearing, we heard testimony from Rayhan Asat, whose brother, Ekpar, a Muslim Uyghur, at last report is still incarcerated in a concentration camp in Xinjiang. Ekpar is a tech entrepreneur, media founder, and philanthropist who won recognition both inside of China and outside. Indeed, our State Department thought so highly of him that he was part of the International Visitors Leadership Program.

But upon his return, because he was a Muslim Uyghur, the Chinese authorities arrested him and disappeared him into a concentration camp where he has remained for 5½ years.

What happens, Mr. Speaker, to those swallowed up in these horrific concentration camps?

That is something we heard about in another Lantos Commission hearing this past July where Gulzira, a survivor, told us what goes on each and every day. In addition to her horrific, firsthand description of unspeakable physical abuse, organized forced prostitution, rape, and every gross violation of human rights imaginable, she also gave a firsthand account of a forced labor factory in which she made gloves for export for 1½ years. Gulzira is one of the lucky ones because she was released when Radio Free Asia broadcast her plight to the world.

Mr. Speaker, there are millions of stories like hers waiting to be told, truly nightmarish accounts of President Xi Jinping's genocide. And make no mistake about it, this is Xi Jinping's genocide. He is personally responsible for having ordered it.

The rape and sexual abuse of women being held in so-called internment camps, forced abortion, and involuntary sterilization to prevent the birth of Uyghur children are in direct violation of Article II(d) of the U.N. Genocide Convention, which states in part that genocide includes imposing measures intended to prevent births within a group.

Forced labor on a massive scale that allows Chinese companies to profit—and profit big time—from modern-day slavery is also absolutely pervasive in Xinjiang. Documents obtained by The New York Times and the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists exposed just how cruel these plans are, originating, again, with Xi Jinping himself who early next year will be hosting the Olympic Games, which is outrageous.

The leaked documents show how Xi directed the crackdowns, saying that the Communist Party must put the "organs of dictatorship" to work and show "absolutely no mercy" in dealing with Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim minorities.

In one speech, President Xi said: "The weapons of the people's democratic dictatorship must be wielded without any hesitation or wavering."

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned by a report from Josh Rogin in The Washington Post just last week stating how the Biden administration and Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman sought to undermine the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which passed the Senate last July and the House last Congress 406-3. According to Josh Rogin: "Biden administration officials have been quietly telling lawmakers to slow down. . . . Sherman made it clear that the administration prefers a more targeted and deliberative approach to determining which goods are the products of forced labor."

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD Josh Rogin's column from The Washington Post, "Opinion: Congress needs to act on Xi Jinping's genocide now."

[From the Global Opinions, Dec. 2, 2021]

OPINION: CONGRESS NEEDS TO ACT ON XI JINPING'S GENOCIDE NOW

(By Josh Rogin, Columnist)

This week, a private U.K.-based investigative panel released what it says are classified Chinese government documents that appear to show how Chinese President Xi Jinping personally laid the groundwork for systematic forced assimilation of ethnic minorities in Xinjiang. It's the most damning proof to date of the ongoing Uyghur genocide. So why can't Congress pass a simple bill to stop the products connected to that genocide from ending up in U.S. homes and businesses?

Yet the documents, which likely come from the same tranche of leaked Chinese Communist Party communications revealed by the New York Times over two years ago, add to the already abundant evidence that the Chinese government's mass internment, mass forced labor, forced population control, family destruction and cultural erasure of the Uyghurs fit the United Nation's definition of genocide as "a crime committed with the intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, in whole or in part."

Yet, the Democrat-led Congress can't seem to get the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which passed the Senate unanimously in July, to President Biden's desk. Pointing to procedural issues and promises of future action, Democratic leadership in both the House and Senate can't seem to agree on a strategy to pass the bill through both chambers, despite publicly claiming they support it.

On Wednesday, Sen. Marco Rubio (R-Fla.), the co-sponsor of the, Senate's version of the bill, pushed to add it as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act, a must-pass piece of legislation.

Senate Democrats objected under a procedural rule that bars amendments that affect appropriations. Rubio called that a dodge. "This is about the fact that they don't want this bill to pass over at the House," Rubio said on the Senate floor, referring directly to Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.).

Rubio also said U.S. corporations that profit from forced labor in China, such as Apple and Nike, have been lobbying against the bill, which is true. On Thursday, Pelosi denied Rubia's accusations of stalling and promised her chamber would pass the House's version of the legislation, introduced by Rep. Jim McGovern (D-Mass.), which the House passed last year 406 to 3. In an interview, McGovern told me his bill will be voted on and likely passed again in the House next week. But if and when that happens, that won't be the end. The two chambers will still have passed two different versions of the bill, with no firm plan for how to reconcile them.

Meanwhile, Biden administration officials have been quietly telling lawmakers to slow down. Administration sources confirmed that in an October call between Deputy Secretary of State Wendy R. Sherman and Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-Ore.), the other co-sponsor, Sherman made it clear that the administration prefers a more targeted and deliberative approach to determining which goods are the products of forced labor. She also told Merkley that getting allied buy-in was critical and more effective than unilateral action.

"To be clear, the Department of State is not opposing this amendment," a State Department spokesman told me. "We share the Congress' concerns about forced labor in Xinjiang." In other words, while the administration supports the legislation in public, they are asking Democrats to essentially water it down in private. Sherman's specific criticism relates to a part of the bill that would require a presumption that all products coming from Xinjiang are tainted by forced labor unless the importer can prove otherwise. This happens to be the exact provision corporations are also objecting to. Maybe it's a coincidence.

"It isn't partisan or in any way controversial for the U.S. to be unequivocally, resoundingly opposed to genocide and slave labor," Merkley told me. "The Senate passed this legislation in July, and it's time to get it over the finish line."

There is a legitimate concern that supply chains for everything from solar panels to sneakers could be affected by the bill. But our dependency on products from an area where genocide is occurring is the root of the problem. Passing the bill now would send industry a clear signal to speed up what they are already doing, which is to stop doing business in areas riddled with forced labor. Also, forced labor products from China put U.S. manufacturers at a severe disadvantage. "We must shine a light on the inhumane practice of forced labor, hold the perpetrators accountable and stop this exploitation," Pelosi said while passing the bill last year. "And we must send a clear message to Beijing: These abuses must end now."

Another year has gone and the bill still lingers. Pelosi has been a champion for human rights in China for decades, but the fight is not over and the ball is in her court. Overall, it's up to both parties and both chambers to act to stop a genocide now. There's no good reason to delay.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. We have no access, Mr. Speaker, to the concentration camps in Xinjiang. We have no idea the supply chains. It is closed. It is a dictatorship. There are no onsite inspections. Again, we are talking genocide against these Muslims who are being wiped off the face of the Earth.

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act prohibits imports from Xinjiang to the United States by creating a rebuttable presumption. That is the core of this bill, that all goods produced in the region are made with forced labor unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies by clear and convincing evidence that goods were not produced with forced labor. So the rebuttable presumption is the key to this legislation.

It is very workable. As my good friend and colleague noted, cotton, solar panels, and so many other things are produced there. We need to know. We need to stop them from coming here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Again, if these companies can prove that it is not made by forced labor, not made as part of this genocide, then it would be welcomed here. But we know that is unlikely to happen.

My hope is that we will unite—Republican and Democrat, Democrat and Republican—around this bill and get it to the President as soon as humanly possible.

Delay is denial. People are being slaughtered each and every day in Xinjiang, and we can do something, maybe not a whole lot, but something to mitigate and stop this.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of New York (Mr. SUOZZI), who is on the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and everyone who has worked so hard on this, including Chairman MCGOVERN.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you as chair of the Congressional Uyghur Caucus and as a member of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China to support passage of the bipartisan Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

We need to wake up from our torpor. It has been reported for years, but I don't think most Americans realize exactly what is going on in China.

It was almost 50 years ago that Nixon went to China, and we have always believed that the more the Chinese Government and the people were exposed to the United States and the West, our way of life, our democracy, and our

economic system, the more they would become like us, the more they would adopt concepts of freedom of expression, free markets, and minority rights.

Well, that simply hasn't happened. Everyone in this body has seen reliable reports and clear documentation of crimes against humanity: forced labor, forced sterilization, mass surveillance, government-run detention camps, mass detention, sexual violence, and torture against the Uyghur people.

□ 1345

The Chinese Communist Party is even forcing people to eat pork during Ramadan, even though it violates people's religion.

It is hard to imagine that in today's world, that forced labor camps are happening, and we know about it. And today, we are standing up to do something about it.

The Chinese Communist Party must be held accountable. We have rules in place now that say you can't use forced labor. But this bill is a major step forward in mandating that everything that comes out of Xinjiang in China will be presumed to be using forced labor and, therefore, ineligible to be sold into the U.S. supply chain. This is going to have a tremendous impact.

An overwhelming amount of cotton in the world comes from China, for example. Mr. Speaker, 84 percent of that cotton that comes from China comes from the Xinjiang region. Some people are going to say, Oh, my gosh, if we don't do business with Xinjiang, then the cost of products are going to go up. Well, that is too damn bad. This should shock everyone's conscience.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, we have to do everything we can to stand up for our values. The world is watching us, and it starts with the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act becoming law. Let's do this, and let's do it together.

We recognize here in our country that we went through a period of slavery. That is why it is so offensive to us now to see slavery actually happening in the world as we speak, where both administrations, the prior administration and this administration, have both said this is genocide. Standing up together in a bipartisan way is so important.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Republican lead, Mr. MCCAUL, for yielding. And Chairman MEEKS, you are a force in the House gymnasium. You are a force on the House floor, and I appreciate you, brother.

The Chinese Communist Party does anything it can to get ahead of the United States, Mr. Speaker. It steals

our intellectual property and uses Uyghur slave labor to manufacture products. It is threatening the freedom of folks from Taiwan to Hong Kong. Our government needs to stand up to them.

Today, we are acknowledging some of the Chinese Communist Party's horrible, horrible behaviors. It is not enough. Additional action is needed, Mr. Speaker.

The Chinese Communist Party knows there are no consequences for its behavior. That needs to change. It starts with the Biden administration. They need to do more than just finger-wagging to effectively counter China. This administration needs to make it clear to the Chinese Communist Party that bad behavior will be met with action, not empty words.

President Biden also needs to set aside his climate agenda when addressing the Chinese Communist Party. His administration tried to kill the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act because the Uyghurs mine the polysilicon for our solar panels. It is gross that this administration wants to let Uyghur slavery slide to advance its climate agenda.

I am glad we have these bills on the floor today. It is a start, but more work needs to be done. I hope in the Foreign Affairs Committee, both parties can work together and hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I proudly yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy.

Congress passed a law almost a century ago prohibiting the importation of goods made with forced labor. But, you know, it was really never enforced.

That changed in 2016, potentially, when we passed legislation to eliminate the consumptive demand loophole that allowed people a way around. Well, it is time that we finish the job.

Nothing is more chilling than what the Chinese are doing to the Uyghur people. I have chaired meetings of our Trade Subcommittee that were really appalling. It is Orwellian in terms of what they are doing to detain Uyghurs in internment, re-education, slave labor camps; that international concern the Chinese think will just remain on the sideline.

Now, there are many American companies that are attempting to deal with this, but we need to do more. We need to strengthen their resolve, and we need to be able to get the attention of the Chinese Government.

A stronger regime is absolutely necessary. Crimes against humanity require a response. We must not just vote our support for the Uyghur people and other minorities across China. We need to make sure that we are clear about who gets the benefit of the doubt.

More than a million Uyghurs have been enslaved; half of them forced to

harvest cotton, one of the Xinjiang region's largest exports. When American consumers buy a shirt, they shouldn't have questions about whether or not that was made with forced labor.

I strongly support this legislation to ensure that American dollars aren't inadvertently contributing to forced labor. That is the language that the Chinese understand; denying them access to our markets and making sure that people are responsible for their supply chain.

This legislation, I think, is a great start. I am pleased that there is bipartisan support for it. I hope we enact it, and then we work together to make sure that it is enforced.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICE), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, China is a global thief. We all know it. They steal American intellectual property. They steal American jobs using currency manipulation, illegal subsidies, and product dumping to kill American competition. And worst of all, they produce products with slave labor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. H.R. 1155's central provision establishes a rebuttable presumption that all goods made in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are produced with forced labor.

Since 2017, China has arbitrarily detained and persecuted over 1 million Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in extrajudicial, mass re-education camps in Xinjiang. We know that China is seeking to profit from the oppression by subsidizing companies to build factories near these mass internment sites.

H.R. 1155 leverages the power of our enormous market to send China a message that it cannot use its policies of repression to subsidize its exports. We must work with our allies to ensure that all global markets are closed to the products of Chinese theft and repression.

A core and essential provision of this bill is a rebuttable presumption that leads to an import prohibition. In 2016, the Ways and Means Committee led the way on a bipartisan basis in eliminating the consumptive demand loophole from the outright ban on products made with forced labor in Section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

A few years later, we have worked with our USMCA partners to extend the U.S. ban on products produced with forced labor throughout North America. We are now leading the world in combating forced labor in Xinjiang.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. For that reason, we wish that our Democratic colleagues on the Ways and Means

Committee had worked with us to update the bill from the version that passed 14 months ago to ensure that it establishes the most effective mechanism for blocking imports from Xinjiang, while providing much-needed clarity to facilitate trade by good actors.

Just as importantly, we know that China has anticipated this ban by expanding this practice beyond Xinjiang. We need to work closely with our colleagues in the Senate to ensure that the version of the bill that becomes law can better assist importers to identify and proactively eradicate goods produced with forced labor from their supply chains, whether they arise in Xinjiang or in other locations.

This bill is just the beginning, but it sends a strong signal to China that it cannot launder its policies of persecution and repression in a global market.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I proudly yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the great State of Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MEEKS, Speaker PELOSI, and Chairman MCGOVERN for bringing this important legislation to the floor and shining a light on the atrocities taking place in Xinjiang.

I represent the largest Uyghur diaspora in the U.S. and this legislation is critically important to the Uyghur community.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this legislation that will prohibit the importation of goods from Xinjiang unless it can be proven by clear and convincing evidence that they were not made with forced labor.

Despite international condemnation, the Chinese Government's brutal campaign of repressive surveillance, mass detention, forced labor, and even genocide, is rapidly expanding, and we must take steps to ensure that U.S. companies and consumers are not complicit in the abuses.

This legislation will hold the PRC accountable for these heinous acts and will make it clear that the U.S. will not turn a blind eye to the plight of the Uyghurs. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I know there is another bill by Senator RUBIO. I hope this bill, when it passes, can be worked out in the Senate, and I hope the administration will not slow-roll this important measure, as has been reported.

Out of this region we have batteries and solar panels. When Secretary John Kerry testified, he admitted that Xinjiang's solar panel production presents a problem for U.S. climate strategy, and I agree with him.

In recent years, the world has stood by as the Chinese Communist Party has detained more than 1 million ethnic minorities in concentration camps where they are tortured, brainwashed, and put into forced labor. This is all a



part of a deliberate program by the CCP to wipe out their ethnic identity, their religion, and their culture, anything that might compete with the Communist Party for their loyalties and affection.

We have a moral duty to speak out against these horrifying crimes; but we have an even greater duty to avoid funding this genocide by paying for slave labor in Xinjiang.

Many American companies have built their businesses on values that include respect for basic human rights. The United States must continue to lead the world in setting corporate responsibility standards. There can no longer be business as usual with China. China is watching and the world is watching.

I support this bill, Mr. Speaker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I am happy that this bipartisan effort dealing with the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act is an opportunity for this body to send a resounding message to the world that we are engaged in a strategic competition with China around the world. And our stance on this issue, I believe, will define why our system is better.

But I must reply to some comments.

One, the comment that President Biden is holding us up. Well, I am the chair of this committee, he has never told me to hold up anything. In fact, he wants to move forward.

In fact, it is President Biden who has sanctioned officials responsible for genocide and issued supply chain advisories in Xinjiang.

The fact of the matter is, I think our bill is far superior. You go to the Senate side, the Senate says, this should take 300 days to stop. Our bill says 120 days.

For me, this is a personal situation. So I would wish that some of my colleagues who, rightfully, want to make sure that we send a strong message to the world that we are not going to stand for genocide. We are not going to stand for slave labor.

But it is best if they would join us about injustice in America. It is best if we fought together to make sure that when President Trump talked about a Muslim ban in the United States of America—that wasn't Joe Biden—we can't do it in America. That is the best way to lead.

□ 1400

When we talk about moving, I want to condemn it everywhere. Dr. King said: Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

We should lead by example collectively. We should lead by going forward with voting rights. We should lead by talking about reparations for those who were enslaved in America. We should lead by talking about the genocide that took place to Native Americans. We should lead by talking about the injustice in housing. We should lead by talking about civil rights.

So we have got to come together and stop it everywhere, and that is what this bill does. It sends a strong message. I want to be that example.

This just happens to be personal, so I had to say it. I don't like to put politics in these things, but I do like to tell the truth.

Mr. Speaker, we have got to work together. I want to thank especially Mr. MCCAUL. I have got to say this, too, in closing. I have got to say this in closing, because Mr. MCCAUL is my friend, and we work very closely together. I know his spirit and his heart, and he stands up. I look forward on this committee to continue to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I salute the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee for his leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor. It is historic.

I want to join him in saluting Mr. MCCAUL, who has been a champion for human rights. We have worked together for years on these subjects. I thank them both for their leadership.

As has been recognized earlier, Mr. Speaker, this week marks a momentous milestone in human history. Seventy-three years ago tomorrow, the international community convened in Paris to approve the United Nations Genocide Convention.

In doing so, the world forged an historic commitment to always condemn and combat the crime of genocide, which they had defined 2 years prior as: "a denial of the right of existence," which "shocks the conscience of mankind" and is "a matter of international concern."

Today, in some ways, we are falling short on that promise.

In its latest Human Rights Report, our own State Department has definitively declared that the barbaric oppression of the Uyghurs by the Government of China amounts to genocide. We salute the administration for that recognition.

New research by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum sheds light on these crimes, with a survivor describing Beijing's intentions as: "to make us slowly disappear, so slowly that no one would notice."

Indeed, the erasure of the Uyghurs is precisely the definition of genocide from three-quarters of a century ago.

That is why, with the strong bipartisan package of legislation we will pass today, the House takes yet another bold, bipartisan step to counter these crimes against humanity.

We are honoring the challenge to our conscience, and I thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL. Congress and the country are grateful to the relentless leaders of the legislation before us.

At the helm of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, as well as the Tom Lantos Human Rights Com-

mission, Chairman JIM MCGOVERN has long served as a voice for the voiceless, not only in China, but around the world.

With his Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, we are taking decisive action against the exploitation of the Uyghur people. We are stepping up to the plate.

I salute, again, Congressman MICHAEL MCCAUL for a resounding resolution condemning the genocide of the Uyghurs in China.

Thank you to Congresswoman JENNIFER WEXTON for her resolution demanding that Beijing immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai.

I also thank Chairman GREGORY MEEKS, Chairman RICHARD NEAL, and Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS for their longstanding leadership in the House's fight against forced labor.

Together, this legislation, which we will pass today, makes unequivocally clear the House's firm commitment to human rights in China and does so in a bipartisan way.

That has always been the case over time. CHRIS SMITH and I have been working on these issues for decades together, with others such as Frank Wolf, who was here before him, and with many others on both sides of the aisle.

Right now, Beijing is orchestrating a brutal and accelerating campaign of repression against the Uyghur people and other Muslim minorities.

In Xinjiang and across China, millions are enduring outrageous human rights abuses, from mass surveillance and discriminatory policing to mass torture, including solitary confinement and forced sterilization, to intimidation of journalists and activists who have dared to expose the truth. And the Chinese Government's exploitation of forced labor reaches across the oceans to our shores and across the world.

They always say that the most horrible form of torture to a prisoner, or somebody in one of these camps, is to say to them: Nobody knows you are even here; nobody even cares about you. We want those people, the Uyghurs and others oppressed in China, to know that we do care about them, we know many of them by name, and we will never forget our responsibility to act upon the actions that the Chinese Government is engaged in.

That is why the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act employs America's great economic might to combat this brutality and hold the perpetrators accountable by blocking certain imports produced with forced labor, leveling sanctions against the perpetrators, and imposing disclosure requirements on companies engaged in Xinjiang.

With this strong, bipartisan legislation, we are better able to fight forced labor, we shine a bright light on this pattern of abuse, and we send Beijing a clear message that this genocide must end now.

As we focus on this genocide against the Uyghurs, we must also remember Beijing's decades-long assault on human rights.

Those of us who have long been in this fight for human rights in China have seen a regime of terror and repression that has only intensified: from Tibet to Taiwan; to assaults on basic freedoms in Hong Kong and beyond; to jailing of journalists and detaining of dissidents; and more.

In Congress, for decades, we have taken strong bipartisan actions fighting for human rights in China.

That is why, in 1991, Democrats and Republicans stood up together for free speech during a visit to Tiananmen Square just 2 years after the government's infamous crackdown.

That is why, in 1993, in a bipartisan way, we convinced the world that China's dismal record on human rights disqualified the nation from hosting the 2000 Olympic Games.

That is why, in 2000, I took to this floor to urge my colleagues to block China from the World Trade Organization, arguing that we should not put deals ahead of ideals. China has not honored the agreement.

That is why, in 2015, working together, we had a Congressional delegation to Tibet to see the aspirations in the eyes of the schoolchildren who have endured China's and Beijing's intimidation.

That is why, in 2019, working together, we sounded the alarms as the Chinese Government locked up pro-democracy demonstrators in Hong Kong.

Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate, have come together to enact strong policies standing up for human rights in China, including: the Tibet Policy and Support Act, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act, and the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act; all enacted into law, signed into law.

For decades, many of us have fought against what they call normal trade relations with China, because, as the world's strongest economy, America has a moral duty to tie our trade relations with human rights.

When China joined the WTO 20 years ago this week, the world gave Beijing a blank check to prosper from its abuses while simply hoping it would change its behavior.

Many of us knew then, as we still know today, that this approach was fated for failure. Today's legislation will help right this wrong.

We must respond with more than legislation. We must show leadership.

As House Speaker, I applaud and support President Biden's strong leadership in announcing there will be no official U.S. presence at the 2022 Winter Olympics.

Allowing a country with an abysmal human rights record to host the games makes a mockery of the Olympic Charter, which states that the games should seek to foster "respect for universal and fundamental ethical principles."

Make no mistake: our athletes can and should be celebrated. But this year, we should celebrate them from home. They can be there; we should be home.

As noted, when I called for the diplomatic boycott last May, the world must not reward more than three decades of abusive and repressive actions by the Chinese Government by giving our official imprimatur to China.

I thank Mr. MCCAUL for his leadership, particularly in calling out the Olympic Committee for making this choice.

Mr. Speaker, today we have an opportunity to forge further progress in the fight for human rights in China, a fight that many of us have been extraordinarily proud to help lead over our careers in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, if we do not speak out for human rights in China because of commercial or economic ties, we lose all moral authority to speak out against human rights violations anywhere in the world.

We must never fail to live up to our sacred duty to safeguard the dignity and worth of every person and build a better future for generations to come.

Proudly, this legislation, all of it—Mr. MCCAUL's, Mr. MCGOVERN's, and Ms. WEXTON's leadership, the leadership of the chairman, Mr. MEEKS, and ranking member, Mr. MCCAUL, of the committee—has earned overwhelming bipartisan support when we passed it in the House last year. I hope we will do so again this year.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a strong vote for the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and the other legislation that is before us this afternoon and do so asking for a very strong bipartisan vote so that we know that we will have the numbers to send a message to the Chinese Government that this is bipartisan, bicameral, on both sides of the Capitol, and a view shared by the President of the United States. I ask for an "aye" vote all around.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I just have these last remarks.

I also want to thank Mr. SMITH. As indicated by the Speaker, from the time that I have been in Congress, his focus has been on human rights around the world. As the Speaker indicated, and as I indicated with Mr. MCCAUL and you will see coming up with these other bills, we have worked collectively, leaving politics out of it, focused on leading the world. That is what I look forward to, locking arms, sending that message around the world that we are not going to allow slave labor to flourish and to exist on this planet.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, ending forced labor—and holding China accountable for these gross abuses of human rights—must be a global effort. America should lead the world in halting China's brutality, and all democracies around the world should join us.

As I've said many times, this is a completely bipartisan issue, as demonstrated by the over-

whelming bipartisan vote in the House on a similar bill in September 2020. The United States has no tolerance for China's human rights abuses, in Xinjiang or anywhere.

There are real challenges to further tighten the dragnet around China and force it to eliminate atrocities, while supporting legitimate trade. All of us agree: we want to create opportunities for our producers to comply with the law while removing forced labor from our global supply chains.

And just as important, we must urge our trading partners to work with us. Inexplicably, this entirely bipartisan issue has been pushed to the back burner, with Democrats delaying consideration for 14 months. And Ways & Means did not mark this bill up or update the trade provisions in any way. This is difficult to understand, because a core provision of this bill, which is the rebuttable presumption that importation of goods made in Xinjiang must be blocked because they are made with forced labor, is clearly in our Committee's jurisdiction.

This issue is not only bipartisan. It's bicameral. Both the House and the Senate have strong bills that send a clear and unequivocal message: the United States has zero tolerance for these abuses.

While I'm disappointed that this was delayed, taking strong action today is an important step.

Republicans support strong and effective legislation that addresses China's atrocities while supporting legitimate trade, and I look forward to working with the Senate to perfect our approach and enact this bill into law promptly.

It is vital that we stop the scourge of modern-day slavery in China.

□ 1415

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1155, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE FAILED TO ADHERE TO ITS OWN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITMENTS

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 837) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the International Olympic Committee failed to adhere to its own human rights commitments, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 837

Whereas, on November 2, 2021, 3-time Olympian Peng Shuai went missing after she said in a since-deleted post on Chinese social media site Weibo that she had been sexually assaulted and forced into a sexual relationship with Zhang Gaoli, who was the senior Vice Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (PRC) from 2013 to 2018;

Whereas PRC authorities have imposed a media and internet blackout of discussions of Peng's case, and the words "tennis" and the surname "Peng" have been censored online within China;

Whereas, on November 14, 2021, after Peng had not been seen or heard from for 12 days, Women's Tennis Association (WTA) CEO Steve Simon requested a "full and transparent" investigation into Peng's allegations;

Whereas the hashtag "#WhereIsPengShuai" trended across social media worldwide, with the exception of the PRC where it is censored;

Whereas, on November 17, 2021, the WTA received a statement purporting to be from Peng, recanting her abuse claim and saying "everything is fine";

Whereas in response, WTA CEO Steve Simon said the response "released today by Chinese state media concerning Peng Shuai only raises my concerns as to her safety and whereabouts";

Whereas in response, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) said in a statement that it was "encouraged by assurance that she is safe";

Whereas, on November 19 and 20, 2021, photos and videos of Peng appearing in her home, in a restaurant, and at a youth tennis event in Beijing emerged on Twitter accounts affiliated with government-run media, and at the same time, Peng has not spoken directly with the media or the WTA;

Whereas, on November 19, 2021, White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki said the White House is "deeply concerned" over Peng's disappearance and seeks "independent and verifiable proof" of her location and condition;

Whereas, on November 19, 2021, Liz Throssell, the spokesperson of the United Nations Human Rights office, told reporters "... it would be important to have proof of her whereabouts and wellbeing, and we would urge that there be an investigation with full transparency into her allegations of sexual assault";

Whereas, on November 21, 2021, the IOC said in a statement that its President, Thomas Bach, had a 30-minute video call with 3-time Olympian Peng Shuai, joined by a Chinese sports official and an IOC official;

Whereas the statement said that, during the call, Peng appeared to be "doing fine" and "relaxed", and said she "would like to have her privacy respected";

Whereas the IOC did not explain how the video call with Peng had been organized, given the difficulties other concerned parties have had reaching her;

Whereas, on November 30, 2021, IOC official Dick Pound in an interview with CNN defended the Chinese Government's handling of the situation and said the "unanimous conclusion" by IOC officials on the call is that Peng Shuai is "fine";

Whereas the annual report of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China for 2020 finds that gender-based violence in China remains a serious issue, and highly publicized cases of sexual assault continue to surface;

Whereas, on December 1, 2021, the WTA suspended all WTA tournaments in China and Hong Kong;

Whereas WTA chairman Steve Simon stated, "In good conscience, I don't see how I can ask our athletes to compete there when Peng Shuai is not allowed to communicate freely and has seemingly been pressured to contradict her allegation of sexual assault. Given the current state of affairs, I am also greatly concerned about the risks that all of our players and staff could face if we were to hold events in China in 2022.";

Whereas the PRC has repeatedly detained "#MeToo" activists in China and censored online and public discussion around sexual assault and harassment; and

Whereas athletes from the around the world are headed to Beijing for the Olympic games starting in February 2022: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the case of Peng Shuai is directly related to broader international concerns around the freedom of speech and safety of athletes participating in the 2022 Olympics in Beijing;

(2) the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) role in legitimizing the People's Republic of China's (PRC) claims about Peng's safety raise questions about the organization's ability and willingness to protect the rights of athletes participating in the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic games in Beijing;

(3) the PRC would help reduce concerns about athlete safety at the Beijing Olympics by assuring Peng's freedom and safety and investigating her allegations in a fair and transparent manner;

(4) the PRC should immediately take steps to—

(A) provide independent and verifiable proof of Peng's whereabouts and that she is safe;

(B) allow Peng to engage directly with the WTA and the United Nations to independently verify her safety and explain her absence from public life since making her allegation;

(C) open an independent and transparent investigation into Peng's allegations against former senior Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli;

(D) publicly commit to hold sexual violence abusers accountable;

(E) cease all censorship of reporting and discussions of Peng's case; and

(F) allow Peng to leave China if she so desires, and prevent any retaliation against family members remaining there;

(5) by acquiescing to the Chinese Communist Party's narrative, the IOC failed to adhere to its own human rights commitments and protect the safety and free speech of Olympic athletes;

(6) the IOC's conduct has undermined the efforts by the United States Government, human rights organizations, the Women's Tennis Association, and other international bodies and individuals to secure Peng's safety; and

(7) in an effort to regain lost public confidence, the IOC should publicly call on the Government of the PRC to undertake the actions called for in paragraph (4).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 837.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H. Res. 837, as amended, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Beijing should immediately guarantee the safety and the freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai, introduced by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

Last month, former Wimbledon women's doubles champion and three-time Olympian Peng Shuai accused former Vice Premier of the State Council Zhang Gaoli of committing sexual assault and forcing her into a sexual relationship.

After these groundbreaking allegations were made, the first sexual assault allegation to implicate a high-ranking Chinese official, Peng seemingly vanished into thin air, and China's great firewall went into overdrive, deleting the original post, censoring any mention of Peng's name or discussion of her allegations online.

We know that here in America, sexual assault and gender-based violence are serious problems, and it took a movement of brave women and their allies to start changing the conversation around our workplaces and our homes and in our schools and communities.

Due to the action of journalists, the tennis community, activists, and social media users across the globe who started to ask about Peng's whereabouts, there has been tremendous attention given to her case. However, I, like many of my colleagues, remain deeply concerned about Peng's whereabouts and well-being. It is vital that we get assurances that Peng is safe and her ability to speak out is not constrained.

This important, bipartisan resolution calls for independent and verifiable proof that she is safe and free to make decisions and take actions of her own free will.

The accusations of sexual abuse by a former senior official are very serious, and this resolution calls for the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately conduct a formal, transparent, and independent investigation.

At a time when we are preparing to send hundreds of American athletes to compete in Beijing's Winter Olympics, this resolution calls on the International Olympic Committee to do more to ensure athlete safety and hold the PRC Government accountable for its actions against Peng.

This is timely and is also an urgent resolution. I support it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ), a member of the Committee on Armed Services and ranking member of the

Science, Space, and Technology Committee's Subcommittee on Research and Technology and also the Republican coauthor of this bill.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague, Mr. MEEKS, eloquently mentioned, it is worth repeating again that Peng Shuai on November 2 posted on her social media account a detailed allegation of sexual abuse against a former Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China, a very senior official.

In her post, she said: "I couldn't describe how disgusted I was and how many times I asked myself, am I still a human? I feel like a walking corpse."

It shouldn't surprise anybody that the CCP, the Chinese Communist Party, immediately censored her post and any mention of these allegations and basically wiped it off the face of the Earth. She has since been absent and unresponsive to friends except for a clearly fabricated statement and video in a clearly coerced session, shamefully with International Olympic Committee officials.

This would be like if a U.S. tennis star made an accusation, a credible one, of sexual abuse against a Vice President of the United States, and then she disappeared. That is what essentially has happened.

On November 21, the IOC said in a statement that its president, Thomas Bach, had a 30-minute video call but yet wouldn't release the video afterward. The IOC's participation in this charade is a disgrace.

After the call, IOC official Dick Pound said it is the IOC's unanimous conclusion by IOC officials that Peng is fine.

This is the definition of perpetuating CCP propaganda. It is exactly the opposite of what we should expect in the world.

The Women's Tennis Association has demanded accountability, demanded that her whereabouts be disclosed, that she be able to talk to colleagues and friends, and that her sexual assault allegation be taken seriously and fully investigated.

Importantly, unlike the National Basketball Association, the Olympics, and so many others, the WTA has said they are going to forgo any future tournaments in China, which is a significant, significant portion of their revenue. In short, they are putting their money where their mouth is. They are walking the walk, not just talking the talk.

This is exactly why we cannot send our athletes to the Beijing Olympics. We cannot guarantee their safety. We cannot turn a blind eye to the ongoing genocide. We cannot allow American companies that want to preach social justice here in the United States because it helps their balance sheet to then ignore basic human rights when it comes to China to also pad their balance sheet.

I would ask any of my colleagues, when it comes to the Winter Olympics,

did they agree with the IOC stepping into politics when it comes to apartheid? The IOC not only banned the Olympics from happening in South Africa under apartheid, but they banned the South African Olympic Committee from participating in the Olympics for 30 years.

Yet when it comes to China, when it comes to the abuses of the Chinese Communist Party, we have a whole heck of a lot of silence. If we won't take a stand now, what will we take a stand for?

I support the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL), the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), and the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON) in this important effort.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON), the sponsor of this bill along with the cosponsor, Mr. WALTZ.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MEEKS for bringing this bill to the floor and to Speaker PELOSI for her steadfast commitment to holding the PRC accountable for its human rights abuses. Thank you also to my colead on the resolution, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ). It has been a pleasure to work with him in such a bipartisan way.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my resolution calling on the People's Republic of China to immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of Peng Shuai and condemning the International Olympic Committee for its shameful handling of the situation and failure to uphold its own human rights standards.

Over 1 month has passed since tennis superstar and three-time Olympian Peng Shuai was censored and disappeared after alleging her rape by a senior member of China's Communist Party.

Within minutes of posting the allegations on Chinese social media site Weibo, the post disappeared, and shortly thereafter all mentions of Peng on social media did, too.

Since then, Peng has not been seen or heard from in public and has only been seen in videos released by the Chinese state media, raising serious questions about her safety and freedom and leaving the world to ask: Where is Peng Shuai?

Her case has drawn support from all over the world, including from tennis stars Naomi Osaka, Serena Williams, and Novak Djokovic. The hashtag "Where is Peng Shuai" has trended globally on Twitter.

Women's Tennis Association CEO Steve Simon called for a full and transparent investigation into Peng's allegations and eventually suspended all WTA tournaments in China, citing concerns about the risks players could face at the hands of the PRC.

The WTA's actions and Peng's bravery in coming forward stand in stark contrast to the IOC, which is undermining efforts to secure Peng's safety

by working hand-in-hand with Beijing to cover up her allegations and disappearance.

Instead of prioritizing the safety of an Olympian who may be in danger, the IOC is once again putting its bottom line over athletes' safety and allowing itself to be used as a tool by the world's worst human rights abuser.

In a matter of weeks, our athletes will be in Beijing for the opening ceremonies of the 2022 Winter Games, and the IOC's complicity in this coverup raises serious questions about the organization's ability or even their willingness to protect our athletes.

Today, we are calling on the PRC to provide independent and verifiable proof of Peng's whereabouts and that she is safe and to allow Peng to communicate directly with the WTA and the United Nations.

The IOC must call on the PRC to undertake these actions immediately, stop legitimizing Beijing's coverup, and uphold its own human rights commitments to protect the safety and speech of Olympic athletes. The world is watching.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, when international institutions become unaccountable to the democratic world and are co-opted by dictators, they undermine American interests and values. That has become even clearer over the last few years.

When the COVID-19 outbreak began in Wuhan, the World Health Organization's complicity and the CCP's coverup helped turn what could have been a local outbreak into a global pandemic. We are still feeling the effects of the WHO repeating the CCP's lies without scrutiny, with them covering for Xi Jinping and with them legitimizing sham investigations into the origination of the virus.

The International Olympic Committee has a similar track record toward the CCP's human rights abuses. No human rights conditions were ever imposed by the IOC as a condition for China to host the 2008 Summer Olympics, and the CCP used it as propaganda to whitewash their brutal oppression. They allowed Beijing to host the 2022 Winter Olympics, once again turning a blind eye to the gross human rights violations and genocide currently being committed.

Over the last several weeks, we have seen the IOC change from passively validating the CCP's abuses to actively enabling them. The most troubling example is the ongoing abuse of Chinese Olympian Peng Shuai. She was disappeared by the CCP after coming forward with serious sexual abuse allegations against a senior party member.

After the world began speaking up for Peng, the CCP propaganda machine published false statements in her name. Rather than standing up for her, the IOC immediately issued public statements to validate this obvious disinformation and propaganda.

Even more shocking, IOC president, Thomas Bach, participated in and publicized a staged conversation with Peng

that was supervised by a senior CCP member.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Peng is neither free nor safe. Since the 2008 games, the Chinese Communist Party has become more repressive at home, more aggressive abroad, and has begun a genocide against China's most vulnerable minorities.

When Olympians from all over the world travel to Beijing in February, they are trusting the IOC to keep them safe, but the IOC's recent actions have shown that they are not worthy of this trust. I commend this resolution for holding them accountable.

In closing, I want to offer a heartfelt thanks to the Women's Tennis Association and its chairman, Steve Simon. Mr. Simon and the WTA have fought for Peng bravely in an inspiring display of moral clarity and support for our democratic values. Unfortunately, this is all too rare among those with financial ties to the CCP.

Mr. Speaker, I support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1430

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

H. Res. 837, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Beijing should immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai is a timely and urgent resolution.

Peng's whereabouts and safety in China have been in question now for several weeks, and in just over 8 weeks, the Beijing Olympic Games are set to begin. There will be athletes from all over the world in attendance. This body owes it not to just to Peng, but to all the athletes participating in the Olympic Games to demonstrate that we do not take their safety and freedom for granted.

The PRC must understand that its diplomatic and economic heft will not allow it to get away scot-free when it silences and erases individuals.

While this resolution is about a single athlete, it is really about the innate dignity and freedom of every sexual assault survivor, human rights activist, environmental advocate, artist, journalist, and entrepreneur that has ever been beaten and broken by the Chinese Communist Party. We owe them our voice and our support.

Let me, again, thank Congresswoman WEXTON and Congressman WALTZ for their work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will join us in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 837, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### CONDEMNING THE ONGOING GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY BEING COMMITTED BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 317) condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

##### H. RES. 317

Whereas, on December 9, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (the Genocide Convention) signifying a commitment in response to the Holocaust and other crimes against humanity committed in the first half of the twentieth century;

Whereas the Genocide Convention entered into force on January 12, 1951, and declares that all state parties "confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish";

Whereas the Genocide Convention defines genocide as "any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group";

Whereas the United States ratified the Genocide Convention with the understanding that the commission of genocide requires "the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a [protected] group as such";

Whereas the People's Republic of China (PRC) is a state party to the Genocide Convention;

Whereas, since 2017, the PRC Government, under the direction and control of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), has detained and sought to indoctrinate more than one million Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups;

Whereas recent data indicate a significant drop in birth rates among Uyghurs due to enforced sterilization, enforced abortion, and more onerous birth quotas for Uyghurs compared to Han;

Whereas there are credible reports of PRC Government campaigns to promote marriages between Uyghurs and Han and to reduce birth rates among Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims;

Whereas many Uyghurs reportedly have been assigned to factory employment under

conditions that indicate forced labor, and some former detainees have reported food deprivation, beatings, suppression of religious practices, family separation, and sexual abuse;

Whereas this is indicative of a systematic effort to eradicate the ethnic and cultural identity and religious beliefs, and prevent the births of, Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, and members of religious minority groups;

Whereas the birth rate in the Xinjiang region fell by 24 percent in 2019 compared to a 4.2 percent decline nationwide;

Whereas, on January 19, 2021, the Department of State determined the PRC Government, under the direction and control of the CCP, has committed crimes against humanity and genocide against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Former Secretary of State Michael Pompeo have both stated that what has taken place in Xinjiang is genocide and constitutes crimes against humanity;

Whereas Article VIII of the Genocide Convention provides, "Any Contracting Party may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide";

Whereas the International Court of Justice has stated that it is the obligation of all state parties to the Genocide Convention to "employ all means reasonably available to them, so as to prevent genocide so far as possible"; and

Whereas the United States is a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) finds that the ongoing abuses against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups constitute genocide as defined in the Genocide Convention and crimes against humanity as understood under customary international law;

(2) attributes these atrocity crimes against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups to the People's Republic of China, under the direction and control of the Chinese Communist Party;

(3) condemns this genocide and these crimes against humanity in the strongest terms; and

(4) calls upon the President to direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to—

(A) refer the People's Republic of China's genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups to the competent organs of the United Nations for investigation;

(B) seize the United Nations Security Council of the circumstances of this genocide and crimes against humanity and lead efforts to invoke multilateral sanctions in response to these ongoing atrocities; and

(C) take all possible actions to bring this genocide and these crimes against humanity to an end and hold the perpetrators of these atrocities accountable under international law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 317, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 317, as amended, condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China. And I was proud to introduce this resolution alongside my good friend, Ranking Member MCCAUL, and working collectively with him.

Mr. Speaker, I have said previously, and I will say this again, as an African American who has faced the brunt end of injustice for no reason other than the color of my skin and watched my parents suffer, I am very sensitive to the deep wounds of intolerance and oppression that many minority populations endure across the globe.

Again, as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., famously said: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere" and "I refuse to be silent," another statement of Dr. King because silence can be complicity.

Dr. King called us all to be champions of human rights, not just here in the United States, but wherever human rights are under threat.

And we have seen grave human rights abuses in China. In Xinjiang, the Uyghur people and other ethnic and religious minority groups are subjected to systematic human rights violations that amounts to a genocide and crimes against humanity as defined by the Geneva Convention.

The crimes taking place against Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities in Xinjiang are horrific in their scope and severity. And we know of these atrocities because many survivors began speaking out at great risk to their personal safety and that of their families. They provided firsthand accounts confirming China's targeted campaign of repression. Meanwhile, journalists, scholars, and activists who have tried to uncover what is happening have been targeted and expelled.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has heard harrowing accounts from survivors of mass internment, forced labor, torture, political indoctrination, suppression of religious practices, family separation, sexual abuse, and other inhumane practices.

During a hearing on May 6 of this year, survivor Tursunay Ziyawudun ended her testimony by imploring the members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Congress to act. And we are here today to do just that.

This resolution unequivocally declares that a genocide is taking place in the Uyghur region. I agree with that declaration and so do many others around the world.

This resolution is a clarion call, not just to every nation in the world, but to every person on this planet that the United States Congress will not remain silent, no matter how powerful the perpetrator.

We must continue to call out the government of the People's Republic of China for these atrocities and others all over the world and have them take all possible actions to bring this genocide and these crimes against humanity to an end.

I say to the world, we are starting with China. We are going all over the world. Human rights are on the front burner in the United States House of Representatives and clearly on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

This is an important resolution. I close by saying I support and am glad to work with the ranking member, Mr. MCCAUL.

Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution. I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me thank the chairman for bringing this measure with me here today. I also want to thank him for his passion on this issue. We talk about human rights, whether it was the African Americans who were enslaved in this Nation to the Native-American Indians who were mistreated by this Nation to the victims of the Holocaust where the Geneva Convention came out with the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide and defined what genocide is after the atrocities of the concentration camps that were perpetrated by the Nazis—a war that my father fought in and bombed Nazi Germany, and I am proud for his service and the entire Greatest Generation.

And it is clear, the language, it says: "targeting members of an ethnic or religious minority group for death or serious bodily and mental harm or taking steps designed to destroy such a group constitutes genocide." That is precisely what the Chinese Communist Party has been doing.

Since 2017, they have interned more than one million Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in an effort to wipe out their culture, to wipe out their ability to carry down to other generations by sterilizing them.

During their unjustified detainment, Uyghurs and ethnic Kazakhs and Kyrgyz and members of religious minority groups are forced to work in horrific conditions, they are deprived of food, and they are beaten. Their religious practices are suppressed. There are reports of families being separated and of sexual abuse, of forced sterilization, forced abortions, and even reports of killing to wipe them, quite simply, off the face of the Earth.

It is horrific to imagine that this is happening in this day and time, in this time that we speak, in this age. Mr. Speaker, it is clearly a genocide under the Geneva Convention.

These crimes are the moral test of our time and our generation. The world and certainly the Chinese Communist Party is watching. And that is why it is vital that we speak in a united voice with the current and prior administrations by calling these ongoing atrocities what they are, and that is genocide.

Genocide is not to be taken lightly. It is a term we reserve for history's most serious crimes against humanity. It is essential we get our response right, not as Republicans or Democrats, but as Americans, as freedom-loving Americans who stand up for human rights and against genocide. Because we have faced this test before, and we have not always passed.

Our response to the Uyghur genocide should be an example of our character in this Congress, rather than a stain on our history.

This humanitarian crisis is about more than just U.S. foreign policy toward the People's Republic of China. It is about the legitimacy of the post-World War system designed to stop these atrocities whenever and wherever they are being committed.

And it is about how we stop the CCP from contaminating consumer supply chains with slave labor. It is about how we stop using cotton sourced by the Uyghur homeland and picked by those without a voice. It is about stopping shipments of hair. It is about how we convince our private sector to act morally, consistent with our American values.

So let me just say, I, again, thank the chairman. This is probably one of the most important bills to come out of the committee this year. I am proud to have introduced it, and I am so proud to have the chairman's support. I thank him for cosponsoring this resolution and all of our colleagues on the committee who support our efforts to condemn these atrocities.

I urge the entire House of Representatives on this vote, because China is watching and the Uyghur Muslims are watching, to join us as we speak in a united voice and condemn this genocide by supporting this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1445

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL: Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), ranking member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 317, legislation which condemns China's genocide against the Uyghurs.



As ranking member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation, I strongly support this legislation and I commend both the chairman of the committee, Mr. MEEKS, and the ranking member, Mr. MCCAUL, for their leadership on this particular issue.

They have been stressing this. They have been pushing this. They have been speaking out on this for quite some time now, and I am very pleased to see this come before the floor today. It is far beyond the time that action needs to be taken on this.

Mr. Speaker, the consistent undermining of human rights, perhaps the Chinese Communist Party's most fundamental challenge to the free world. China's totalitarian government, they have no use for human rights. Their bloody history demonstrates that. Relative to political freedom in China, one sees abuses from Tiananmen Square to Hong Kong. Freedom of speech? The great firewall shuts that down. Freedom of religion? The CCP, the Chinese Communist Party, persecutes Christians; they persecute the Falun Gong; they persecute Tibetan Buddhists; and they even want to dictate who the next Dalai Lama will be.

And the Chinese Communist Party has taken this campaign to a whole new level in Xinjiang where the Uyghurs are subject to forced labor, to torture, to sexual abuse, to religious persecution, and to onerous restrictions in every facet of their lives.

Over a million people, the vast majority of them Uyghurs, are in concentration camps today currently. While we are here, they are in concentration camps in China. The hallmark of genocide is the intent to destroy, to eliminate an entire people, and that intent is clear here. The Chinese Communist Party is snatching Uyghur children from their parents, imposing severe birth quotas on Uyghurs. They are conducting forced abortions. They are sterilizing a sizable percentage of the population against their will, and up to 80 percent in some areas of Xinjiang forced sterilization is occurring right now.

As a result of all this, the birth rate in Xinjiang fell by 24 percent—one out of four—in 2019 alone. This is genocide, and it is high time that the world got serious with the PRC, the People's Republic of China, about what they are doing to the Uyghurs. They have been doing it to a whole range of groups for a long time, but it is particularly brutal when it comes to the Uyghurs, and American businesses have to make sure that they are not profiting by this essentially slave labor, whatever businesses those are.

So there are things that we can do here in the United States but, ultimately, it is up to the PRC and it is up to the world to shine a light on this because this is happening right now. A million people or so are in these gulags right now.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank our leadership, and this is bipartisan leader-

ship. It is Republicans and Democrats actually working together on this, and it is good to see that happen.

So again, I thank Mr. MEEKS and Mr. MCCAUL for doing this.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me say in closing, I again thank Chairman MEEKS, my friend, who has been in strong support of this legislation. We pride our committee in doing what is right by the country. We try to take the politics out of it as much as we can. And as Eliot Engel often said, it stops at the water's edge, and this is no exception.

Mr. Speaker, this is a historic day. Congress is rarely in vote or declared genocide on another people, but it is very appropriate today to do so. And the international community is watching, and China is watching this right now. They are watching this on C-SPAN, and the world knows that the United States stands for higher moral values, and we stand for human rights.

And that is why this bill was introduced, and the lives of over a million people depend on it. Think about that. A million people in internment camps, concentration camps, being exterminated, depend on this legislation. We pass a lot of things in this Congress but it is very rare you can pass something like this that condemns this kind of moral atrocity and call it to the world so the entire world can see it for themselves what is, in fact, happening. And when Congress speaks, the world does listen. And when we speak as Americans in this Chamber, not as partisan politicians, they listen. And I know they are listening today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, thank Mr. MCCAUL for his leadership. It is my pleasure to work with him on this bill to get this to the floor and to pass it on this floor, the people's House, in a bipartisan way, sending a strong message together. That is what this does. So I thank him for his friendship, and I thank him for standing up, as he does, and working together in a bipartisan way.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 317, condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against the Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China is critical to demonstrating to those suffering in Xinjiang that they haven't been forsaken. And to the government of Beijing, we will speak out when it tramples the universal rights that every human being deserves.

It gives me hope that we are not the first parliamentary body that has deemed the PRC's action in Xinjiang a genocide. The parliaments of the U.K.,

of Canada, of Lithuania, among others, have already taken the right stand. We must support them. We must work with them and multilateral groups. We must encourage other nations and other people to speak out. But I am proud we are speaking out here today in the United States Congress, in the people's House. We will not be silent.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all my colleagues will join me in supporting this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to shed light on the horrific genocide that Communist China is committing against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities.

Right now, over one million Uyghurs are enslaved by the People's Republic of China in the Xinjiang region, where they are subjected to horrific human rights atrocities like forced sterilization and abortions, slave labor, and even execution.

Communist China is actively attempting to wipe out an entire people group, and the United States must not allow it.

A few months ago, I—and other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee—heard directly from Ms. Tursunay Ziyawudun, a survivor of a CCP's concentration camp. She told us harrowing stories of the horrific atrocities she suffered through.

It was absolutely heartbreaking. I cannot imagine my wife or daughters being subjected to an environment like that.

Today's resolution sends the message directly from the United States to the Chinese government, that they must immediately end their ongoing crimes.

I applaud Republican Leader MCCAUL and Chairman MEEKS for their work to address this heartbreaking atrocity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 317, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### ACCELERATING ACCESS TO CRITICAL THERAPIES FOR ALS ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3537) to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3537

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act”.

**SEC. 2. GRANTS FOR RESEARCH ON THERAPIES FOR ALS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall award grants to participating entities for purposes of scientific research utilizing data from expanded access to investigational drugs for individuals who are not otherwise eligible for clinical trials for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. In the case of a participating entity seeking such a grant, an expanded access request must be submitted, and allowed to proceed by the Secretary, under section 561 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb) and part 312 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations), before the application for such grant is submitted.

**(b) APPLICATION.**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A participating entity seeking a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary shall specify.

(2) **USE OF DATA.**—An application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a description of how data generated through an expanded access request under section 561 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb) with respect to the investigational drug involved will be used to support research or development related to the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

(3) **NONINTERFERENCE WITH CLINICAL TRIALS.**—An application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a description of how the proposed expanded access program will be designed so as not to interfere with patient enrollment in ongoing clinical trials for investigational therapies for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

(c) **SELECTION.**—Consistent with sections 406 and 492 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284a, 289a), the Secretary shall, in determining whether to award a grant under this section, confirm that—

(1) such grant will be used to support a scientific research objective relating to the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (as described in subsection (a));

(2) such grant shall not have the effect of diminishing eligibility for, or impeding enrollment of, ongoing clinical trials for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis by determining that individuals who receive expanded access to investigational drugs through such a grant are not eligible for enrollment in—

(A) ongoing clinical trials that are registered on ClinicalTrials.gov (or successor website), with respect to a drug for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; or

(B) clinical trials for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis for which an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) has been granted by the Food and Drug Administration and which are expected to begin enrollment within one year; and

(3) the resulting project funded by such grant will allow for equitable access to investigational drugs by minority and underserved populations.

(d) **USE OF FUNDS.**—A participating entity shall use funds received through the grant—

(1) to pay the manufacturer or sponsor for the direct costs of the investigational drug, as authorized under section 312.8(d) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure amyotrophic lateral sclerosis that is the

subject of an expanded access request described in subsection (a), if such costs are justified as part of peer review of the grant;

(2) for the entity’s direct costs incurred in providing such drug consistent with the research mission of the grant; or

(3) for the direct and indirect costs of the entity in conducting research with respect to such drug.

**(e) DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “participating entity” means a participating clinical trial site or sites sponsored by a small business concern (as defined in section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a))) that is the sponsor of a drug that is the subject of an investigational new drug application under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

(2) The term “participating clinical trial” means a phase 3 clinical trial conducted pursuant to an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) or section 351(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(a)) to investigate a drug intended to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

(3) The term “participating clinical trial site” means a health care facility, or network of facilities, at which patients participating in a participating clinical trial receive an investigational drug through such trial.

(f) **SUNSET.**—The Secretary may not award grants under this section on or after September 30, 2026.

**SEC. 3. HHS PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR RARE NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall establish and implement a Public-Private Partnership for Neurodegenerative Diseases between the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, and one or more eligible entities (to be known and referred to in this section as the “Partnership”) through cooperative agreements, contracts, or other appropriate mechanisms with such eligible entities, for the purpose of advancing the understanding of neurodegenerative diseases and fostering the development of treatments for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases. The Partnership shall—

(1) establish partnerships and consortia with other public and private entities and individuals with expertise in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases for the purposes described in this subsection;

(2) focus on advancing regulatory science and scientific research that will support and accelerate the development and review of drugs for patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases; and

(3) foster the development of effective drugs that improve the lives of people that suffer from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases.

(b) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—In this section, the term “eligible entity” means an entity that—

**(1) is—**

(A) an institution of higher education (as such term is defined in section 1001 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) or a consortium of such institutions; or

(B) an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under subsection (a) of such section;

(2) has experienced personnel with clinical and other technical expertise in the field of biomedical sciences and demonstrated connection to the patient population;

(3) demonstrates to the Secretary’s satisfaction that the entity is capable of identifying and

establishing collaborations between public and private entities and individuals with expertise in neurodegenerative diseases, including patients, in order to facilitate—

(A) development and critical evaluation of tools, methods, and processes—

(i) to characterize neurodegenerative diseases and their natural history;

(ii) to identify molecular targets for neurodegenerative diseases; and

(iii) to increase efficiency, predictability, and productivity of clinical development of therapies, including advancement of rational therapeutic development and establishment of clinical trial networks; and

(B) securing funding for the Partnership from Federal and non-Federal governmental sources, foundations, and private individuals; and

(4) provides an assurance that the entity will not accept funding for a Partnership project from any organization that manufactures or distributes products regulated by the Food and Drug Administration unless the entity provides assurances in its agreement with the Secretary that the results of the project will not be influenced by any source of funding.

**(c) GIFTS.**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Partnership may solicit and accept gifts, grants, and other donations, establish accounts, and invest and expend funds in support of basic research and research associated with phase 3 clinical trials conducted with respect to investigational drugs that are the subjects of expanded access requests under section 561 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb).

(2) **USE.**—In addition to any amounts appropriated for purposes of carrying out this section, the Partnership may use, without further appropriation, any funds derived from a gift, grant, or other donation accepted pursuant to paragraph (1).

**SEC. 4. ALS AND OTHER RARE NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASE ACTION PLAN.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall publish on the website of the Food and Drug Administration an action plan describing actions the Food and Drug Administration intends to take during the 5-year period following publication of the plan with respect to program enhancements, policy development, regulatory science initiatives, and other appropriate initiatives to—

(1) foster the development of safe and effective drugs that improve or extend, or both, the lives of people living with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases; and

(2) facilitate access to investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The initial action plan published under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify appropriate representation from within the Food and Drug Administration to be responsible for implementation of such action plan;

(2) include elements to facilitate—

(A) interactions and collaboration between the Food and Drug Administration, including the review centers thereof, and stakeholders including patients, sponsors, and the external biomedical research community;

(B) consideration of cross-cutting clinical and regulatory policy issues, including consistency of regulatory advice and decisionmaking;

(C) identification of key regulatory science and policy issues critical to advancing development of safe and effective drugs; and

(D) enhancement of collaboration and engagement of the relevant centers and offices of the Food and Drug Administration with other operating divisions within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Partnership, and the broader neurodegenerative disease community; and

(3) be subject to revision, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

**SEC. 5. FDA RARE NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASE GRANT PROGRAM.**

The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall award grants and contracts to public and private entities to cover the costs of research on, and development of interventions intended to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases in adults and children, including costs incurred with respect to the development and critical evaluation of tools, methods, and processes—

(1) to characterize such neurodegenerative diseases and their natural history;

(2) to identify molecular targets for such neurodegenerative diseases; and

(3) to increase efficiency and productivity of clinical development of therapies, including through—

(A) the use of master protocols and adaptive and add-on clinical trial designs; and

(B) efforts to establish new or leverage existing clinical trial networks.

**SEC. 6. GAO REPORT.**

Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report containing—

(1) with respect to grants awarded under the program established under section 2—

(A) an analysis of what is known about the impact of such grants on research or development related to the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; and

(B) data concerning such grants, including—

(i) the number of grants awarded;

(ii) the participating entities to whom grants were awarded;

(iii) the value of each such grant;

(iv) a description of the research each such grant was used to further;

(v) the number of patients who received expanded access to an investigational drug to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure amyotrophic lateral sclerosis under each grant;

(vi) whether the investigational drug that was the subject of such a grant was approved by the Food and Drug Administration; and

(vii) the average number of days between when a grant application is submitted and when a grant is awarded; and

(2) with respect to grants awarded under the program established under section 5—

(A) an analysis of what is known about the impact of such grants on research or development related to the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;

(B) an analysis of what is known about how such grants increased efficiency and productivity of the clinical development of therapies, including through the use of clinical trials that operated with common master protocols, or had adaptive or add-on clinical trial designs; and

(C) data concerning such grants, including—

(i) the number of grants awarded;

(ii) the participating entities to whom grants were awarded;

(iii) the value of each such grant;

(iv) a description of the research each such grant was used to further; and

(v) whether the investigational drug that was the subject of such a grant received approval by the Food and Drug Administration.

**SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

For purposes of carrying out this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3537.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in July, the Committee on Energy and Commerce held a hearing to learn about the challenges associated with finding treatments for neurodegenerative diseases, including ALS.

We heard from the lead scientist from the National Institutes of Health and the Food and Drug Administration, and researchers at top universities, who discussed the difficulties scientists have had in understanding the complexities of the disease and developing biomarkers, a critical tool for drug development.

FDA told us about the guidance they had provided to the industry on ensuring clinical trials were inclusive, and the agency's willingness to consider novel clinical research methods. However, we also heard from patients who said that FDA's guidance was not doing enough to get results on the ground.

Given the length of time it often takes to diagnose ALS, many patients have found themselves locked out of clinical trials, despite the guidance urging developers to allow more flexible enrollment.

As a result, patients and their families are left to fight this devastating disease with very limited medical interventions. According to the patient advocates, FDA's guidance was not being implemented by developers and was not being followed by the agency itself. So H.R. 3537, the Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act, takes real steps to improve processes and activities at FDA to ensure patients can access clinical trials.

This legislation will help us get closer to effective cures and treatments for ALS. It requires FDA to develop and carry out an action plan to show how the agency will address ALS and other neurodegenerative diseases over the next 5 years.

The bill also creates a new grant program at FDA to cover research costs to characterize rare neurodegenerative diseases, identify molecular targets for the diseases, and increase efficiency and productivity of clinical trials.

Additionally, the bill creates a new grant program at the Department of Health and Human Services that will help pay for investigational drugs to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure ALS in expanded access programs. Expanded access is an important path-

way for patients to receive experimental treatments, which should only be used when clinical trials and other effective treatments are not available.

Mr. Speaker, in committee, we ensured there would be a path forward for patients who are not able to participate in clinical research, but also clarified the intent and parameters of the program to maintain the scientific integrity of our research agencies.

The legislation now requires the Government Accountability Office to measure the program ahead of a 5-year sunset to ensure that these novel grant programs are benefiting patients and researchers. The grants included in this bill are charting new territory for NIH, and it is important we measure their level of success before we explore efforts to expand this program beyond ALS.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would not be here on the floor today were it not for the steadfast determination of patients and their families. At our hearing on this legislation in July, Brian Wallach and his wife, Sandra Abrevaya, co-founders of "I Am ALS," spoke so eloquently of their own personal fight against ALS, and charged us with the task of passing this bill.

□ 1500

Hundreds of patient advocates across the country have made their voices heard to Members as well. To Brian, Sandra, and all the patients and their families, I reiterate what I said during our full committee markup: We heard you and now we are acting. We are grateful for your collaboration and willingness to work with us to improve this bill.

I also want to acknowledge the work of Representative MIKE QUIGLEY, the sponsor of this legislation, who has been tireless in his efforts to see this legislation across the finish line. I appreciate his willingness to work with us to get this bill to the committee so that it was ready for action here on the floor. I also want to thank our chairwoman of the Health Subcommittee, Ms. ESHOO, for all that she has done to move this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the ACT for ALS, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3537, the Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act.

I am a proud cosponsor of this bill and want to thank Representatives FORTENBERRY and QUIGLEY for their tireless efforts to move this bill forward. We would not be here today without your hard work and the tremendous advocacy efforts of the ALS community, who have so passionately made the need for this legislation known to Congress.

ALS is a devastating neurodegenerative disease that affects nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord. Many people lose the ability to speak,

eat, move, and even breathe. Over 5,000 people are diagnosed with this disease each year, and the average life expectancy is only 2 to 5 years after diagnosis.

Recent years have brought a wealth of new scientific understanding regarding this disease. There are currently five drugs available to treat ALS, and while this is a remarkable achievement, we have more work ahead of us.

H.R. 3537 establishes a grant program through HHS to support research and access to investigational therapies to treat ALS for those patients who cannot access clinical trials. It also directs HHS to establish a public-private partnership for neurodegenerative diseases, which will advance the development and regulatory approval of drugs to help treat ALS and other rare neurodegenerative diseases.

This bill will ring hope to those with ALS and their loved ones by promoting access to potentially breakthrough treatments and help us to one day find a cure for this vicious disease.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), the sponsor of the bill and the champion in the fight against ALS.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, everything is impossible; until it isn't. Nothing has a cure; until it does. Today, people diagnosed with ALS are expected to live between 2 to 5 years. During that time, they progressively lose their ability to use their limbs, to speak, to swallow, and ultimately to breathe. Being diagnosed with ALS is a death sentence; for now.

After my friend Brian Wallach was diagnosed with ALS an odds-defying 4 years ago, he made ending the disease the fight of his life. Not today, ALS, he frequently says, not today.

Mr. Speaker, ALS is not incurable; it is just that we have not fully committed to finding a cure yet. Not like Brian has, not like Brian's wife Sandra has, or the organization they founded, I AM ALS has.

ACT for ALS will give people living with ALS access to promising treatments and improve the research infrastructure we need to one day find the cure. Cruelly, up to 90 percent of people living with ALS are ineligible for clinical trials.

For people with such an aggressive disease to have neither an effective FDA-approved treatment nor access to promising drugs is a tragedy. ACT for ALS will correct this.

I would like to thank the 331 colleagues who have cosponsored this bill, Chairman PALLONE, Subcommittee Chairwoman ESHOO, and their staffs, for standing with the ALS community. I also want to extend a special thank you to Congressman FORTENBERRY, the colead on this bill, who has pursued our shared goal with relentless dedication. I thank my staff, Allison Jarus and

David Steury, who have gone above and beyond in pursuit of this legislation.

This indeed is not a congressional achievement, it is an achievement of a community of advocates all around the country who are fighting for their lives, the lives of their loved ones, and the lives of everyone affected by ALS.

In addition to Brian and I AM ALS, I want to thank the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the ALS Association for their dedication. ALS may rob people of their physical ability to speak, but make no mistake, this community has made themselves heard. It is their will that has brought this vote to us today; it is their will, and with that will there is a way.

Where there is consensus, there can be progress. Where there is funding, a cure will follow. Today belongs to the tireless advocates, to the families of people with ALS, and to every American living with the disease.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS).

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share my support for expanding access for individuals to investigative drugs because I am concerned that we are not moving swiftly enough in order to prevent diagnosis, mitigate, treat, or cure ALS.

This is very personal to me, it is very personal to the committee. It hits extremely close to home for so many of us who have lost friends, and have seen good friends and neighbors struggle with their families with this difficult disease.

I had the opportunity to speak about this earlier today in the Energy and Commerce Committee hearing on biomedical innovation. We are not moving fast enough and we have more work to do.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud this Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act for working to create and further develop public-private partnerships and to prevent policies from being enacted that impede private sector investments and advancements.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlwoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), the chairwoman of the Health Subcommittee.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the strongest support of this legislation, Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS. It is called the ACT for ALS.

As chairwoman of the Health Subcommittee, I am so proud to have advanced this legislation which enjoys 331 bipartisan cosponsors, more than any other bill pending in the House. This legislation establishes grant programs to advance treatments for neurodegenerative diseases like ALS, allowing more patients to receive critical medicines through compassionate care programs.

Jamie Berry, one of my constituents, wrote a poignant letter to me, and said

the following: "With ALS, a piece of you dies every day. We are simply asking for a fighting chance to live the lives we were meant to live." As we gather here to pass this bill, Jamie is a patient in the neuro ICU unit at Stanford University Hospital.

Jamie, if you are listening, stay tuned, because your wish is going to come true today. To you, Jamie, and all your fellow ALS patients, I am proud that the United States House of Representatives will vote for this legislation to support your fighting chance against this deadly disease.

This is a transformational bill to make sure that people with ALS are given treatment options, and something they all deserve—it is spelled H-O-P-E, hope.

I salute Representatives QUIGLEY and FORTENBERRY, for the phenomenal job they have done on this legislation, both in introducing it and building it up to be the most cosponsored legislation in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support the bill, ACT for ALS.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the distinguished Republican whip.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to first associate myself with the remarks made by Ms. ESHOO of California, as well as Mr. PALLONE, and stand up in strong support of this bill. I also thank the lead authors, Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. QUIGLEY, and all of us who have worked on this and other issues to help patients with ALS.

This goes back to other legislation that we have worked on, including the 21st Century Cures Act, where Congress came together, Republicans and Democrats, through the Energy and Commerce Committee, to help put a sharper focus on finding cures for diseases like ALS, diseases like Alzheimer's, and so many other debilitating diseases where you have got people that just want hope; as Ms. ESHOO said, where you have people who want the ability to live their lives to the fullest.

I know I have worked on so many of these ALS-related issues with a hero back home in my district, Steve Gleason. Steve Gleason was, for awhile, more famous as a player for the New Orleans Saints, somebody who gave us a light in the darkness of Hurricane Katrina, but then Steve was diagnosed with ALS. He turned his notoriety into a call for action for other people with ALS to be able to live their lives to the fullest.

Steve has been an inspiration to so many. He has a speech device that allows him to communicate; and he stays incredibly active. Steve brought this bill up over a year ago. So this is one more thing that we can do to help people with ALS; so that they can bring new therapies so that people living with ALS do have more ability to treat this disease.

This means lifesaving drugs will now be available for individuals who are not otherwise able to get into ALS clinical trials.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of heroes, inspirational battlers like Steve Gleason, and so many of us have other heroes in our districts, I rise in strong support of this great piece of legislation that brings Republicans and Democrats together to take action for those people who are counting on us.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the chair of the Health Subcommittee for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember my friend Artie. Artie and I were friends from the time we were in third grade in Chicago, and we stayed in touch all the many, many years. I was pretty devastated when he told me that he had ALS.

A couple of years ago Artie made the decision, because ALS is a really cruel disease, to take his own life, to set the date so that he would just make the decision himself and not suffer so horribly to the bitter end, because at that time he saw no hope.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of my constituent, Brian Wallach and his wife, Sandra, who saw that there was hope in the future. They would fight in order to get legislation that would make access to what is promising therapies right now, therapies that weren't available or even on the horizon to Artie.

I am so proud to join with colleagues across the aisle to say that we can provide that hope, that opportunity to people who are facing what has been a death sentence, and that we can see a future that is bright for now the ALS victims.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank I AM ALS, the organization, and many of the organizations that have been fighting for this. The advocates have done a great job to bring this to our attention and bring this day about and get over 300 cosponsors to this legislation. I am proud to be among them.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned, there are over 300 cosponsors, and we all know that is not an easy task to do at all. It takes a lot of work, a lot of leg work, a lot of effort. The two hardest working people that we have seen this session are Mr. QUIGLEY from Illinois, and my good friend JEFF FORTENBERRY from Nebraska, who put such effort into this.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY).

□ 1515

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, BRETT GUTHRIE, for his kind and generous words. It is very meaningful.

Mr. Speaker, one of the first books that I recall reading as a child was about the life of the famous New York Yankees first baseman named Lou Gehrig. He was nicknamed The Iron Horse due to his athletic ability and endurance. He could hit. He could run. He could field. He was an amazing athlete. And then, everything just changed. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis stole that man's abilities, causing him to lose control of basic functions.

This merciless, cruel, and aggressive neurodegenerative condition mocked Lou Gehrig's famous durability. The disease became known as Lou Gehrig's disease, and today we call it ALS.

Mr. Speaker, there was no cure then, and there is no cure now.

Before he died in 1941, at a ceremony at home plate in Yankee Stadium, Lou Gehrig had this to say. He said: "For the past 2 weeks, you have been reading about a bad break. Yet today, I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of the Earth."

That story, Mr. Speaker, Lou Gehrig's story, stayed with me as a child. I don't know why, but it did, and I remember it so well.

Now, fast-forward decades later. While serving here as a Member of Congress, this same cruel disease has swept upon my own family.

I want to do this, Mr. Speaker, if you will indulge me. Pictured here is my wife, Celeste, with her little brother and godson, Joe Gregory. In his mid-thirties, Joe began to notice that his hand was shaking. He started a battery of tests, but somehow, he just knew it was probably going to be the worst of the worst. He was diagnosed with ALS, but he faced his plight with both dignity and courage. He volunteered to be a part of an experimental trial. He said: Well, if it doesn't work for me, maybe it will help someone else.

He died when he was 37 years old, and he left behind Melanie, his wife, and four little children. On his tombstone are the words from the prophet Isaiah: "Here I am; send me."

Mr. Speaker, as Joe began to die, we as a family quickly learned about this profound trauma that affects so many families all across America. It happens over and over out of view. Most of us never see it.

I soon became acquainted with this amazingly strong and determined ALS community. It was so uplifting to me to meet people filled with so much hope. You have heard that word over and over today, Mr. Speaker, and it is appropriate. So many people filled with so much hope amidst their own suffering but who rightfully sought a different approach and a better way.

Out of this experience was born the ACT for ALS.

Mr. Speaker, for over 50 years now and over 50 clinical trials, ALS patients have submitted themselves to tests, trials, therapies, and placebos in accordance with the rules of the current healthcare policy framework. But progress has been uneven, even debat-

able, with serious impediments to promising new treatments. Many have sacrificed their lives to science as they weakened and died.

But today, here we are, Mr. Speaker, with over 330 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle, and we are standing for a new way.

ACT for ALS represents a monumental shift in the way in which we approach ALS and other neurodegenerative diseases. At the core of this bill, it does two things. It transforms the paradigm of disease research and regulation, and it creates a new pathway for promising treatments. It drives the hope. With this groundbreaking law, we can break through faster for those who have suffered so much.

I want to publicly say thank you to Representative QUIGLEY for his tireless leadership in driving this hope, and my very close friends, Representatives ANNA ESHOO and CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, for their leadership in shepherding this bill as well. It is truly bipartisan. It was not easy, but here we are on the precipice of doing something good for so many people.

Mr. Speaker, I may be just a little bit like Lou Gehrig. I, too, am a lucky man, and for this reason: I have met so many beautiful people who have shared their sufferings, their vulnerability, and their gratitude toward this effort today. People of good heart, courageous, and who are fighters have created a family of solidarity to help us creatively rethink how to attack this disease through sound science, through technology, and through improved public policy.

Mr. Speaker, one last note: There are so many heroes who deserve special recognition, but you have heard one singled out today, and I want to single him out as well. This fight's Iron Horse is my friend and founder of the organization I AM ALS, Brian Wallach. As Brian said in congressional testimony in July with his wife, Sandra, there: "This is our argument for our lives."

Yes, it is, Brian.

So, Mr. Speaker, I should say publicly: Thank you, Brian; thank you, Joe; and thank you to the ALS community. We could not be here without you today.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I didn't mention a family as well.

Mr. Speaker, when you first come to Washington, you start getting to know people who come to advocate for diseases and treatments like this. I met the Ensor family. A lady named Kay Ensor came here with her 11- or 12-year-old daughter at the time, Shelby. Shelby came to my office and said:

I can't get a hug from my father anymore, and I don't want any other little girl to feel this way. It may be too late for us, but I don't want it to be too late for somebody in the future.

I got to know them, and I visited them in Lebanon Junction, Kentucky.

Their son, Tanner, was probably 8 or 9 at the time. They rigged up a wheelchair so he could go hunting with his father. But then it got to the point where they couldn't do that at all. Then, unfortunately, I was able to attend Mr. Ensor's funeral.

I don't have personal experiences in my family, but just seeing the effort that a family has to go through and the love that they do it in was an example for me to get involved in this issue, and the suffering that the patient goes through but also the extremely difficult circumstances for a family but how they were so loving in everything they did.

I want to close with this: I know that Brian and his wife, Sandra, were there at the hearing and touched every one of us. I want to yield back in honor of the Ensor family from Lebanon Junction, Kentucky, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, after listening to the personal stories on both sides of the aisle, I don't think anyone would question why this bill is important in order to provide hope to so many, as the speakers said, in order to try to find a cure and in order to try to find more treatments and clinical trials. All these are basically put into this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, again, I urge unanimous support for this bill on both sides, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5487, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## STILLBIRTH HEALTH IMPROVEMENT AND EDUCATION FOR AUTUMN ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5487) to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5487

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Stillbirth Health Improvement and Education for Autumn Act of 2021" or the "SHINE for Autumn Act of 2021".*

### SEC. 2. STILLBIRTH RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION IMPROVEMENTS.

*Title III of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 317L-1 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-13a) the following:*

### "SEC. 317L-2. STILLBIRTH RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION IMPROVEMENTS.

*"(a) STILLBIRTH SURVEILLANCE AND RISK FACTOR STUDIES.—*

*"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants to States for purposes of—*

*"(A) conducting surveillance and collecting data with respect to stillbirths;*

*"(B) building State and local public health capacity to assess stillbirth data; and*

*"(C) collecting and reporting data on stillbirth risk factors, including any quantifiable outcomes with respect to such risk factors.*

*"(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.*

*"(b) GUIDELINES AND EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS MATERIALS.—*

*"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—*

*"(A) issue guidelines to State departments of health and State and local vital statistics units on—*

*"(i) collecting data on stillbirth from health care providers, and with the consent of the family involved, including any such data with respect to the clinical history, postmortem examination, and placental pathology;*

*"(ii) sharing such data with Federal agencies determined appropriate by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and*

*"(iii) improving processes and training related to stillbirth data collection and reporting to ensure standardization and completeness of data; and*

*"(B) develop, and make publicly available, educational awareness materials on stillbirths.*

*"(2) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary may consult with—*

*"(A) national health care professional associations;*

*"(B) national associations representing State and local public health officials;*

*"(C) organizations that assist families with burial support and bereavement services;*

*"(D) nurses and nurse practitioners;*

*"(E) obstetricians and gynecologists;*

*"(F) pediatricians;*

*"(G) maternal-fetal medicine specialists;*

*"(H) midwives;*

*"(I) mental health professionals;*

*"(J) statisticians;*

*"(K) individuals who have experienced a stillbirth; and*

*"(L) advocacy organizations representing such individuals.*

*"(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.*

*"(c) VITAL STATISTICS UNIT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'vital statistics unit' means the entity that is responsible for maintaining vital records for a State, or a political subdivision of such State, including official records of live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, divorces, and annulments."*

### SEC. 3. PERINATAL PATHOLOGY FELLOWSHIPS.

*The Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 1122 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300c-12) the following:*

### "SEC. 1123. IMPROVING PERINATAL PATHOLOGY.

*"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and implement, or incorporate into an existing training program, a Perinatal Pathology Fellowship Program or a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship on Factors Associated with Stillbirth Program to—*

*"(1) provide training in perinatal autopsy pathology;*

*"(2) conduct research on, and improve data collection through fetal autopsies with respect to, stillbirth; and*

*"(3) address challenges in stillbirth education, research, and data collection.*

*"(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry*

*out this section \$3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026."*

### SEC. 4. REPORTS.

*(a) EDUCATIONAL GUIDELINES REPORT.—*

*(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall publish on a public website of the Department of Health and Human Services a report with educational guidelines on stillbirth and stillbirth risk factors.*

*(2) CONTENTS.—Such report shall include, to the extent practicable and appropriate, the guidelines issued and educational awareness materials developed under section 317L-2 of the Public Health Service Act, as added by section 2 of this Act.*

*(b) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Congress a comprehensive report on the progress and effectiveness of the Perinatal Pathology Fellowship Program established under section 1123 of the Public Health Service Act, as added by section 3 of this Act.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5487.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, stillbirth is one of the most devastating losses that affects more than 24,000 families each year. Stillbirth touches families of all races, religions, and socioeconomic status.

For many parents, stillbirth is a loss that hits unexpectedly. In fact, up to half of all stillbirths occur in pregnancies that had seemed problem-free. However, miscarriages and stillbirths are not systematically recorded, even in developed countries, suggesting that the numbers could be even higher.

While there has been some progress in reducing stillbirths, causes and risk factors have not been explored extensively.

H.R. 5487, the SHINE for Autumn Act of 2021, is an important first step in promoting positive change around this issue. The legislation is in honor of Autumn Joy, who was born stillborn on July 8, 2011. For the last decade, her mother, Debbie Haine, has transformed her loss into action.

The legislation seeks to bolster research on stillbirths and stillbirth risk factors to lower our Nation's stillbirth rate. H.R. 5487 would provide resources to State and Federal health departments, improve data collection around stillbirths, and increase education and awareness.

Since a stillbirth is such a private, devastating life event, the data collected is only intended for the purpose



of informing public health research and improving health outcomes. The resources provided in the legislation to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, and State health departments to improve data collection and increase education and awareness is simply the beginning of a longer term solution toward the prevention and reduction of incidences of stillbirth nationwide.

I want to thank Representatives HERRERA BEUTLER, ROYBAL-ALLARD, MULLIN, and CASTOR for their work on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5487, the SHINE for Autumn Act of 2021, led by Representatives HERRERA BEUTLER, ROYBAL-ALLARD, MULLIN, and CASTOR.

Each year, about 24,000 babies are stillborn in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Despite medical innovations, stillbirth rates remain relatively unchanged and affect women of different ages and backgrounds.

No family should have to go through such an unthinkable tragedy, and this is, unfortunately, far too common.

H.R. 5487 aims to prevent stillbirth through enhanced research, surveillance, and reporting. Specifically, the bill directs the Department of Health and Human Services to better support States in collecting more complete stillbirth data. It also establishes a National Institutes of Health fellowship program focused on stillbirth research and pathology.

This legislation will help provide much-needed outreach and education on stillbirths, giving healthcare providers additional tools to improve health outcomes for mothers and babies who deserve a fighting chance at life.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), who is a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and chair of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, here in the United States, we continue to grapple with a maternal and infant health crisis. There are approximately 24,000 stillbirths in the United States each year, and we rank 25th among 49 high-income countries in stillbirth rates.

There are longstanding and persistent racial and ethnic disparities, with Black women experiencing stillbirths at two times the rate of White women.

□ 1530

So we need real change that will help lead to measurable improvements in

health. That is why I was pleased to introduce the Stillbirth Health Improvement and Education for Autumn, or SHINE for Autumn Act, with my colleagues, Representatives HERRERA BEUTLER, ROYBAL-ALLARD, and MULLIN.

Through the bill, we intend to improve the research and data collection on stillbirths. We want to authorize grants for surveillance and data collection. We are going to develop guidelines and educational materials and create a fellowship at NIH to dive deeper into the research.

The bill is named in honor of Autumn Joy, who was stillborn on July 8, 2011. Her mother, Debbie, turned this tragedy into advocacy. She spearheaded the effort to increase stillbirth awareness and education and lower stillbirth rates. And I am proud to help lead the legislation in Autumn's memory.

I want to thank Debbie for her perseverance on behalf of families across America. This heartbreaking loss can happen in any family, and there is so much we still do not know. So this new law, this bill, SHINE for Autumn Act, will help avoid a lot of the tragedy that Debbie, unfortunately, found with the death of her daughter, Autumn.

So I ask my colleagues to support the SHINE for Autumn Act.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the prime Democratic sponsor of the bill and the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5487, the Stillbirth Health Improvement and Education for Autumn Act, or the SHINE Act.

For far too long, stillbirth has existed in the shadows of our maternity care system. Yet, each year, in the United States, about 24,000 babies are stillborn. This is more than 10 times as many deaths that occur from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, yet SIDS is much more recognized and researched than stillbirth.

Due to our failure to invest in stillbirth research, the United States lags behind 181 nations who are more rapidly reducing their stillbirth rates than us. And similar to most adverse maternal and infant outcomes, our minority communities are disproportionately impacted by this heartbreak.

Also, families who experience a stillbirth tragedy are not well-supported by our healthcare system or their communities. This leaves families feeling isolated and unprepared to deal with their tragic loss.

As co-chair of the Congressional Maternity Care Caucus, I am proud to have worked with my co-chair and author of the bill, Congresswoman JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER, and my colleagues, Congresswoman KATHY CASTOR and Congressman MARKWAYNE MULLIN, to introduce the SHINE for Autumn Act this fall.

And I thank Debbie Haine for sharing her family's story of losing Autumn, and for her decade-long crusade to shine a Federal spotlight on this heart-breaking maternal health concern.

The SHINE Act will establish a Perinatal Pathology Fellowship program at the NIH to increase research on stillbirth. It will provide critical resources to Federal and State health departments to improve surveillance and data collection. And it will increase awareness and understanding of this perinatal tragedy by supporting the development of educational materials and guidelines for State and local health departments.

The SHINE Act also directs the Surgeon General to produce a report on stillbirth risk factors and requires the Secretary of HHS to report on the progress and effectiveness of the NIH training programs.

Today, this House has the opportunity to bring stillbirth out of the shadows and to invest in the education and research that will save babies lives.

I am proud to vote "yes" on the SHINE for Autumn Act, and I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

This is an important bill. I can't imagine what Autumn's mother has gone through; what so many families have gone through with the stillbirth of their child. I encourage all my colleagues to vote for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this critical legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5487, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5561) to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5561

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act of 2021”.

**SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF PROGRAM FOR EARLY DETECTION, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT REGARDING DEAF AND HARD-OF-HEARING NEWBORNS, INFANTS, AND YOUNG CHILDREN.**

Section 399M(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–1(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “\$17,818,000 for fiscal year 2018, \$18,173,800 for fiscal year 2019, \$18,628,145 for fiscal year 2020, \$19,056,592 for fiscal year 2021, and \$19,522,758 for fiscal year 2022” and inserting “\$17,818,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “\$10,800,000 for fiscal year 2018, \$11,026,800 for fiscal year 2019, \$11,302,470 for fiscal year 2020, \$11,562,427 for fiscal year 2021, and \$11,851,488 for fiscal year 2022” and inserting “\$16,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026”; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “fiscal years 2011 through 2015” and inserting “fiscal years 2022 through 2026”.

**SEC. 3. GAO STUDY ON STATE EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study reviewing State early hearing detection and intervention (in this section referred to as “EHDI”) programs. Such study shall—

(1) analyze how information collected through such programs informs what is known about EHDI activities to ensure that newborns, infants, and young children have access to timely hearing screenings and early interventions, including information on any disparities in such access;

(2) analyze what is known about how parents use State EHDI websites to seek health and programmatic guidance related to their child’s hearing loss diagnosis; and

(3) identify efforts and any promising practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, and State EHDI programs—

(A) to address disparities in outreach for, or access to, timely hearing screenings and early interventions; and

(B) to ensure that EHDI follow-up services are communicated and made available to medically underserved populations, including racial and ethnic minorities.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall—

(1) complete the study under subsection (a) and submit a report on the results of the study to—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate; and

(2) make such report publicly available.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5561.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Over the last 20 years, we have been very successful in addressing one of the most common birth defects affecting America’s children, congenital hearing loss. Children with this condition are born with hearing loss and are at risk for delays in speech, language, social, and emotional development. Fortunately, early detection and intervention is highly effective in preventing these adverse effects.

Since the year 2000, Congress has passed and subsequently reauthorized Early Hearing Detection and Intervention programs, also known as EHDI programs; and these programs support State and territory programs and systems of care to identify and support children who are deaf or hard of hearing. As a result of these EHDI programs, early hearing loss screening, diagnosis, and treatment services have greatly increased over the last 20 years.

Consider that before 1993, only 1 in 10 newborns were screened for hearing loss. Recent data indicates that today, 97 percent of all infants are screened within the first month of their lives; 77 percent of infants receive audiological evaluations and diagnosis by 3 months of age; and 70 percent of infants were enrolled in early intervention services before 6 months of age. These are remarkable achievements that help ensure all children with hearing loss have the same opportunities as children who can hear.

So today, we are considering a bill that will help us build on these achievements. H.R. 5561, the Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act of 2021, would extend funding for the EHDI programs for 5 years through fiscal year 2026. This legislation will ensure that these services continue to be available for children that are deaf or hard of hearing.

I want to commend our Health Subcommittee Ranking Member GUTHRIE for his leadership on this bill. I urge all my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 5561, the Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act, which is also co-led by my Energy and Commerce Committee colleague, Representative MATSUI.

Hearing loss in children continues to be all too prevalent in the United States. According to recent Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data, almost 15 percent of children ages six to 19 experience either low or high-frequency hearing loss in one or both ears.

The Early Hearing Detection and Intervention program, administered through CDC and the Health Resources and Services Agency, has helped providers to quickly identify babies and young children who are born deaf or hard of hearing, which has led to improved health outcomes and brought hope to so many families.

H.R. 5561 reauthorizes Federal support for these important statewide pro-

grams that promote early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of deaf and hearing impaired newborns, infants, and young children through 2026.

My bill will redouble our efforts to truly open the world of communication to children experiencing hearing loss. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bill on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5561, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

**IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN ACT**

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5551) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5551

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Improving the Health of Children Act”.

**SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON BIRTH DEFECTS AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES.**

Section 317C of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–4) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a)(4) and inserting the following:

“(4) SPECIFIC PROGRAMS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Center, shall continue to carry out programs related to—

“(A) early identification of developmental delay and disability;

“(B) birth defects;

“(C) folic acid;

“(D) cerebral palsy;

“(E) intellectual disabilities;

“(F) child development;

“(G) newborn screening;

“(H) autism;

“(I) fragile X syndrome;

“(J) fetal alcohol spectrum disorders and other conditions related to prenatal substance use;

“(K) pediatric genetic disorders;

“(L) neuromuscular diseases;

“(M) congenital heart defects;

“(N) attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder;

“(O) stillbirth;

“(P) Tourette Syndrome; or

“(Q) any other relevant disease, disability, disorder, or condition, as determined the Secretary.”;

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Not later than February 1” and all that follows through “2 fiscal years—” and inserting the following: “The Secretary shall submit biennially to the Committee

on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, a report that—"; and

(3) in subsection (f), by striking "such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007" and inserting "\$186,010,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026".

**SEC. 3. EFFECTS OF FOLIC ACID IN PREVENTION OF BIRTH DEFECTS.**

Section 317J of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-11) is amended by striking subsection (e) (relating to authorization of appropriations).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5551.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 5551, the Improving the Health of Children Act, which reauthorizes the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities. This center was established by Congress in 2000 to improve the health of millions of our Nation's most vulnerable citizens, our infants and children, people with disabilities, and people with blood disorders. It is the only center at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention whose mission focuses on these populations.

Birth defects, Mr. Speaker, affect 1 in 33 babies and are a leading cause of infant death in the United States. Children with birth defects who survive often experience lifelong physical and mental disabilities. In addition, over 500,000 children are diagnosed with a developmental disability each year.

Blood disorders such as sickle cell disease, anemia, and hemophilia, affect millions of people each year in the United States, cutting across the boundaries of age, race, sex, and socioeconomic status.

So H.R. 5551, sponsored by Representatives CARTER and TRAHAN, reauthorizes the work of this center for 5 years and helps maintain the programmatic focus of the center.

It has been 15 years since the last authorization, and the importance of the center's work continues to grow. Whether it be supporting partnerships to continue research on autism or coordinating a rapid response to Zika, the center plays a critical role in preventing birth defects and helping people with disabilities and blood disorders live healthy and productive lives.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill so that we can ensure vital surveillance and re-

search continue to focus on the well-being of people with birth defects, disabilities, and blood disorders.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5551, the Improving the Health of Children Act, led by my Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues, Representatives CARTER and TRAHAN.

Birth defects, unfortunately, are very common in the United States. According to recent Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data, 1 in every 33 babies are born with a birth defect each year, and birth defects are the leading cause of death for all babies.

H.R. 5551 reauthorizes through 2026 the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, which has been critical to improving the lives of children with birth defects and their families.

This would reestablish critical programming related to birth defects, intellectual disabilities, and child development in order to bolster the center's research efforts and improve more lives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. TRAHAN), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Democratic sponsor of this bill.

Mrs. TRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5551, the Improving the Lives of Children Act. I sponsored this bipartisan legislation alongside Representatives BUDDY CARTER, G. K. BUTTERFIELD, and HENRY CUELLAR, because the work being done at the CDC's National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities is tremendously important to many millions of families across our Nation.

Approximately 1 in 6 children in the United States are affected by some form of developmental disability. They include a diverse range of conditions, including ADHD, autism spectrum disorder, fragile X syndrome, and Tourette syndrome, just to name a few.

Some of these conditions have the ability to seriously impact children's lives by limiting motor ability, cognitive development, verbal communication, and behavioral development, and they often last throughout a person's lifetime.

For some developmental disabilities, we know the causes and the risk factors, but for so many others, we don't. That is why the research and advancements at the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities continue to be so crucial.

Since its creation in 2000, the center's dedicated staff have created a roadmap to a world where babies are born healthy, children are empowered to reach their full potential, and families are able to thrive. But there is still so much work to be done.

That is why my legislation reauthorizes the center for the first time in 15 years and provides it with the funding and resources necessary to support more than a dozen essential programs.

This bipartisan bill is key to identifying developmental disabilities early and bolstering doctors' capacity to intervene, both of which experts agree are critical in improving children's ability to learn new skills and reducing the financial burden on families.

Mr. Speaker, when children and adults with disabilities receive the care and services they need, their quality of life improves dramatically.

The goal of the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities is to ensure that every person with a disability has access to the support they need from a young age, and our legislation helps achieve it.

That is why it is supported by so many individuals and families across America who want nothing more than for Congress to advance policies that give people living with disabilities the dignity, respect, and opportunities they need to succeed.

I look forward to casting my vote in favor of this legislation, and I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in doing the same.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and ranking member for bringing this important legislation to the floor. The Improving the Health for Children Act is up for vote today. It is an extremely important bill.

As we all know, the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities does phenomenal work to protect, prevent, and research birth defects and intellectual disabilities for a wide range of conditions.

They also provide much needed educational resources to parents and caregivers about the conditions a child may have, and they work to raise awareness about conditions that may be hard to identify.

Unfortunately, the center has been operating under an expired authorization since 2007. We must not forgo our commitment to these children.

This legislation reaffirms congressional support of the center, expands their scope to study more conditions, and provides an increase, per authorization, so that they can continue to carry out the great work they do.

I want to thank the bipartisan supporters of this legislation for the help in authoring this bill, Representatives TRAHAN, CUELLAR, BUTTERFIELD, and HUDSON, and I urge a "yes" vote on passage of this important legislation today.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5551, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## CARDIOVASCULAR ADVANCES IN RESEARCH AND OPPORTUNITIES LEGACY ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1193) to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, shall establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1193

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act”.

### SEC. 2. GRANTS FOR VALVULAR HEART DISEASE RESEARCH.

Subpart 2 of part C of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285b et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 424C (42 U.S.C. 285b-7c) the following:

#### “SEC. 424D. GRANTS FOR VALVULAR HEART DISEASE RESEARCH.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, shall support or conduct research regarding valvular heart disease.

“(b) SUPPORT GUIDELINES.—The distribution of funding authorized under subsection (a) may be used to pursue the following outcomes:

“(1) Using precision medicine and advanced technological imaging to generate data on individuals with valvular heart disease.

“(2) Identifying and developing a cohort of individuals with valvular heart disease and available data.

“(3) Corroborating data generated through clinical trials to develop a prediction model to distinguish individuals at high risk for sudden cardiac arrest or sudden cardiac death from valvular heart disease.

“(4) For other outcomes needed to acquire necessary data on valvular heart disease.

“(c) MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE WORKSHOP.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Institute shall convene a workshop composed of subject matter experts and stakeholders to identify research needs and opportunities to develop prescriptive guidelines for treatment of individuals with mitral valve prolapse.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”.

### SEC. 3. PROGRAMS OF CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 312 the following section:

#### “SEC. 312A. PREVENTION OF SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH AS A RESULT OF VALVULAR HEART DISEASE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, may carry out projects to increase education, awareness, or diagnosis of valvular heart disease and to reduce the incidence of sudden cardiac death caused by valvular heart disease. Such projects may be carried out by the Secretary directly or through awards of grants or contracts to public or non-profit private entities. The Secretary may directly (or through such awards) provide technical assistance with respect to the planning, development, and operation of such projects.

“(b) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—Upon availability of applicable data, projects carried out under subsection (a) may include—

“(1) continuing the activities at the Division for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention, including those related to valvular heart disease;

“(2) broadening the awareness of the public concerning the risk factors for, the symptoms of, and the public health consequences of valvular heart disease; and

“(3) enhancing surveillance of out-of-hospital cardiac arrests to improve patient outcomes.

“(c) GRANT PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary may, in awarding grants or entering into contracts pursuant to subsection (a), give priority to entities seeking to carry out projects that target populations most impacted by valvular heart disease.

“(d) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall ensure that activities under this section are coordinated, as appropriate, with other agencies of the Public Health Service that carry out activities regarding valvular heart disease.

“(e) BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall—

“(1) collect and analyze the findings of research conducted with respect to valvular heart disease; and

“(2) taking into account such findings, publish on the website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention best practices for physicians and other health care providers who provide care to individuals with valvular heart disease.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1193.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, valvular heart disease is a rising health threat to many otherwise healthy people. Each year, more than 25,000 Americans lose their lives

to valvular heart disease, and they are predominantly young women. Unfortunately, the disease's reach is only increasing with more than 5 million diagnoses each year.

Despite this rising incidence, there is so much that we do not know about valvular heart disease. Specifically, we do not have a good understanding about what makes the disease life-threatening.

Today, we are taking an important step to address this gap by considering H.R. 1193, the CAROL Act. I commend Representative BARR for introducing this legacy bill in honor of his late wife, Carol, who died unexpectedly in June of 2020 from an underlying valvular heart disease condition. This bill will help other families avoid the same tragedy his family has faced.

The CAROL Act will expand research on valvular heart disease and its treatment by authorizing a grant program administered by the National Institutes of Health in collaboration with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. It will also require the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to carry out projects to increase education, awareness, and diagnosis of valvular heart disease and to reduce cardiac deaths caused by valvular heart disease.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1193, the Cardiovascular Advances and Opportunities Legacy Act, or the CAROL Act, introduced by my good friend and fellow Kentuckian, Representative ANDY BARR.

Mr. Speaker, Congress is like a family, and we certainly laugh together and we certainly argue with each other, but there are times we cry with each other. I will never forget the phone call that I received from ROBERT ADERHOLT telling me that Carol Barr, who was a wonderful woman, wonderful wife, and wonderful mother, had passed away.

Our friend and colleague, Representative ANDY BARR, has introduced this bill to honor his wife, who passed away from mitral valve prolapse.

Heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death for most demographic groups in the United States. Over 600,000 Americans die from heart disease each year. This is equal to one person every 36 seconds.

We know that taking early action is critical to surviving a heart condition. People need to know the warning signs and symptoms. Understanding the gaps in education and information sharing will help the healthcare system better detect these warning signs.

This bill authorizes grants administered by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to support research on valvular heart disease and convenes subject matter experts to identify research opportunities to develop more

informed treatment guidelines for patients with valvular heart disease.

It also instructs the CDC to increase public awareness about the symptoms associated with valvular heart disease and effective strategies for preventing sudden cardiac arrest.

This bill will provide timely investments to adequately inform others about valvular heart disease and ultimately save lives.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, every 36 seconds, one person dies from heart disease. It is a life; it is a wife; it is a mother; it is Carol Barr. That is who we are here today to honor. We should use the horrible tragedy that the Barrs have gone through to prevent other families from going through the same thing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the CAROL Act, which I am proud to co-lead with my friend, Representative ANDY BARR, which will fund critical breakthroughs in our understanding of valvular heart disease.

Millions of Americans live with some form of valvular heart disease, and most of them go their entire lives without a serious issue or incident. But over 25,000 people die in this country from this condition every single year.

Last year, ANDY's wife, Carol, tragically passed away from a heart valve condition called mitral valve prolapse.

The CAROL Act will honor Carol's life by creating a new grant program administered by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to fund valvular heart disease research.

Our hope is that this research will improve our knowledge of this poorly understood condition and one day produce a cure that will prevent other families from having to endure the same tragedy that befell the Barr family. I cannot think of a more beautiful tribute to Carol's life than that.

ANDY, I commend you and your family for your incredible strength and for turning your grief into action. It was my honor to join you on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE, Chairwoman ESHOO, Ranking Member RODGERS, and Ranking Member GUTHRIE for bringing this critical bill to the floor. I urge all members to support it today.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I almost always enjoy when the Republican leader comes to Kentucky, whether it is going to see Corvettes or the Abraham Lincoln birthplace. Unfortunately, we got to spend time together honoring Carol when we attended her funeral in Lexington.

I know he was a dear friend of Carol's. He is not just our Republican leader, but he was a dear friend of hers as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the Republican leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend for yielding, and I want to thank him for his friendship and his work.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. I want to thank Congressman BARR for his leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor in a strong bipartisan way. I am proud to support the CAROL Act in honor of ANDY's lovely wife, the late Carol Barr.

Like everyone who knew her, we know the moment and where we were when we heard of her passing. It was sudden. It was unexpected. It was something no one ever thought could happen.

If you ever met her, you were her friend. She was a kind and graceful person with a heart for service. As I speak today, I remember her laugh.

Throughout her own career and working with ANDY, Carol devoted her time and energy to giving back to the community. She had a service heart. It was all about the Sixth District.

I met her years ago. I met her when she first knew ANDY, before either daughter was born. I was able to watch them grow and watch the look in their mom's eyes.

I remember one time when we were there, she was holding Eleanor. Eleanor was showing me her parade wave.

Carol led a highly respected career in sales at Pfizer. She served as executive director for the Henry Clay Center for Statesmanship; and she volunteered at the Junior League of Lexington and the University of Kentucky's College of Communication and Information National Advisory Board.

□ 1600

Her faith, her patriotism, and her generosity toward her neighbors were manifest. For those who attended the time to honor her life, speaker after speaker after speaker could tell you the moment in time that Carol walked into their life. The interesting part when they told it, their life got better, but Carol never walked out of their life. That was the interesting part.

Oh, how she loved ANDY and her two beautiful girls, Eleanor and Mary Clay.

This disease strikes you at a time you don't even know. You just come back from doing something most all of us do—the family photos, even getting ready for a campaign. You look at her face, and you look at the children's faces.

And you know ANDY. Carol did all the work. Carol prepared everybody. ANDY is a great legislator, but Carol made everything happen.

I love when I meet people early on. I always ask, how did you first meet? I asked ANDY and Carol. ANDY would tell you the story. He saw her, and he could tell you the moment it happened. He had a plan. His plan, he had it all mapped out. He was going to ask for her business card. He just didn't realize she didn't have one.

The problem with ANDY is, he didn't have a backup plan. But the great thing about it is, God had already taken care of this. God already had a plan for ANDY and Carol. Eight weeks later, he brought them back together again. This time, ANDY didn't let her get away. They were married for more than 13 years.

I cannot tell you the loss we feel. ANDY feels it every day. The community feels it every day. There is not a day that goes by that we don't pray for him and the girls. There are times when I would pick up, just call and check on him. I remember doing it recently. He said it was a good weekend. He took the girls, just the girls and him, and went to the place that the Barr family would always go to. It was in the woods. It was a time of reflection.

There are others in this body that have had to deal with this type of loss, a loss in their own family. We all know the different ways to suffer. We are all familiar with the five different stages of grief—the denial, the anger, the bargaining, the depression, and the acceptance.

ANDY didn't have time for any of them. ANDY channeled his grief into what I believe is the sixth stage, the lawmaker, and he did something important, working to honor Carol today but save lives for everybody else in the future.

We are going to do work today that most people when they talk about Congress wish we did every day. There is not going to be partisanship. I think if you met Carol, it didn't matter what side of the aisle you were on. It would be harder to attack ANDY. We are going to save lives for the future, and that is exactly what this bill does, Madam Speaker. It saves lives.

More than 25,000 Americans die from valvular heart disease every year. Many, like Carol, show no outward signs. You don't have a warning. You kiss your spouse good-bye, and you are going to go down the street. The next thing, something goes wrong.

Too often, the diagnosis comes down to luck. Carol got an indication, but we had COVID. We said to wait to have a procedure.

We must do better. Our doctors and families deserve to have better information so they can make the right decisions about treatment. The CAROL Act will help get them the information by providing \$20 million in research grants to study valvular heart problems.

ANDY, your work to pass this bill in honor of Carol has truly been an inspiration to all of us. Of all the moments that I had an opportunity to spend with them, I always reflect on this one. Like many of you, collectively, we will do a trip to Israel, legislatively, foreign policy. There was this moment in the trip—and you know the trip. It is filled with meetings after meetings after meetings. You are in a different time zone, and it gets tiring. You are up early until late at night.

Carol would always be smiling. We were visiting this one facility with the Sermon on the Mount where Jesus had spoken. I remember standing next to her, reading the story in the Bible. I remember her smile. More importantly, I remember her love for all.

I know she is with us today. I know she is proud of ANDY. She is proud of Eleanor and Mary Clay. Her work and life on this Earth was not long, but her impact was great.

Today, what we are doing is right. Today, what we are doing is going to make tomorrow better.

ANDY, your dedication, which is so ably represented in this important bill, is a fitting tribute to Carol. She had a heart for service. Anyone who knew her will tell you that. Today, we are going to honor her memory, and we are going to salute you. We are going to salute that Carol made a difference yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

She will not be forgotten, be it through the caring, the sweetness, the kindness of her daughters; but, more importantly, the love and respect of her husband, who, in a very tragic situation, could go a lot of different paths. But I know he wondered what Carol would want to be done, and that is exactly what he did. He put himself in a position to make the world better and to make fewer families to have that same call.

I respect everybody I serve with. People go through a lot of challenges. There are very few people in my life who I have ever witnessed the dignity and the respect and the honor that ANDY has given to Carol for her life and her memory.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the bipartisan CAROL Act and my good friend, Representative ANDY BARR, and so many others in this Nation who either have valvular heart disease or have lost loved ones to this disease.

The CAROL Act is necessary now more than ever, as each year 25,000 Americans lose their lives to this often hidden yet very deadly deficiency of the human heart.

This legislation would help prevent those deaths by authorizing grant programs at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute that will not only bolster research on heart valve disease but also will help identify those with this disease so that they can treat this disease before it is too late.

On behalf of the very fruitful life lived by Carol Barr, on behalf of the future fulfilled lives of Mary Clay and Eleanor Barr, I not only support the CAROL Act, but I, and I urge my colleagues to, stand in solidarity with ANDY BARR to give him our vote and the full strength to fulfill Carol's legacy and to continue carrying the torch so that those with this disease can continue living their lives to the fullest.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from

Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the Republican whip.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I rise with a heavy heart but in strong support of this legislation, the CAROL Act.

Clearly, if you look at the policy, we are here today to expand research on valvular heart disease to help save more lives, but we are also here to pay tribute to Carol Barr and talk about a special person that we were blessed to know.

Carol was one of those people who would light up a room. I was blessed to be in many of those rooms with ANDY and Carol and their two beautiful daughters. Then, we got the news. It was news that you don't wish upon anybody, but to watch how Andy has carried on a legacy since then, obviously caring for Carol's legacy, caring for those two beautiful young daughters, but then turning it into something bigger with the CAROL Act.

This legislation is going to help some of those 25,000 Americans who lose their lives every year to valvular heart disease, many of them young women like Carol.

Hopefully, we can prevent others from having to go through what ANDY went through and what all of us went through because, while we battle on the day-to-day issues, we care about each other. We are family in many ways. We spend a lot of time here together. We get to know each other personally.

I got to know ANDY. I was in charge of recruiting in 2012, and he was the first recruit that I called. We hit it off from day one and just developed an incredible friendship. With friendships like that, you get to know the families of the people that we serve with. Every time you were in a room with ANDY and Carol and their family, it was just a special, special time.

I know so many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who are expressing those same passions. At least we get to channel this into something positive that can help other people.

ANDY, your strength in her death serves as a constant tribute to Carol's life. Carol used to have a saying. She would say, "Just get it done." Today, we are going to get something special done in honor of an incredibly special person.

I am sure they have C-SPAN in Heaven, and I know Carol is watching right now, as she is so proud of the strength you have exhibited. But today, she knows that her name is also going to be attached to something that is going to save lives for years to come.

God bless ANDY, his beautiful daughters, and Carol.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time, as we hear from the Republican Members.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), my good friend.

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of an issue that is obviously very personal to me, my legislation, the Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act, or the CAROL Act.

I am just overwhelmed and so grateful to my friends and colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I thank them for their kindness, their kind words about Carol, and their advocacy for this very important legislation.

I do ask for the indulgence of the House and my colleagues to speak about a topic that is very personal. I have become, unfortunately, very passionate about it.

My life and my girls' lives were changed forever when we lost Carol, who was my best friend, and that was a sudden cardiac event on June 16, 2020. She was only 39 years old. This was just a few weeks before her 40th birthday.

The end of her life didn't define her life. When people hear about the CAROL Act, I want them to know not just about the legislation. I want them to know about Carol, the woman who inspires it, because so much of her life really continues to make a positive impact on all of us.

First of all, Carol was obviously a beautiful person, but her beauty on the outside was not as much as it was on the inside, as beautiful as she was as a person.

□ 1615

She was an amazing friend and daughter and wife. She was so supportive. Everybody who serves in this body knows it takes so much support from a spouse, and I witnessed that every day both in this job and out of this job and in the 12 years that we were married.

She was a supporter. She was a selfless giver. And she was a giver not just to me and my girls, she was a selfless person with everyone, with her friends, with her family. She was always going out of her way to do for others and put others ahead of herself.

Professionally she was incredibly accomplished. She worked in the pharmaceutical industry. She was a planner, a list maker, a detailed organizer, which was great for me because I wasn't any of those things. She complemented me. She kept me going. She kept me on time and organized. I was not a list maker, and she was. She was a go-getter.

As my friend, Whip SCALISE, said, she had this great saying, and she said it to me the weekend before she passed away: "Just get it done."

But of course, her greatest legacy was her motherhood. She was defined by her motherhood of our girls, Eleanor and Mary Clay. She was the best mother in the world. Now, she only had 9 and 7 years, but she packed it in, and she left a great mark on those kids, and they are her greatest legacy. I am so proud of our girls. And my youngest, Mary Clay, always says: "Daddy, when



you give those speeches, why don't you talk about me? And, Mary Clay, I am talking about you, and I am talking about your sister, Eleanor, right now because you are your mother. You shine through, and your mother will continue to shine through you all.

So what is Carol's story?

At a young age, in seventh grade, she was diagnosed with an underlying condition called mitral valve prolapse or floppy valve syndrome. This is a typically benign condition that results in sudden cardiac death in only 0.2 percent of the cases.

The odds were decidedly in her favor, and she knew that, and she talked about that, and her physicians talked about that. They said it was no big deal. She said it was no big deal. I said it was no big deal because everybody thought it was no big deal. We just had to monitor it, and we did.

And Carol sadly was one of those unlucky people in that 0.2 percent category. She did have a near fainting episode, and she got a Holter monitor, and in early 2020 she sought help from a cardiologist, and in the medical notes the cardiologist said, yes, we need to further investigate this. Not urgent, but we need to investigate this. We need to get an echo stress test after the virus resolves.

And there was no incident. There was no chest discomfort after that. There was nothing between March and, sadly, June 16 when I came home that night.

So what factors placed Carol in the 0.2 percent versus the 99.8 percent category?

That is what we don't know. That is what we need to know for other families.

So in my discussions with top cardiologists, medical experts, researchers, and advocates following Carol's passing, I learned the extent to which the medical community seriously lacks answers to this critical question.

And sadly, over 25,000 Americans die each year from heart valve disease primarily due to underdiagnosis and undertreatment of the condition.

So inspired by the extraordinary life of my wife and also many experts, the cardiologists who contributed to this work with the help of experts at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, we introduced the CAROL Act to better equip our medical community with the resources needed to develop predictive models, inform communities, and save the lives of other loved ones.

So specifically, the CAROL Act authorizes a grant program administered by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to support research on MVP.

This legislation marshals the full power of 21st century medical innovation and encourages the utilization of technological imaging and precision medicine to generate data on individuals with valvular heart disease.

It is through this research that we can help identify Americans at high risk of sudden cardiac death from val-

vular heart disease and develop prediction models for high-risk patients, enabling interventions and treatment plans to keep these patients healthy throughout their lives.

Additionally, the CAROL Act will instruct the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to increase public awareness regarding symptoms of valvular heart disease and effective strategies for preventing sudden cardiac death.

Madam Speaker, I am honored and so grateful that this bill, the CAROL Act, has earned the bipartisan support of over 180 Members of this body and all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have been critical to bringing this legislation to this point. The speakers here today, I am so humbled and grateful to them. To my good friend, Congressman GUTHRIE, who was a dear friend of my wife, to Minority Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY and Whip SCALISE, both of whom knew and counted Carol as one of their friends, my good friends, KATHLEEN RICE and JIMMY PANNETTA on the other side, who have been just awesome to work with on this. Chairman PALLONE, I really appreciate your leadership and Leader HOYER, as well; my good friends BRAD WENSTRUP and BILL HUIZENGA, who have been really helpful to me in this difficult time. And I am also grateful for my friend and fellow Kentuckian, Senate Republican Leader MITCH MCCONNELL, who is leading the companion bill in the Senate, and Arizona Senator KYRSTEN SINEMA, who I served with in my class here; sadly, Kyrsten lost a sister to a similar condition, and they are leading the companion legislation in the Senate.

And, finally, I acknowledge and thank the over 20 medical groups who supported our bill, including the American Heart Association, the American College of Cardiologists, and WomenHeart, and the scores of doctors that we consulted who really were instrumental in helping us, and I will just say a few: Dr. Mary Sheppard, Dr. Alan Daugherty, and Dr. Nezar Falluji in the district that I represent at the University of Kentucky; also Dr. Gary Gibbons and his team at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; Dr. Francesca Delling at the University of California, San Francisco; and Dr. Bonow at Northwestern. They were all instrumental in crafting this legislation.

Madam Speaker, in conclusion, Carol Barr's greatest legacy will always be our two daughters, and she wouldn't have wanted this. She doesn't want this as her legacy. She wanted to raise our kids. But I will tell you this, even though the doctors said that her heart gave out, you know, because of her life and her legacy and this bill, she is going to be remembered as having the most powerful heart of all, of anyone we have ever met. I hope my colleagues in the House will help me move one step closer to enshrining that legacy in a way that will help others avert this

tragedy that has so profoundly affected my family.

And, honey, we are getting it done.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois). The gentleman from Kentucky has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), another dear friend of my colleague from Kentucky and his wife, Carol.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I don't know how you follow ANDY BARR and that story.

Madam Speaker, ANDY talked a lot about Carol, as he should, but we also want to talk about him and how he responded.

This is an opportunity to turn a tragedy into hope. And there are a lot of people that would be too bitter, too angry, too frustrated, too betrayed to take that opportunity and refocus it and turn it into help for others. Madam Speaker, ANDY is doing that, and he is showing his daughters what his wife would do.

So to those of us who knew her, he is absolutely right, I can still hear in my mind's ear this, "just get it done." It would be a desperate tone sometimes, "just get it done."

But the words that I think of as I was sitting here, and I have sort of thrown aside all the prepared remarks, and I want to speak from the heart. I just started writing down a few words.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Passionate, patriot, fierce—not mean, but fierce—and focused. She was a leader of teams, but a leader of her family, too.

And, Madam Speaker, that is ANDY. He has been forced into some roles that he was not expecting he was going to have to take care of. And this is what he does best. He throws himself in. He dives in, and he works hard to help others. And that, too, is a legacy, a legacy for Carol and for the girls.

And for Eleanor and Mary Clay, may they know that their mom loved them. She loved them. And their dad loves them. And Carol is not with us today, but she is not gone because we won't forget her. And we will make sure her legacy continues.

Madam Speaker, we love ANDY, and we are here for him. I am so grateful we can help so many others around the country.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP), a good friend of ANDY's, and I know he has taken ANDY under his wing over the last year. It is hard to believe it has been over a year.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today in support of

my good friend, my dear friend, Congressman ANDY BARR and his legislation named, of course, in memory of his late wife, Carol.

ANDY knows Monica and I loved being with Carol and ANDY whenever we could. Whenever we could get together it was great, especially when we traveled together.

Let me talk about the bill for a second. The Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act, or CAROL Act, will help to advance research on valvular heart disease.

Specifically, this bill authorizes grants that allow us to identify and develop a cohort of individuals with valvular disease.

We will then be able to gather data and help doctors determine which individuals are at high risk of sudden cardiac death.

And finally, the bill will convene subject matter experts to strategize on what research is needed to develop guidelines for treatment of patients with mitral valve prolapse.

As a doctor, I know this legislation will undoubtedly help to save many lives.

The bill's 180 cosponsors, who span the political spectrum, are a testament to how important this body believes this bill to be.

Today, we take another step towards getting this bill across the finish line. It will be a fitting tribute to a beautiful life when we see it signed into law.

Madam Speaker, I know Carol is beaming with pride as she looks down on ANDY today. And ANDY and Carol's girls, Eleanor and Mary Clay, are even more proud of both their mom and their dad than they already are on this particular day.

So may God bless ANDY and Carol Barr. Carol reached out and touched the face of God, but the positive effects of her life and ANDY's work will never perish. Their legacies are that they bring good things to life. So I am glad to see all of my colleagues here to support this bill, and I urge its passage.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS).

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, first, to my colleague and friend, ANDY BARR, what a beautiful tribute to Carol. And I join my colleagues, everyone here today, in strong support of the CAROL Act. We love you. We love Carol. Our hearts go out to you.

I am sitting here, and I am thinking what a beautiful tribute. And to Eleanor and Mary Clay, I just saw their Christmas card, and I was thinking they are beautiful, and they are loved, and they shine brightly just like their mom did. I know that this has been such a difficult time, and to see ANDY step forward, bring this legislation—the CAROL Act that is going to help thousands of others across the coun-

try—to highlight important research that needs to be done so that others will not have to go through something similar because ANDY has led in such a strong way. We are grateful to know ANDY, and we want him to know that he is not alone.

I will always remember the times that I was with Carol. She was one of those people who seemed to do it all and do it all so well. And my memory of her is one of just lighting up the room. She shined so brightly. And ANDY continues to shine. And their girls are shining today.

We join today in strong support of this legislation. It is going to help us get answers so that others will not be impacted the same way. And let's get this done, as Carol said.

□ 1630

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, again, this is a great legacy for a great woman and her children. Every time I see them, we all tear up but we know that they are carrying on her legacy. I know that her husband is here today moving forward with her legacy.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the passage of the bill, and I thank the gentleman for yielding to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, let me just say again what a tribute that ANDY BARR has made to his wife.

Madam Speaker, this is such an important bill in terms of trying to deal with this disease. Again, I urge bipartisan support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1193, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, to establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DR. LORNA BREEN HEALTH CARE PROVIDER PROTECTION ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1667) to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1667

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act".

#### SEC. 2. DISSEMINATION OF BEST PRACTICES.

Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall identify and disseminate evidence-based or evidence-informed best practices for preventing suicide and improving mental health and resiliency among health care professionals, and for training health care professionals in appropriate strategies to promote their mental health. Such best practices shall include recommendations related to preventing suicide and improving mental health and resiliency among health care professionals.

#### SEC. 3. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS INITIATIVE ENCOURAGING USE OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES BY HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including medical professional associations, shall establish a national evidence-based or evidence-informed education and awareness initiative—

(1) to encourage health care professionals to seek support and care for their mental health or substance use concerns, to help such professionals identify risk factors associated with suicide and mental health conditions, and to help such professionals learn how best to respond to such risks, with the goal of preventing suicide, mental health conditions, and substance use disorders; and

(2) to address stigma associated with seeking mental health and substance use disorder services.

(b) *REPORTING.*—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives an update on the activities and outcomes of the initiative under subsection (a), including a description of quantitative and qualitative metrics used to evaluate such activities and outcomes.

(c) *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.*—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024.

#### SEC. 4. PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH AMONG THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE.

Subpart 1 of part E of title VII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294n et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### "SEC. 764. PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH AMONG THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE.

"(a) *PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH AMONG HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.*—

"(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall award grants or contracts to health care entities, including entities that provide health care services, such as hospitals, community health centers, and rural health clinics, or to medical professional associations, to establish or enhance evidence-based or evidence-informed programs dedicated to improving mental health and resiliency for health care professionals.

"(2) *USE OF FUNDS.*—An eligible entity receiving a grant or contract under this subsection shall use funds received through the grant or contract to implement a new program or enhance an existing program to promote mental health among health care professionals, which may include—

"(A) improving awareness among health care professionals about risk factors for, and signs of, suicide and mental health or substance use

disorders, in accordance with evidence-based or evidence-informed practices;

“(B) establishing new, or enhancing existing, evidence-based or evidence-informed programs for preventing suicide and improving mental health and resiliency among health care professionals;

“(C) establishing new, or enhancing existing, peer-support programs among health care professionals; or

“(D) providing mental health care, follow-up services and care, or referral for such services and care, as appropriate.

“(3) **PRIORITY.**—In awarding grants and contracts under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities in health professional shortage areas or rural areas.

“(b) **TRAINING GRANTS.**—The Secretary may establish a program to award grants to health professions schools, academic health centers, State or local governments, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, or other appropriate public or private nonprofit entities (or consortia of entities, including entities promoting multidisciplinary approaches) to support the training of health care students, residents, or health care professionals in evidence-based or evidence-informed strategies to address mental and substance use disorders and improve mental health and resiliency among health care professionals.

“(c) **GRANT TERMS.**—A grant or contract awarded under subsection (a) or (b) shall be for a period of 3 years.

“(d) **APPLICATION SUBMISSION.**—An entity seeking a grant or contract under subsection (a) or (b) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require.

“(e) **REPORTING.**—An entity awarded a grant or contract under subsection (a) or (b) shall periodically submit to the Secretary a report evaluating the activities supported by the grant or contract.

“(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—To carry out this section and section 5 of the Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024.”

#### **SEC. 5. REVIEW WITH RESPECT TO HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH AND RESILIENCY.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, shall—

(1) conduct a review on improving health care professional mental health and the outcomes of programs authorized under this Act; and

(2) submit a report to the Congress on the results of such review.

(b) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—The review under subsection (a) shall take into account—

(1) the prevalence and severity of mental health conditions among health professionals, and factors that contribute to those mental health conditions;

(2) barriers to seeking and accessing mental health care for health care professionals, which may include consideration of stigma and licensing concerns, and actions taken by State licensing boards, schools for health professionals, health care professional training associations, hospital associations, or other organizations, as appropriate, to address such barriers;

(3) the impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency on the mental health of health care professionals and lessons learned for future public health emergencies;

(4) factors that promote mental health and resiliency among health care professionals, including programs or strategies to strengthen mental health and resiliency among health care professionals; and

(5) the efficacy of health professional training programs that promote resiliency and improve mental health.

(c) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The review under subsection (a), as appropriate, shall identify best practices related to, and make recommendations to address—

(1) improving mental health and resiliency among health care professionals;

(2) removing barriers to mental health care for health care professionals; and

(3) strategies to promote resiliency among health care professionals in health care settings.

#### **SEC. 6. GAO REPORT.**

Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Congress a report on the extent to which Federal substance use disorder and mental health grant programs address the prevalence and severity of mental health conditions and substance use disorders among health professionals. Such report shall—

(1) include an analysis of available evidence and data related to such conditions and programs; and

(2) assess whether there are duplicative goals and objectives among such grant programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### **GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1667.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the COVID-19 pandemic has placed an extraordinary amount of stress on physicians and other health professionals. According to a recent survey by the Physician Foundation, nationwide, half of physicians report feeling anxious due to COVID-19-related concerns, and nearly 60 percent report experiencing burnout. That is a significant increase from just two years ago.

Yet, many are not getting the help they need. Only 13 percent of providers have sought treatment to address pandemic-related mental health concerns. Nearly half of emergency physicians report not feeling comfortable seeking mental health treatment for fear of professional or personal repercussions, even though 87 percent say they have been experiencing increased stress.

Now, earlier this year, Congress took action in the American Rescue Plan to address these concerns. We invested in training for healthcare professionals on strategies to reduce burnout and stigma associated with seeking mental healthcare; and we provided support to the employers of frontline providers so they can better care for the mental health needs of their workforce.

These were important investments for a workforce stretched to the limit, but there is still more to be done. And that is why Congress must pass H.R.

1667, the Dr. Lorna Breen Healthcare Provider Protection Act.

This legislation is named in honor of Dr. Lorna Breen, a sister, friend, daughter, and emergency department physician, who tragically died by suicide after the physical and mental toll of the pandemic became too unbearable. Dr. Breen was fearful of seeking assistance for her debilitating mental burden, which left her despondent and physically unable to move from her office chair.

Earlier this year, her family testified before the Committee on Energy and Commerce about how the workload and stress of her position during the beginning of the pandemic broke an otherwise indomitable spirit of a compassionate woman with a strong love of her job and her coworkers and her patients.

The Dr. Lorna Breen Healthcare Provider Protection Act will make significant strides in improving access to mental and behavioral health services. First, the bill authorizes grants for training health profession students, residents, or healthcare professionals in evidence-informed strategies to reduce and prevent suicide, burnout, mental health conditions, and substance use disorders.

It will also identify and disseminate evidence-informed best practices for reducing and preventing suicide and burnout among healthcare professionals. The legislation also establishes a national evidence-based education and awareness campaign targeting healthcare professionals to encourage them to seek support and treatment for mental and behavioral health concerns. And finally, it calls for a comprehensive study to be conducted on healthcare professional mental and behavioral health and burnout.

This bill received unanimous support in the Committee on Energy and Commerce and is part of a series of bipartisan bills the committee has worked on to bolster and support our healthcare workforce.

I thank the sponsors of this bill, most importantly, Representative WILD, who was the lead sponsor, and my colleagues on the committee for their steadfast work in honoring Dr. Breen, her family, and the countless healthcare providers who will now have additional support and resources available to them. It is my hope that this bill will lead to more healthcare providers seeking help when they need it without fear of repercussions or stigma.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) will control the time for the minority.

There was no objection.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. UPTON for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1667, the Dr. Lorna Breen Healthcare Provider Act. This bill strikes close to home for me. I know a gentleman who served in our Armed Forces as an enlisted hospital corpsman and advocated for this bill.

He responded after the 2011 earthquake in Haiti, working in an intensive care unit and caring for local residents, even as an estimated 200,000 lives were lost. He and many of his fellow corpsmen were teenagers at the time.

Upon returning home, he thought, as this bill calls it, that he was simply burned out. Many of those he served with would abruptly leave the service or transition to administrative duties.

After suffering from flashbacks during emergency and medical situations, though, this gentleman would quietly leave the service as well, recognizing that he could no longer render the care that he had been trained to give. It would take nearly a decade for him to begin accessing mental health resources that he needed.

Madam Speaker, I tell this story, with his permission, of course, to make two points.

First, that widespread provider burnout can lead to staffing shortages.

Second, that many times we use the phrase “burnout” to hide deeper wounds. Burnout implies a short-term change, one that seemingly heals with a break or a vacation. But as our hospitals have overflowed in places with COVID patients, burnout can be something more serious.

That is why this bill is important. It establishes a communication campaign to educate and encourage providers to seek care. It will decrease costs by establishing grant programs for providers who use that care, and it will produce cutting-edge science on the problem of burnout among physicians.

Madam Speaker, let me close by saying that all healthcare providers should know that accessing the resources this act will provide is a good thing. It means they are still human enough to appreciate the tragedies they experience.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD), the lead sponsor of the bill.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Dr. Lorna Breen Healthcare Provider Protection Act, which will finally provide resources and support to our healthcare heroes who face burnout and mental health crisis as a result of their experiences with COVID-19.

America owes an incredible debt of gratitude to these professionals who work to keep us safe and healthy. Doctors die by suicide at twice the rate of the general population. The trauma of their experience during COVID—and before—while treating patients is something we must address head on.

Dr. Lorna Breen was the emergency room director at New York Presbyterian Hospital and was a hero who

embodied the spirit of service in our time of national crisis. She died by suicide in April 2020 at the peak of the COVID crisis in New York after contracting COVID herself, quarantining, and then returning to work.

Her father said, “She was truly in the trenches of the frontline. She tried to do her job and it killed her. Make sure she is praised as a hero. She was a casualty of this pandemic as much as anyone else who died.”

I am honored in her memory to lead this bill to prevent burnout among the health professionals answering the call of duty. I thank my seven co-leads, RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY, DAVID MCKINLEY, JUDY CHU, FRED UPTON, HALEY STEVENS, MORGAN GRIFFITH, and JOHN KATKO, and to note that the strong bipartisan support that this bill enjoys is confirmation that Congress can still come together to tackle big problems.

I thank Jennifer and Corey Feist, Dr. Breen’s sister and brother-in-law, who have championed this bill from the beginning to ensure that Lorna’s legacy is codified here in the halls of Congress. But most of all, I thank every last doctor, nurse, EMT, custodial staffer, food service worker, and especially our emergency room doctors who put themselves into harm’s way to keep the rest of us safe. Our work to secure for you the support you need is far from over.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Madam Speaker, first of all, I thank the leadership on our committee. I thank Mr. PALLONE, Ms. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. GUTHRIE, and obviously, Chair ANNA ESHOO, and our staffs for moving this legislation forward.

Madam Speaker, this is a very important bill. All of our healthcare workers, particularly in this COVID pandemic, are really heroes. They are, without exception. All of us know many of these workers because they are our neighbors and friends. And each of us have heard those cries of woe as they have done their job every day, every day, day after day for 24/7.

I can’t imagine how they do it; watching so many folks suffer as they try to help them from their hospital beds. Passing on the sad words that they passed away to family members, maybe not even in person because of this terrible pandemic. And thinking of the hundreds of thousands of Americans that have died because of this awful disease, let alone so many more across the globe.

Well, one of those healthcare workers who was well-publicized at the time was Lorna Breen, a physician from Charlottesville, working on the front lines of the pandemic in New York, moving up there to try and help the need. And, yes, as it was mentioned, took her own life.

This was a national story. It gripped the Nation. I can remember watching the news show that week as this tragic story was portrayed. It outlined the severe stress that this pandemic has put

on our healthcare workers and the need for the resources that they need to help them cope. The demands that our healthcare heroes are facing, they have not changed. They haven’t changed yet. For months, for a year-and-a-half, they have been asked to care for communities in my district in Southwest Michigan and across the country 24/7 as the pandemic continues. This bill helps us have their backs.

Madam Speaker, I talk to major hospitals in my district every week. And the common refrain that we have been hearing throughout the State of Michigan is that our hospitals are still strained to the breaking point. Staff shortages are severe. I saw a story a few hours ago but I think the State of Maine is now taking up their National Guard. We have asked for national help from President Biden as well in Michigan. There have been too many examples of healthcare workers that are suffering from this enormous pressure as they fight the worst public health crisis in a century.

This legislation is going to help promote mental and behavioral health for those healthcare professionals, improving their overall well-being and maybe even saving their own lives. This bill helps promote mental and behavioral health among those working on the front lines of the pandemic. It supports training for health professionals to prevent suicide and burnout, and it increases awareness about suicide and mental health concerns among their peers.

I am glad that we are considering this important bill and that we will vote on it yet tonight. I look forward to having it being signed into law.

Again, I thank the bipartisan cooperation on both sides of the aisle. Hopefully, we can get our Senate colleagues—and I know that they are with us on this—to work together to get this bill to the President as soon as we can. We can’t wait another day.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1645

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Dr. Lorna Breen Act.

The past 2 years have stretched our Nation to the brink. No one has shouldered this burden more than our healthcare workers. The doctors, nurses, and all healthcare workers who have worked day in and day out through surge after surge have put their lives on hold to care for us and our loved ones as the pandemic spread around the country.

In many instances, they have done this while understaffed, without sufficient PPE, and knowing that they are putting their own lives at risk before a vaccine was available to them. This can have a profound impact on a provider’s mental health. Today, we are

taking an important step to ensure that they get the help they need.

The Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act establishes grants for training healthcare workers and strategies to reduce and prevent suicide burnout, mental health conditions, and substance use disorders. It also establishes a national awareness campaign to encourage healthcare professionals to seek support and treatment for mental health issues.

As one of the two psychologists in Congress, I know how much mental healthcare matters and how much stigma can prevent someone from getting the help they need. By passing this bill today, we can say to healthcare workers: You are not alone.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am ready to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY).

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Dr. Lorna Breen Act.

My wife, Priya, is a physician. Like her colleagues, she has worked tirelessly during the pandemic. During the pandemic, people have referred to these healthcare workers as heroes, but as you know, our heroes are human. They struggle with the trauma of losing colleagues and patients, and they expose themselves to the daily risks of COVID. They suffer from burnout, depression, and suicide.

In fact, before the pandemic, one physician every day committed suicide. That rate has gone up significantly during the pandemic.

I am reminded of the situation of Dr. Scott Jolley in Utah. He would sometimes work until 3 a.m. as the only physician on duty at his hospital in Utah. By November 2020, he was diagnosed with PTSD, and by February 2021, he had committed suicide.

These tragic losses and stories from medical professionals are unending. Today, in honor of one of these heroes, Dr. Lorna Breen, the Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act was created and will expand access to mental and behavioral health resources to help our heroes, to help them cope with the stresses and anxieties that they face every single day.

Unfortunately, some of those stresses and anxieties will continue after this pandemic. That is why this act is so important. I look forward to passing this necessary piece of legislation today.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, for too long, healthcare providers struggling with mental illness have suffered in silence, intimidated by stigma and

afraid of being penalized for seeking treatment.

Even before the pandemic, 42 percent of the physicians reported experiencing burnout, and 40 percent reported a reluctance to seek treatment for a medical health condition. This is far too many people suffering in silence.

How can we expect our doctors to take care of us when they feel they can't take care of themselves?

The Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, named for a doctor who lost her life to suicide after fighting on the front lines of the pandemic, will help reduce and prevent suicide, burnout, and mental health conditions of healthcare professionals. It does so by supporting training to prevent suicide and burnout; creating a national awareness campaign encouraging healthcare professionals to seek support for mental health concerns; and establishing a comprehensive study on healthcare professional mental health and burnout, including the impact of the pandemic.

Our healthcare professionals have been serving on the front lines, taking care of us amid an unprecedented global pandemic. It is time we take care of them.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS).

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to voice support for my friend Representative SUSAN WILD's bipartisan Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, a bill that establishes training programs for healthcare workers to prevent suicide and burnout.

As I am here in Congress today, I think of my constituents back home in Michigan who are in the midst of another COVID-19 spike, who are in our hospitals telling us they are full, who cannot provide care in the way they have been trained and taught and in the way they would like to. These spikes leave us exhausted. They leave our healthcare workers all the more stressed.

People are being pushed to the limit. Since the start of this pandemic, Michigan's healthcare workforce has become fragile. We have lost workers due to the stress of this pandemic, yet this bipartisan legislation that brings us together here today will provide support to the workforce.

Michigan healthcare workers deserve this. They are working and are continuing to work on the front lines of this pandemic. It is time to change how our healthcare industry approaches mental health. We must step up to provide a more reliable culture and supportive infrastructure for healthcare professionals to count on for years to come.

It took a pandemic for us to get this Dr. Lorna Breen bill, and we will not

forget our healthcare workers. We will continue to stand up for them.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, this is a great bill. We need to vote for it without delay, and I thank my chairman. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I urge support for this bill, which is bipartisan, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1667, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### ORAL HEALTH LITERACY AND AWARENESS ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4555) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a public education campaign across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration to increase oral health literacy and awareness.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4555

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Oral Health Literacy and Awareness Act of 2021".

#### SEC. 2. ORAL HEALTH LITERACY AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.

The Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 340G-1 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 256g-1) the following:

#### "SEC. 340G-2. ORAL HEALTH LITERACY AND AWARENESS.

"(a) CAMPAIGN.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, shall establish a public education campaign (referred to in this subsection as the 'campaign') across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration (including the health center program, oral health workforce programs, maternal and child health programs, the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, and rural health programs) to increase oral health literacy and awareness.

"(b) STRATEGIES.—In carrying out the campaign, the Secretary shall identify oral health literacy and awareness strategies that are evidence-based and focused on oral health care education, including education on prevention of oral disease such as early childhood and other caries, periodontal disease, and oral cancer.

"(c) FOCUS.—The Secretary shall design the campaign to communicate directly with

specific populations, including children, pregnant women, parents, the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and ethnic and racial minority populations, including Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians, in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner.

“(d) OUTCOMES.—In carrying out the campaign, the Secretary shall include a process for measuring outcomes and effectiveness.

“(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report on the outcomes and effectiveness of the campaign.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$750,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4555.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, oral health is an important component of general health and well-being, but it is a big problem for many Americans. Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease in both children and adults in the United States. More than one in four adults have untreated cavities, and nearly half of American adults show signs of gum disease.

Regular preventative dental care can catch these oral health problems early when they are easiest to treat. Unfortunately, less than half of Americans use the oral healthcare system. One of the best ways to promote oral healthcare is to increase oral health literacy.

H.R. 4555, the Oral Health Literacy and Awareness Act, will accomplish this by expanding oral health literacy programs. H.R. 4555 will authorize a public education campaign to increase oral health literacy and awareness across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration.

This bill will also help us learn about the effectiveness of targeted oral health literacy campaigns, and it will inform future efforts to improve oral health literacy for all Americans.

I want to thank Representatives CÁRDENAS and BILIRAKIS, members of the Energy and Commerce Committee, for their bipartisan work on this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on H.R. 4555, the Oral Health Literacy and Awareness Act of 2021, sponsored by my Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues, Representatives BILIRAKIS and CÁRDENAS.

We all know that oral health plays such an important role in an individual's overall health and well-being. A lack of proper oral hygiene has been proven to increase the risk of chronic health conditions.

However, good oral hygiene and dental checkups, in addition to increased education, can help patients avoid most oral health ailments. It is so important for kids to develop healthy habits at a young age.

This bill directs the Health Resources and Services Administration to develop a public education campaign to increase oral health literacy and awareness. By increasing such, the bill will promote good oral health habits and will help to prevent the development of avoidable, complex medical conditions in the future.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill. I remind them this bill, as I recall, passed unanimously in the committee and should not be a problem. I thank my chairman and ranking member for getting this bill to the House floor quickly.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee who is the lead sponsor of the bill.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for this opportunity for us to pass these amazing bills.

Madam Speaker, I want to take note: The seven bills that we are discussing on the floor over the last hour and a half, which we will soon vote with the entire body of this House, all of those bills passed out of the Energy and Commerce Committee unanimously. That means every Republican and Democrat voted “yes.” There were no “no” votes.

I feel it is important for us to mention that because when you look at the press, they think that all we are doing here is arguing, fussing, and fighting with each other, but we do work together.

To all of my Republican colleagues on the committee and Democratic colleagues on the committee, thank you so much for doing our job.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill with Congressman BILIRAKIS, the Oral Health Literacy and Awareness Act of 2021.

Oral health is whole body health. It is often neglected by parents who, unfortunately, lack resources and knowledge.

Oral health accounts for some of the deepest health disparities in all low-in-

come families across America. For many, the cost of dental neglect can be detrimental, especially for children. Arthritis, autoimmune disease, cardiovascular disease, inflammatory skin disorders, gut issues, and more can all be caused or worsened by untreated tooth decay and oral disease.

According to the CDC, children who have poor oral health often miss more school and receive lower grades than children who don't. Even more alarming, Latino kids, like those in my district, experience two times more tooth decay and cavities than their White peers.

□ 1700

We can and must do better for our children and our country. Most of these issues can be prevented with access to the right information and resources. Our legislation will help low-income families and communities of color learn about the benefits of regular dental care and empower them to make better decisions on their overall oral health.

Madam Speaker, this is a picture of a child's mouth. Too many children across America are going through this pain, through this detrimental situation, because their parents don't understand that they can do better for their children with better practices and information. That is what this bill is about.

Once parents have access to information on the importance of healthy habits, they can prevent this kind of result. These tips help families and children maintain long-term oral hygiene at home. Through simple education and awareness campaigns, we will ensure families are better equipped to take control of their family's health.

We can't cut corners here, Madam Speaker. Let's start ensuring oral health is part of the conversation in every home every day as often as possible. It is the only way we will make sure that children across America do not suffer like this child has suffered.

I also want to say, once again, thank you to Chairman PALLONE, House subcommittee Chairwoman ANNA ESHOO, and all of my colleagues, Republican and Democrat, on the committee for passing this bill.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I would again urge my colleagues to support this bill passed unanimously in the greatest committee on the face of the Earth.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I urge bipartisan support for this bill.

As Mr. CÁRDENAS said, there is nothing, really, more important than oral health. We know there are so many times when poor dental care has led to much more severe problems of all sorts, so this is really an important bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge its support, and I yield back the balance of my time.



The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4555.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### EXTENSION OF COVERAGE OF CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND PAYMENTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5119) to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to extend the coverage of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments to Tribal Governments, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5119

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF COVERAGE OF CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND PAYMENTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

Section 601(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801(d)(3)) is amended by inserting “(or, in the case of costs incurred by a Tribal government, during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 31, 2022)” after “December 31, 2021”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5119, a bill to extend the availability of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments allocated to Tribal Governments under the CARES Act of 2020 for 1 additional year.

This bipartisan bill was introduced by Mr. O'HALLERAN of Arizona and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska with companion legislation sponsored by Mr. SULLIVAN and Ms. MURKOWSKI in the Senate.

The historic CARES Act was signed into law on March 27, 2020, and included critical aid for States, territories, Tribes, and large localities to combat the coronavirus pandemic. However, the Treasury Department did not have a preexisting allocation process for disbursing the \$8 billion set aside for Tribes.

According to a GAO review, it took extra time to set up these processes. Treasury also established some allocation methodologies without consulting with Tribes first, which led to legal challenges and even further delays of emergency relief.

Taken together, these delays have resulted in a compressed timeframe for Tribal Governments to put their CARES Act funds to work, which is unacceptable in light of the disproportionate impact the pandemic has had on the Tribal community.

According to a report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID-19 infections were 3.5 times higher for American Indians and Alaska Natives compared to White Americans during the first 7 months of the pandemic. Other reports revealed that 1 in 475 Native Americans in the U.S. died from COVID-19 compared to 1 in 825 White Americans.

The ravages of the pandemic have been compounded for our Tribal neighbors due to longstanding health disparities and social inequities. The deaths of Tribal elders from COVID-19 caused an incalculable and irreplaceable loss of cultural knowledge and language.

Tribes must be given a fair opportunity to put Federal aid dollars to work tackling these serious issues. H.R. 5119 is a commonsense step to ensure that Tribes have parity with recipients who have not faced similar delays in gaining access to CARES Act funding.

Finally, I want to assure my colleagues that CBO has confirmed that this bill does not increase Federal spending.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, last year, Congress set aside \$8 billion in the CARES Act for Tribal Governments to spend on pandemic-related expenses. However, much of this \$8 billion was held up in litigation and distributed to Tribes only 4 short months ago, more than a year after the funds were originally appropriated.

This money is supposed to be used by December 31, 2021, about 3 weeks from today. But it is irresponsible to expect Tribal Governments to spend all this money within a few months of receiving it.

This bill would extend the deadline an additional year, giving Tribes more time to responsibly allocate these funds and best serve their people.

I thank my colleagues, Representative YOUNG of Alaska and Representative COLE of Oklahoma, for their efforts in working on this matter.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), who is the dean of the House.

Mr. YOUNG. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. It is badly needed.

First, I want to thank Chairwoman CAROLYN MALONEY and Ranking Member JAMES COMER for their quick work. I have been trying for a long time to try to get this bill passed. I have asked everybody to put it in the CR and into the National Defense Authorization Act, but we didn't get it there. But the gentleman has brought it to the floor, so I thank both Representatives for doing that. Of course, I thank Speaker PELOSI, Chairwoman DELAUNO, and Leader MCCARTHY.

This is badly needed, as was mentioned by the previous speakers. We are now 23 days away, and a tremendous amount of money is on the table.

It wasn't their fault. A lot of litigation was occurring so the money couldn't be spent. Consequently, if they don't spend it, they lose it, and they can't take care of the health problems caused by COVID. So this is a good piece of bipartisan legislation.

But we are not done because we do have to continue this as it goes to the Senate. I am urging my leaders to ask the Senate to really get this bill done. It is needed, it is right, and it is justified. Let's take care of those first Americans in this legislation because of COVID. It can be done.

Again, I thank both Members for the work they have done and the body of the House for voting “yes” on the legislation.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the dean of the House, the outstanding leader from the great State of Alaska, for his insightful comments and for fighting so hard for the residents of Alaska, the Alaska Native residents, and the American Indians. This bill will take care of the Tribes in many of our States across the country.

I also want to thank my colleague, Mr. O'HALLERAN, who could not be with us. He has a conflict with another committee meeting.

I want to thank the Democratic leadership here in the House, Speaker PELOSI and the Democratic team, for bringing this to the floor and also Mr. COMER, Mr. LATURNER, and others for being part of this bipartisan effort. This is truly a bipartisan effort.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and if the gentleman from Kansas is ready, then I am prepared to close.

Mr. LATURNER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. LATURNER for yielding.

It has been said before, but it bears repeating: 24 days. That is how long Tribal Governments have to utilize their CARES Act funding before the December 31 deadline.

I talked to a number of Tribes that, rather than rushed to spend this money in recent months, tried to be thoughtful and deliberate about how to make these critically important investments. As a result, a number of them have millions of dollars left unspent.

In that kind of environment, it is proper and prudent for us to extend the deadline, and we should do so. That is why I wholeheartedly support this bill.

But I wouldn't feel right if I didn't point out that there is a better way, and it is, indeed, right before us, Madam Speaker. The solution is S. 3011, the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Fiscal Recovery, Infrastructure, and Disaster Relief Flexibility Act.

Now, the House companion to that Senate bill has been led by Democratic Representative CAROLYN BOURDEAUX and myself. It has overwhelming support—125 bipartisan cosponsors.

Our bill would do the exact same thing as the one before us tonight. Well, that is not quite right. I think our bill is superior in a few ways.

First off, it doesn't just provide flexibility to Tribal Governments as this bill would rightfully do. It also provides that kind of flexibility to States and localities that also desperately need it.

That is not the only way in which the Bourdeaux-Johnson bill is superior, and the dean of the House alluded to it earlier when he was talking. Our bill has already passed the Senate. This bill has not. In fact, the bill that I am talking about passed the Senate unanimously, and it has been sitting on the Speaker's desk since October 20.

Yes, it is true we find ourselves with only 24 days for Tribal Governments to act, but it didn't have to be that way, and it doesn't have to be that way.

My question for the Speaker would be: If our bill was good enough for 100 Senators, why is it not good enough for the House?

□ 1715

And this legislative approach just means that we are going to go a few more days until tribes have the certainty they need.

So Madam Speaker, I would close with this. If we brought S. 3011 up tonight and passed it, it could be law before midnight and tribes would not have the uncertainty that they continue to face.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, the gentleman raised some important points, and it is under consideration. But this bill is before us right now, and it is an important bill.

Madam Speaker, if the gentleman from Kansas has no further speakers, then I am prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, because I believe this is sensible legislation and good for tribal governments, I will vote in support of this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this needed and bipartisan legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this important bill, and also the dean of the House, Mr. YOUNG, for his passionate support, who expressed so clearly the need of this important bill.

I thank Mr. COMER. It was good to work together in a bipartisan way.

And I want to also thank the Democratic leadership for bringing this bill to the floor.

I urge passage of H.R. 5119, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5119, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 4996;  
H.R. 4616;  
H.R. 5290;  
H.R. 5609;  
H.R. 4489;  
H.R. 5608;  
H.R. 1155;  
H. Res. 837;  
H. Res. 317;  
H.R. 3537;  
H.R. 5487;  
H.R. 5561;  
H.R. 5551;  
H.R. 1667;  
H.R. 4555;  
H.R. 5119;  
H.R. 2355;  
H.R. 2364;  
H.R. 3743;  
H.R. 3894;  
H.R. 897;  
H.R. 2074;  
H.R. 3531;  
H.R. 4706;

H.R. 5677;  
H.R. 5679;  
H.R. 5695;  
H.R. 5705;  
H.R. 5961; and  
H.R. 5982.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

#### OCEAN SHIPPING REFORM ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4996) to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 364, nays 60, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 406]

YEAS—364

Adams	Case	Fischbach
Aderholt	Casten	Fitzpatrick
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Fleischmann
Allen	Castro (TX)	Fletcher
Allred	Cawthorn	Fortenberry
Amodei	Chabot	Foster
Armstrong	Cheney	Fox
Axne	Chu	Frankel, Lois
Bacon	Cicilline	Fulcher
Balderson	Clark (MA)	Gallego
Banks	Clarke (NY)	Garamendi
Barr	Cleaver	Garbarino
Barragán	Cloud	Garcia (CA)
Bass	Clyburn	Garcia (IL)
Beatty	Cohen	Garcia (TX)
Bentz	Cole	Gibbs
Bera	Connolly	Gohmert
Bergman	Cooper	Golden
Beyer	Correa	Gomez
Bice (OK)	Costa	Gonzales, Tony
Bilirakis	Courtney	Gonzalez (OH)
Bishop (GA)	Craig	Gonzalez, Vicente
Bishop (NC)	Crawford	Gooden (TX)
Blumenauer	Crist	Gottheimer
Blunt Rochester	Crow	Granger
Bonamici	Cuellar	Graves (LA)
Bost	Davids (KS)	Graves (MO)
Bourdeaux	Davis, Danny K.	Green, Al (TX)
Bowman	Davis, Rodney	Grijalva
Boyle, Brendan	Dean	Grothman
F.	DeFazio	Guest
Brady	DeGette	Hagedorn
Brown (MD)	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Brown (OH)	DelBene	Harris
Brownley	Delgado	Hartzler
Buchanan	Demings	Hayes
Buck	DeSaulnier	Herrell
Bucshon	DesJarlais	Herrera Beutler
Budd	Diaz-Balart	Hice (GA)
Bush	Dingell	Higgins (NY)
Bustos	Doggett	Hill
Butterfield	Duncan	Himes
Calvert	Dunn	Hinson
Cammack	Ellzey	Horsford
Carbajal	Emmer	Houlahan
Cárdenas	Escobar	Hoyer
Carey	Eshoo	Hudson
Carson	Espaillat	Huizenga
Carter (GA)	Evans	Issa
Carter (LA)	Fallon	Jackson Lee
Carter (TX)	Feenstra	Jacobs (CA)
Cartwright	Ferguson	

Jacobs (NY) Meijer  
Jayapal Meng  
Jeffries Meuser  
Johnson (GA) Mfume  
Johnson (LA) Miller (IL)  
Johnson (OH) Miller (WV)  
Johnson (SD) Miller-Meeks  
Johnson (TX) Moolenaar  
Jones Mooney  
Joyce (OH) Moore (AL)  
Joyce (PA) Moore (UT)  
Kahale Moore (WI)  
Katko Morelle  
Keating Moulton  
Keller Mrvan  
Kelly (IL) Mullin  
Kelly (MS) Murphy (NC)  
Kelly (PA) Nadler  
Khanna Napolitano  
Kildee Neal  
Kilmer Neguse  
Kim (CA) Newhouse  
Kim (NJ) Newman  
Kind Norcross  
Kinzinger Nunes  
Kirkpatrick O'Halleran  
Krishnamoorthi Obernolte  
Kuster Ocasio-Cortez  
Kustoff Omar  
LaHood Owens  
LaMalfa Palazzo  
Lamb Pallone  
Langevin Panetta  
Larsen (WA) Pappas  
Larson (CT) Pascarell  
Latta Payne  
LaTurner Pence  
Lawrence Perlmutter  
Lawson (FL) Peters  
Lee (CA) Pfluger  
Lee (NV) Phillips  
Leger Fernandez Pingree  
Lesko Pocan  
Letlow Porter  
Levin (CA) Pressley  
Levin (MI) Price (NC)  
Lieu Quigley  
Lofgren Raskin  
Long Reed  
Lowenthal Reschenthaler  
Lucas Rice (NY)  
Luetkemeyer Rice (SC)  
Lynch Rodgers (WA)  
Malinowski Rogers (AL)  
Malliotakis Rogers (KY)  
Maloney, Rose  
Carolyn B. Ross  
Maloney, Sean Roybal-Allard  
Mann Ruiz  
Manning Ruppertsberger  
Matsui Rush  
McBath Ryan  
McCarthy Sanchez  
McCaul Sarbanes  
McClain Scalise  
McCollum Scanlon  
McEachin Schakowsky  
McGovern Schiff  
McKinley Schneider  
McNerney Schrader  
Meeks Schrier

## NAYS—60

Arrington Gallagher  
Auchincloss Gimenez  
Babin Good (VA)  
Baird Gosar  
Biggs Green (TN)  
Boebert Greene (GA)  
Brooks Griffith  
Burchett Harshbarger  
Burgess Hern  
Carl Higgins (LA)  
Cline Hollingsworth  
Clyde Jackson  
Comer Jordan  
Crenshaw Lamborn  
Davidson Loudermilk  
Donalds Luria  
Estes Mace  
Fitzgerald Massie  
Franklin, C. Mast  
Scott McClintock  
Gaetz McHenry

Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swaiwell  
Takano  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Duyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velazquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Zeldin

Nehls  
Norman  
Palmer  
Perry  
Rosendale  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Salazar  
Schweikert  
Sessions  
Steube  
Timmons  
Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Young

## NOT VOTING—9

Curtis Guthrie Posey  
Deutch Huffman Slotkin  
Doyle, Michael Kaptur  
F. Murphy (FL)

□ 1754

Messrs. WEBSTER of Florida, GIMENEZ, HOLLINGSWORTH, and ARRINGTON changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. WALORSKI, Messrs. WENSTRUP, VELA, GUEST, and ROSE changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)	Gomez (Beyer)	Moore (UT)
Bass (Brownley)	Green (TX)	(Carl)
Cleaver	(Butterfield)	Pascarell
(Butterfield)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Pallone)
Crist (Soto)	Hice (GA)	Payne (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	(Greene (GA))	Rush (Quigley)
Davids (KS)	Joyce (PA)	Sires (Pallone)
(Jeffries)	(Keller)	Smith (WA)
DeFazio (Brown	Kahale (Jeffries)	(Beyer)
(MD))	Kim (CA)	Swalwell
Demings (Soto)	(McCaul)	(Brownley)
Dunn (Wilson	Lawrence	Underwood
(SC))	(Stevens)	(Casten)
Fulcher (Johnson	Lawson (FL)	Waltz (Franklin,
(OH))	(Evans)	C. Scott)
Gallego (Torres	Lesko (Miller	Wilson (FL)
(CA))	(WV))	(Hayes)

## ADJUSTABLE INTEREST RATE (LIBOR) ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4616) to deem certain references to LIBOR as referring to a replacement benchmark rate upon the occurrence of certain events affecting LIBOR, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 9, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 407]

## YEAS—415

Adams	Barragan	Bourdeaux
Aderholt	Bass	Bowman
Aguilar	Beatty	Boyle, Brendan
Allen	Bentz	F.
Allred	Bera	Brady
Amodei	Bergman	Brooks
Armstrong	Beyer	Brown (MD)
Arrington	Bice (OK)	Brown (OH)
Auchincloss	Bilirakis	Brownley
Axne	Bishop (GA)	Buchanan
Babin	Bishop (NC)	Bucshon
Bacon	Blumenauer	Budd
Baird	Blunt Rochester	Burchett
Balderson	Boebert	Burgess
Banks	Bonamici	Bush
Barr	Bost	Bustos

Butterfield	Good (VA)	Maloney,
Calvert	Gooden (TX)	Carolyn B.
Cammack	Gottheimer	Maloney, Sean
Carbajal	Granger	Mann
Cardenas	Graves (LA)	Manning
Carey	Graves (MO)	Mast
Carl	Green (TN)	McBath
Carson	Green, Al (TX)	McCarthy
Carter (GA)	Greene (GA)	McCaul
Carter (LA)	Griffith	McClain
Carter (TX)	Grijalva	McClintock
Cartwright	Grothman	McCollum
Case	Guest	McEachin
Casten	Guthrie	McGovern
Castor (FL)	Hagedorn	McHenry
Castro (TX)	Harder (CA)	McKinley
Cawthorn	Harris	McNerney
Chabot	Harshbarger	Meeks
Cheney	Hartzler	Meijer
Chu	Hayes	Meng
Cicilline	Hern	Meuser
Clark (MA)	Herrell	Mfume
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Miller (IL)
Cleaver	Hice (GA)	Miller (WV)
Cline	Higgins (LA)	Miller-Meeks
Cloud	Higgins (NY)	Moolenaar
Clyburn	Hill	Mooney
Clyde	Himes	Moore (AL)
Cohen	Hinson	Moore (UT)
Cole	Horsford	Moore (WI)
Comer	Houlihan	Morelle
Connolly	Hoyer	Moulton
Cooper	Hudson	Mrvan
Correa	Huffman	Mullin
Costa	Huizenga	Murphy (NC)
Courtney	Issa	Nadler
Craig	Jackson	Napolitano
Crawford	Jackson Lee	Neal
Crenshaw	Jacobs (CA)	Neguse
Crist	Jacobs (NY)	Nehls
Crow	Jayapal	Newhouse
Cuellar	Jeffries	Newman
Davids (KS)	Johnson (GA)	Norcross
Davidson	Johnson (LA)	Norman
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (OH)	Nunes
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (SD)	O'Halleran
Dean	Johnson (TX)	Obernolte
DeFazio	Jones	Ocasio-Cortez
DeGette	Jordan	Omar
DeLauro	Joyce (OH)	Owens
DelBene	Joyce (PA)	Palazzo
Delgado	Kahale	Pallone
Demings	Kaptur	Palmer
DeSaulnier	Katko	Panetta
DesJarlais	Keating	Pappas
Diaz-Balart	Keller	Pascarell
Dingell	Kelly (IL)	Payne
Doggett	Kelly (MS)	Pence
Donalds	Kelly (PA)	Perlmutter
Duncan	Khanna	Perry
Dunn	Kildee	Peters
Ellzey	Kilmer	Pfluger
Emmer	Kim (CA)	Phillips
Escobar	Kim (NJ)	Pingree
Eshoo	Kind	Pocan
Espallat	Kinzinger	Porter
Estes	Kirkpatrick	Pressley
Evans	Krishnamoorthi	Price (NC)
Fallon	Kuster	Quigley
Feenstra	Kustoff	Raskin
Ferguson	LaHood	Reed
Fischbach	LaMalfa	Reschenthaler
Fitzgerald	Lamb	Rice (NY)
Fitzpatrick	Lamborn	Rice (SC)
Fleischmann	Langevin	Rodgers (WA)
Fletcher	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (AL)
Fortenberry	Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)
Foster	Latta	Rose
Fox	LaTurner	Rosendale
Frankel, Lois	Lawrence	Ross
Franklin, C.	Lawson (FL)	Rouzer
Scott	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard
Fulcher	Lee (NV)	Ruiz
Gaetz	Leger Fernandez	Ruppertsberger
Gallagher	Lesko	Rush
Gallego	Letlow	Rutherford
Garamendi	Levin (CA)	Ryan
Garbarino	Levin (MI)	Salazar
Garcia (CA)	Lieu	Sanchez
Garcia (IL)	Long	Sarbanes
Garcia (TX)	Loudermilk	Scalise
Gibbs	Lowenthal	Scanlon
Gimenez	Lucas	Schakowsky
Golden	Luetkemeyer	Schiff
Gomez	Luria	Schneider
Gonzales, Tony	Lynch	Schrader
Gonzalez (OH)	Mace	Schrier
Gonzalez,	Malinowski	Scott (VA)
Vicente	Malliotakis	Scott, Austin

Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland

Suoizzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dyne  
Vargas  
Veasey

Vela  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—9

Biggs  
Buck  
Gohmert

Gosar  
Hollingsworth  
Massie

Roy  
Schweikert  
Weber (TX)

## NOT VOTING—9

Curtis  
Deutch  
Doyle, Michael  
F.

Lofgren  
Matsui  
Murphy (FL)  
Posey

Slotkin  
Smith (NE)

## □ 1805

Mr. WEBER of Texas changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. PERRY changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)  
Bass (Brownley)  
Cleave  
(Butterfield)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Veasey)  
Davids (KS)  
(Jeffries)  
DeFazio (Brown  
(MD))  
Demings (Soto)  
Dunn (Wilson  
(SC))  
Fulcher (Johnson  
(OH))  
Gallego (Torres  
(CA))  
Gomez (Beyer)

Green (TX)  
(Butterfield)  
Guthrie (Barr)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Hice (GA)  
(Greene (GA))  
Joyce (PA)  
(Keller)  
Kahele (Jeffries)  
Kim (CA)  
(McCauley)  
Lawrence  
(Stevens)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lesko (Miller  
(WV))

Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)  
Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)  
Waltz (Franklin,  
C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

LIVESTOCK MANDATORY  
REPORTING EXTENSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5290) to extend authorization for livestock mandatory reporting, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 9, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 408]

## YEAS—418

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguiar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragan  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bentz  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bice (OK)  
Bilbrakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NC)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Bourdeaux  
Bowman  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady  
Brooks  
Brown (MD)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownley  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Bush  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carbajal  
Cardenas  
Carey  
Carl  
Carson  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (LA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleave  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Clyde  
Cohen  
Cole  
Comer  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean

DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Españillat  
Estes  
Evans  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Fox  
Frankel, Lois  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Gohmert  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Hern  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Meeks  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinson  
Hollingsworth  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)

Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kahele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCauley  
McClain  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse

Newman  
Norcross  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Obermole  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan

Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suoizzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dyne  
Vargas  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—9

Biggs  
Boebert  
Gaetz

Gosar  
Greene (GA)  
Massie

McClintock  
Perry  
Roy

## NOT VOTING—6

Deutch  
Doyle, Michael  
F.

Garamendi  
Murphy (FL)  
Posey

Slotkin

## □ 1813

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)  
Bass (Brownley)  
Cleave  
(Butterfield)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Veasey)  
Davids (KS)  
(Jeffries)  
DeFazio (Brown  
(MD))  
Demings (Soto)  
Dunn (Wilson  
(SC))  
Fulcher (Johnson  
(OH))  
Gallego (Torres  
(CA))  
Gomez (Beyer)

Green (TX)  
(Butterfield)  
Guthrie (Barr)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Hice (GA)  
(Greene (GA))  
Joyce (PA)  
(Keller)  
Kahele (Jeffries)  
Kim (CA)  
(McCauley)  
Lawrence  
(Stevens)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lesko (Miller  
(WV))  
McHenry  
(Bucshon)

Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)  
Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)  
Waltz (Franklin,  
C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

CATTLE CONTRACT LIBRARY ACT  
OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 5609) to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, to establish a cattle contract library, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 13, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 409]

YEAS—411

Adams	Connolly	Grijalva
Aderholt	Cooper	Grothman
Aguilar	Correa	Guest
Allen	Costa	Guthrie
Allred	Courtney	Hagedorn
Amodei	Craig	Harder (CA)
Armstrong	Crawford	Harris
Auchincloss	Crenshaw	Harshbarger
Axne	Crist	Hartzler
Babin	Crow	Hayes
Baird	Cuellar	Herrell
Balderson	Curtis	Herrera Beutler
Banks	Davids (KS)	Higgins (LA)
Barr	Davidson	Higgins (NY)
Barragán	Davis, Danny K.	Hill
Bass	Davis, Rodney	Himes
Beatty	Dean	Hinson
Bentz	DeFazio	Hollingsworth
Bera	DeGette	Horsford
Bergman	DeLauro	Houlahan
Beyer	DelBene	Hoyer
Bice (OK)	Delgado	Hudson
Bilirakis	Demings	Huffman
Bishop (GA)	DeSaulnier	Huizenga
Bishop (NC)	DesJarlais	Issa
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart	Jackson
Blunt Rochester	Dingell	Jackson Lee
Boebert	Doggett	Jacobs (CA)
Bonamici	Donalds	Jacobs (NY)
Bost	Duncan	Jayapal
Bourdeaux	Dunn	Jeffries
Bowman	Ellzey	Johnson (GA)
Boyle, Brendan	Emmer	Johnson (LA)
F.	Escobar	Johnson (OH)
Brady	Eshoo	Johnson (SD)
Brooks	Espallat	Johnson (TX)
Brown (MD)	Estes	Jones
Brown (OH)	Evans	Jordan
Brownley	Fallon	Joyce (OH)
Buchanan	Feenstra	Joyce (PA)
Buck	Ferguson	Kahele
Bucshon	Fischbach	Kaptur
Budd	Fitzgerald	Katko
Burchett	Fitzpatrick	Keating
Burgess	Fleischmann	Keller
Bush	Fletcher	Kelly (IL)
Bustos	Fortenberry	Kelly (MS)
Butterfield	Foster	Kelly (PA)
Calvert	Fox	Khanna
Cammack	Frankel, Lois	Kildee
Carbajal	Franklin, C.	Kilmer
Cárdenas	Scott	Kim (CA)
Carey	Fulcher	Kim (NJ)
Carl	Gallagher	Kind
Carson	Gallego	Kinzinger
Carter (GA)	Garamendi	Kirkpatrick
Carter (LA)	Garbarino	Krishnamoorthi
Carter (TX)	Garcia (CA)	Kuster
Cartwright	Garcia (IL)	Kustoff
Case	Garcia (TX)	LaHood
Casten	Gibbs	LaMalfa
Castor (FL)	Gimenez	Lamb
Castro (TX)	Gohmert	Lamborn
Cawthorn	Golden	Langevin
Chabot	Gomez	Larsen (WA)
Cheney	Gonzales, Tony	Larson (CT)
Chu	Gonzalez (OH)	Latta
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez,	LaTurner
Clarke (NY)	Vicente	Lawrence
Cleaver	Good (VA)	Lawson (FL)
Cline	Gooden (TX)	Lee (CA)
Cloud	Gottheimer	Lee (NV)
Clyburn	Granger	Leger Fernandez
Clyde	Graves (LA)	Lesko
Cohen	Graves (MO)	Letlow
Cole	Green, Al (TX)	Levin (CA)
Comer	Griffith	Levin (MI)

Lieu	Pallone	Speier
Lofgren	Palmer	Stansbury
Long	Panetta	Stanton
Loudermilk	Pappas	Stauber
Loudermilk	Pascarell	Steel
Lucas	Payne	Stefanik
Luetkemeyer	Pence	Steil
Luria	Perlmutter	Steube
Lynch	Peters	Stevens
Mace	Pfleger	Stewart
Malinowski	Phillips	Strickland
Malliotakis	Pingree	Suozzi
Maloney,	Pocan	Swalwell
Carolyn B.	Porter	Taylor
Maloney, Sean	Pressley	Tenney
Mann	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Manning	Quigley	Thompson (MS)
Mast	Raskin	Thompson (PA)
Matsui	Reed	Tiffany
McBath	Reschenthaler	Timmons
McCarthy	Rice (SC)	Titus
McCaul	Rodgers (WA)	Tlaib
McClain	Rogers (AL)	Tonko
McCollum	Rogers (KY)	Torres (CA)
McEachin	Rose	Torres (NY)
McGovern	Rosendale	Trahan
McHenry	Ross	Trone
McKinley	Rouzer	Turner
McNerney	Roybal-Allard	Underwood
Meeks	Ruiz	Upton
Meijer	Ruppersberger	Valadao
Meng	Rush	Van Drew
Meuser	Rutherford	Van Dуйne
Mfume	Ryan	Vargas
Miller (IL)	Salazar	Veasey
Miller (WV)	Sánchez	Vela
Miller-Meeks	Sarbanes	Velázquez
Moolenaar	Scalise	Wagner
Mooney	Scanlon	Walberg
Moore (AL)	Schakowsky	Walorski
Moore (UT)	Schiff	Waltz
Moore (WI)	Schneider	Wasserman
Morrell	Schrier	Schultz
Moulton	Schweikert	Waters
Mrvan	Scott (VA)	Watson Coleman
Mullin	Scott, Austin	Weber (TX)
Murphy (NC)	Scott, David	Webster (FL)
Nadler	Sessions	Welch
Napolitano	Sewell	Wenstrup
Neal	Sherman	Westerman
Neguse	Sherrill	Wexton
Nehls	Simpson	Wild
Newhouse	Sires	Williams (GA)
Newman	Smith (MO)	Williams (TX)
Norcross	Smith (NE)	Wilson (FL)
Nunes	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
O'Halleran	Smith (WA)	Wittman
Oberholte	Smucker	Womack
Ocasio-Cortez	Soto	Yarmuth
Omar	Spanberger	Young
Owens	Spartz	Zeldin
Palazzo		

NAYS—13

Bacon	Greene (GA)	Norman
Biggs	Hern	Perry
Gaetz	Hice (GA)	Roy
Gosar	Masse	
Green (TN)	McClintock	

NOT VOTING—9

Doyle, Michael	Rice (NY)
F.	Slotkin
Murphy (FL)	Takano
Posey	

□ 1823

Messrs. WEBER of Texas and MEUSER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)	Davids (KS)	Dunn (Wilson)
Bass (Brownley)	(Jeffries)	(SC)
Cleaver	DeFazio (Brown)	Fulcher (Johnson)
(Butterfield)	(MD)	(OH)
Crist (Soto)	Demings (Soto)	Gallego (Torres)
Cuellar (Veasey)		(CA))

Gomez (Beyer)	Lawrence	Rush (Quigley)
Green (TX)	(Stevens)	Sires (Pallone)
(Butterfield)	Lawson (FL)	Smith (WA)
Guthrie (Barr)	(Evans)	(Beyer)
Hagedorn (Carl)	Lesko (Miller)	Swalwell
Hice (GA)	(WV))	(Brownley)
(Greene (GA))	McHenry	Underwood
Joyce (PA)	(Bucshon)	(Casten)
(Keller)	Moore (UT)	Waltz (Franklin,
Kahele (Jeffries)	(Carl)	C. Scott)
Kim (CA)	Pascarell	Wilson (FL)
(McCaul)	(Pallone)	(Hayes)
	Payne (Pallone)	

## NATIONAL FOREST RESTORATION AND REMEDIATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4489) to amend the Act of June 20, 1958, to require that certain amounts collected by the United States with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service be invested into interest bearing obligations, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 42, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 410]

YEAS—385

Adams	Cárdenas	DeSaulnier
Aderholt	Carey	DesJarlais
Aguilar	Carl	Deutsch
Allen	Carson	Diaz-Balart
Allred	Carter (GA)	Dingell
Amodei	Carter (LA)	Doggett
Armstrong	Carter (TX)	Dunn
Auchincloss	Cartwright	Ellzey
Axne	Case	Emmer
Babin	Casten	Escobar
Bacon	Castor (FL)	Eshoo
Baird	Castro (TX)	Espallat
Balderson	Cawthorn	Estes
Banks	Chabot	Evans
Barr	Cheney	Feenstra
Barragán	Chu	Fischbach
Bass	Clark (MA)	Fitzgerald
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Fitzpatrick
Bentz	Cleaver	Fleischmann
Bera	Cline	Fletcher
Bergman	Cloud	Fortenberry
Beyer	Clyburn	Foster
Bice (OK)	Clyde	Frankel, Lois
Bilirakis	Cohen	Franklin, C.
Bishop (GA)	Cole	Scott
Bishop (NC)	Comer	Fulcher
Blumenauer	Connolly	Gallagher
Blunt Rochester	Cooper	Gallego
Bonamici	Correa	Garamendi
Bost	Costa	Garbarino
Bourdeaux	Courtney	Garcia (CA)
Bowman	Craig	Garcia (IL)
Boyle, Brendan	Crawford	Garcia (TX)
F.	Crenshaw	Gibbs
Brady	Crist	Gimenez
Brooks	Crow	Gohmert
Brown (MD)	Cuellar	Golden
Brown (OH)	Curtis	Gomez
Brownley	Davids (KS)	Gonzales, Tony
Buchanan	Davis, Danny K.	Gonzalez (OH)
Bucshon	Davis, Rodney	Gonzalez,
Budd	Dean	Vicente
Bush	DeFazio	Gottheimer
Bustos	DeGette	Granger
Butterfield	DeLauro	Graves (LA)
Calvert	DelBene	Graves (MO)
Cammack	Delgado	Green (TN)
Carbajal	Demings	Green, Al (TX)

Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Hern  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Himes  
Hinson  
Hollingsworth  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kafele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larsen (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace

Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Massie  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCaul  
McClain  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rodgers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Ross  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush

## NAYS—42

Arrington  
Biggs  
Boebert  
Buck  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Davidson  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Fallon  
Ferguson  
Foxy  
Gaetz  
Good (VA)

Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Greene (GA)  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hill  
Jackson  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jordan  
Keller  
Long  
McCarthy  
Miller (IL)  
Nehls

Norman  
Palmer  
Perry  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Scalise  
Sessions  
Smith (MO)  
Tenney  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Van Dwyne  
Weber (TX)  
Westerman

Cicilline  
Doyle, Michael  
F.

Murphy (FL)  
Posey  
Slotkin

□ 1835

Mmes. GREENE of Georgia, BOEBERT, Messrs. DUNCAN, GAETZ, LONG, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Ms. TENNEY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. CLINE changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)  
Bass (Brownley)  
Cleaver  
(Butterfield)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Veasey)  
Davids (KS)  
(Jeffries)  
DeFazio (Brown  
(MD))  
Demings (Soto)  
Dunn (Wilson  
(SC))  
Fulcher (Johnson  
(OH))  
Gallego (Torres  
(CA))  
Gomez (Beyer)

Green (TX)  
(Butterfield)  
Guthrie (Barr)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Hice (GA)  
(Greene (GA))  
Joyce (PA)  
(Keller)  
Kafele (Jeffries)  
Kim (CA)  
(McCaul)  
Lawrence  
(Stevens)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lesko (Miller  
(WV))  
McHenry  
(Bucshon)

Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)  
Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)  
Waltz (Franklin,  
C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

## CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5608) to support research and state management efforts on chronic wasting disease, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 393, nays 33, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 411]

## YEAS—393

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bentz  
Bera  
Bergman

Beyer  
Bice (OK)  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NC)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Bordeaux  
Bowman  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady  
Brooks  
Brown (MD)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownley  
Buchanan  
Budd  
Burchett  
Bush

Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carey  
Carl  
Carson  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (LA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu  
Cicilline

Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Comer  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Estes  
Evans  
Feenstra  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel, Lois  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
Good (VA)  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harshbarger  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinson  
Hollingsworth  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson

Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kafele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larsen (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClain  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano

Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rodgers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schraeder  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)



Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Duyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez

Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman

Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—33

Biggs  
Boebert  
Buck  
Burgess  
Clyde  
Crenshaw  
Davidson  
Donalds  
Fallon  
Ferguson  
Foxy

Gaetz  
Gohmert  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Greene (GA)  
Harris  
Hern  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Jordan  
Lesko

Loudermilk  
Massie  
Mast  
McClintock  
Miller (IL)  
Norman  
Perry  
Roy  
Steube  
Taylor  
Weber (TX)

## NOT VOTING—7

Bucshon  
Cline

Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Murphy (FL)

Posey  
Rosendale  
Slotkin

## □ 1842

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)  
Bass (Brownley)  
Cleaver  
(Butterfield)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Veasey)  
Davids (KS)  
(Jeffries)  
DeFazio (Brown  
(MD))  
Demings (Soto)  
Dunn (Wilson  
(SC))  
Fulcher (Johnson  
(OH))  
Gallego (Torres  
(CA))  
Gomez (Beyer)

Green (TX)  
(Butterfield)  
Guthrie (Barr)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Hice (GA)  
(Greene (GA))  
Joyce (PA)  
(Keller)  
Kahale (Jeffries)  
Kim (CA)  
(McCaul)  
Lawrence  
(Stevens)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lesko (Miller  
(WV))  
McHenry  
(Bucshon)

Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)  
Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)  
Waltz (Franklin,  
C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

UYGHUR FORCED LABOR  
PREVENTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1155) ensuring that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 428, nays 1, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 412]

## YEAS—428

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragan  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bentz  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bice (OK)  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NC)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Boebert  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Bourdeaux  
Bowman  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady  
Brooks  
Brown (MD)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownley  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Bush  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carbajal  
Cardenas  
Carey  
Carl  
Carson  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (LA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Clyde  
Cohen  
Cole  
Comer  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson  
Davis, Danny K.

Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Estes  
Evans  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frankel, Lois  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Gomez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez  
Vicente  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Greene (GA)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Hern  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinson  
Hollingsworth  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson  
Jackson Lee

Jacobs (CA)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kahale  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Rodgers (WA)  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClain  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moonen  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin

Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Obermole  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roy

Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Stell  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Taylor

Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Duyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—1

Massie

## NOT VOTING—5

Doyle, Michael  
F.

Jacobs (NY)  
Murphy (FL)

Posey  
Slotkin

## □ 1850

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)  
Bass (Brownley)  
Cleaver  
(Butterfield)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Veasey)  
Davids (KS)  
(Jeffries)  
DeFazio (Brown  
(MD))  
Demings (Soto)  
Dunn (Wilson  
(SC))  
Fulcher (Johnson  
(OH))  
Gallego (Torres  
(CA))  
Gomez (Beyer)

Green (TX)  
(Butterfield)  
Guthrie (Barr)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Hice (GA)  
(Greene (GA))  
Joyce (PA)  
(Keller)  
Kahale (Jeffries)  
Kim (CA)  
(McCaul)  
Lawrence  
(Stevens)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lesko (Miller  
(WV))  
McHenry  
(Bucshon)

Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)  
Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)  
Waltz (Franklin,  
C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

# EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE FAILED TO ADHERE TO ITS OWN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 837) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the International Olympic Committee failed to adhere to its own human rights commitments, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 428, nays 0, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 413]

YEAS—428

Adams	Carter (GA)	Eshoo
Aderholt	Carter (LA)	Espallat
Aguilar	Carter (TX)	Estes
Allen	Cartwright	Evans
Allred	Case	Fallon
Amodel	Casten	Feenstra
Armstrong	Castor (FL)	Ferguson
Arrington	Castro (TX)	Fischbach
Auchincloss	Cawthorn	Fitzgerald
Axne	Chabot	Fitzpatrick
Babin	Cheney	Fleischmann
Bacon	Chu	Fletcher
Baird	Cicilline	Fortenberry
Balderson	Clark (MA)	Foster
Banks	Clarke (NY)	Fox
Barr	Cleaver	Frankel, Lois
Barragán	Cline	Franklin, C.
Bass	Cloud	Scott
Beatty	Clyburn	Fulcher
Bentz	Clyde	Gaetz
Bera	Cohen	Gallagher
Bergman	Cole	Gallego
Beyer	Comer	Garamendi
Bice (OK)	Connolly	Garbarino
Biggs	Cooper	Garcia (CA)
Bilirakis	Correa	Garcia (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Garcia (TX)
Bishop (NC)	Courtney	Gibbs
Blumenauer	Craig	Gimenez
Blunt Rochester	Crawford	Gohmert
Boebert	Crenshaw	Golden
Bonamici	Crist	Gomez
Bost	Crow	Gonzales, Tony
Bourdeaux	Cuellar	Gonzalez (OH)
Bowman	Curtis	Gonzalez,
Boyle, Brendan	Daids (KS)	Vicente
F.	Davidson	Good (VA)
Brady	Davis, Danny K.	Gooden (TX)
Brooks	Davis, Rodney	Gosar
Brown (MD)	Dean	Gottheimer
Brown (OH)	DeFazio	Granger
Brownley	DeGette	Graves (LA)
Buchanan	DeLauro	Graves (MO)
Buck	DelBene	Green (TN)
Bucshon	Delgado	Green, Al (TX)
Budd	Demings	Greene (GA)
Burchett	DeSaulnier	Griffith
Burgess	DesJarlais	Grijalva
Bush	Deuth	Grothman
Bustos	Diaz-Balart	Guest
Butterfield	Dingell	Guthrie
Calvert	Doggett	Hagedorn
Cammack	Donalds	Harder (CA)
Carbajal	Duncan	Harris
Cárdenas	Dunn	Harshbarger
Carey	Ellzey	Hartzler
Carl	Emmer	Hayes
Carson	Escobar	Hern

Herrell	McBath	Schakowsky
Herrera Beutler	McCarthy	Schiff
Hice (GA)	McCaul	Schneider
Higgins (LA)	McClain	Schrader
Higgins (NY)	McClintock	Schrier
Hill	McCollum	Schweikert
Himes	McEachin	Scott (VA)
Hinson	McGovern	Scott, Austin
Hollingsworth	McHenry	Scott, David
Horsford	McKinley	Sessions
Houlahan	McNerney	Sewell
Hoyer	Meeks	Sherman
Hudson	Meijer	Sherrill
Huffman	Meng	Simpson
Huizenga	Meuser	Sires
Issa	Mfume	Smith (MO)
Jackson	Miller (IL)	Smith (NE)
Jackson Lee	Miller (WV)	Smith (NJ)
Jacobs (CA)	Miller-Meeks	Smith (WA)
Jacobs (NY)	Moolenaar	Smucker
Jayapal	Mooney	Soto
Jeffries	Moore (AL)	Spanberger
Johnson (GA)	Moore (UT)	Spartz
Johnson (LA)	Moore (WI)	Speier
Johnson (OH)	Morelle	Stansbury
Johnson (SD)	Moulton	Stanton
Johnson (TX)	Mrvan	Stauber
Jones	Murphy (NC)	Steel
Jordan	Nadler	Stefanik
Joyce (OH)	Napolitano	Steil
Joyce (PA)	Neal	Steube
Kahele	Neguse	Stevens
Kaptur	Nehls	Stewart
Katko	Newhouse	Strickland
Keating	Newman	Suozzi
Keller	Norcross	Swalwell
Kelly (IL)	Norman	Takano
Kelly (MS)	Nunes	Taylor
Kelly (PA)	O'Halleran	Tenney
Khanna	Obermole	Thompson (CA)
Kildee	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MS)
Kilmer	Omar	Thompson (PA)
Kim (CA)	Owens	Tiffany
Kim (NJ)	Palazzo	Timmons
Kind	Pallone	Titus
Kirkpatrick	Palmer	Tlaib
Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Tonko
Kuster	Pappas	Torres (CA)
Kustoff	Pascarell	Torres (NY)
LaHood	Payne	Pelosi
LaMalfa	Pelosi	Trahan
Lamb	Pence	Trone
Lamborn	Perlmutter	Turner
Langevin	Perry	Underwood
Larsen (WA)	Peters	Upton
Larson (CT)	Pfluger	Valadao
Latta	Phillips	Van Drew
LaTurner	Pingree	Van Deyne
Lawrence	Pocan	Vargas
Lawson (FL)	Porter	Veasey
Lee (CA)	Pressley	Vela
Lee (NV)	Price (NC)	Velázquez
Leger Fernandez	Quigley	Wagner
Lesko	Raskin	Walberg
Letlow	Reed	Walorski
Levin (CA)	Reschenthaler	Waltz
Levin (MI)	Rice (NY)	Wasserman
Lieu	Rice (SC)	Schultz
Lofgren	Rodgers (WA)	Waters
Long	Rogers (AL)	Watson Coleman
Loudermilk	Rogers (KY)	Weber (TX)
Lowenthal	Rose	Webster (FL)
Lucas	Rosendale	Welch
Luetkemeyer	Ross	Wenstrup
Luria	Rouzer	Westerman
Lynch	Roy	Wexton
Mace	Roybal-Allard	Wild
Malinowski	Ruiz	Williams (GA)
Malliotakis	Ruppersberger	Williams (TX)
Maloney,	Rush	Wilson (FL)
Carolyn B.	Rutherford	Wilson (SC)
Maloney, Sean	Ryan	Wittman
Mann	Salazar	Womack
Manning	Sánchez	Yarmuth
Massie	Sarbanes	Young
Mast	Scalise	Zeldin
Matsui	Scanlon	

NOT VOTING—6

Doyle, Michael F.	Mullin	Slotkin
Kinzinger	Murphy (FL)	
	Posey	

□ 1857

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Beijing should immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)	Green (TX)	Moore (UT)
Bass (Brownley)	(Butterfield)	(Carl)
Cleaver	Guthrie (Barr)	Pascarell
(Butterfield)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Pallone)
Crist (Soto)	Hice (GA)	Payne (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	(Greene (GA))	Rush (Quigley)
Davids (KS)	Joyce (PA)	Sires (Pallone)
(Jeffries)	(Keller)	Smith (WA)
DeFazio (Brown MD)	Kahele (Jeffries)	(Beyer)
Demings (Soto)	Kim (CA)	Swalwell
Dunn (Wilson SC)	(McCaul)	(Brownley)
Fulcher (Johnson OH)	Lawrence	Underwood
(Evans)	(Stevens)	(Casten)
Lesko (Miller WV)	Lawson (FL)	Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Gallego (Torres CA)	(Evans)	Wilson (FL)
Gomez (Beyer)	McHenry	(Hayes)
	(Bucshon)	

## CONDEMNING THE ONGOING GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY BEING COMMITTED BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 317) condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 427, nays 1, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 414]

YEAS—427

Adams	Bergman	Buchanan
Aderholt	Beyer	Buck
Aguilar	Bice (OK)	Bucshon
Allen	Biggs	Budd
Allred	Bilirakis	Burchett
Amodel	Bishop (GA)	Burgess
Armstrong	Bishop (NC)	Bush
Arrington	Blumenauer	Bustos
Auchincloss	Blunt Rochester	Butterfield
Axne	Boebert	Calvert
Babin	Bonamici	Cammack
Bacon	Bost	Carbajal
Baird	Bourdeaux	Cárdenas
Balderson	Bowman	Carey
Banks	Boyle, Brendan	Carl
Barr	F.	Carson
Barragán	Brady	Carter (GA)
Bass	Brooks	Carter (LA)
Beatty	Brown (MD)	Carter (TX)
Bentz	Brown (OH)	Cartwright
Bera	Brownley	Case

Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Clyde  
Cohen  
Cole  
Comer  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espaillat  
Estes  
Evans  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frankel, Lois  
Franklin, C.  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Gohmert  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez, Vicente  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Greene (GA)

Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Hern  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinson  
Hollingsworth  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kabele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Keller  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney, Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath

McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClain  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Obernolte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill

Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speler  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Staubert  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suzuki  
Swalwell  
Takano

Taylor  
Tenny  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dwyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez

Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—1

Massie

## NOT VOTING—5

Doyle, Michael F.  
Kinzinger  
Murphy (FL)  
Posey  
Slotkin

## □ 1905

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)  
Bass (Brownley)  
Cleaver  
(Butterfield)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Veasey)  
Davids (KS)  
(Jeffries)  
DeFazio (Brown MD)  
Demings (Soto)  
Dunn (Wilson SC)  
Fulcher (Johnson OH)  
Gallego (Torres CA)  
Gomez (Beyer)

Green (TX)  
(Butterfield)  
Guthrie (Barr)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Hice (GA)  
(Greene GA)  
Joyce (PA)  
(Keller)  
Kahale (Jeffries)  
Kim (CA)  
(McCaul)  
Lawrence  
(Stevens)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lesko (Miller WV)  
McHenry  
(Bucshon)

Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)  
Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)  
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

## ACCELERATING ACCESS TO CRITICAL THERAPIES FOR ALS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3537) to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 3, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 415]

## YEAS—423

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bentz  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bice (OK)  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NC)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Boebert  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Bourdeaux  
Bowman  
Boyle, Brendan F.  
Brady  
Brooks  
Brown (MD)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownley  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Bush  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carey  
Carl  
Carson  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (LA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Clyde  
Cohen  
Cole  
Comer  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney

Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espaillat  
Estes  
Evans  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frankel, Lois  
Franklin, C.  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Gohmert  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez, Vicente  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Greene (GA)

Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kabele  
Kaptur  
Kantor  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney, Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath

Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Obernolte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz

Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Staubert  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Taylor  
Tenney

Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—3

Massie Norman Roy

## NOT VOTING—7

Cheney Kinzinger Slotkin  
Doyle, Michael Murphy (FL) Smith (NE)  
F. Posey

## □ 1913

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon) Green (TX) Moore (UT)  
Bass (Brownley) (Butterfield) (Carl)  
Cleaver Guthrie (Barr) Pascrell  
(Butterfield) Hagedorn (Carl) (Pallone)  
Crist (Soto) Hice (GA) Payne (Pallone)  
Cuellar (Veasey) (Greene (GA)) Rush (Quigley)  
Davids (KS) Joyce (PA) Sires (Pallone)  
(Jeffries) (Keller) Smith (WA)  
DeFazio (Brown Kahele (Jeffries)  
(MD)) Kim (CA) (Beyer)  
Demings (Soto) (McCaul) Swalwell  
Dunn (Wilson) Lawrence (Brownley)  
(SC) (Stevens) Underwood  
Fulcher (Johnson) Lawson (FL) (Casten)  
(OH) (Evans) Waltz (Franklin,  
C. Scott)  
Gallego (Torres Lesko (Miller  
(CA)) (WV)) Wilson (FL)  
Gomez (Beyer) McHenry (Hayes)  
(Bucshon)

STILLBIRTH HEALTH IMPROVE-  
MENT AND EDUCATION FOR AU-  
TUMN ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 5487) to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 18, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 416]

## YEAS—408

Adams Comer  
Aderholt Connolly  
Aguilar Griffith  
Allen Grijalva  
Correa Grothman  
Costa Guest  
Courtney Guthrie  
Craig Hagedorn  
Crawford Harder (CA)  
Crenshaw Harshbarger  
Crist Hartzler  
Crow Hayes  
Cuellar Hern  
Curtis Herrell  
Davids (KS) Herrera Beutler  
Davidson Higgins (NY)  
Davis, Danny K. Hill  
Davis, Rodney Himes  
Dean Hinson  
DeFazio Hollingsworth  
DeGette Horsford  
DeLauro Houlihan  
DelBene Hoyer  
Delgado Hudson  
Demings Huffman  
DeSaunier Huizenga  
DesJarlais Jackson  
Deutch Jackson Lee  
Diaz-Balart Jacobs (CA)  
Dingell Jacobs (NY)  
Doggett Jayapal  
Donalds Jeffries  
Duncan Johnson (GA)  
Dunn Johnson (LA)  
Boyle, Brendan Johnson (OH)  
F. Johnson (SD)  
Brady Escobar Johnson (TX)  
Brooks Eshoo Jones  
Brown (MD) Espallat Jordan  
Brown (OH) Estes Joyce (OH)  
Brownley Evans Joyce (PA)  
Buchanan Fallon Kahele  
Buck Feenstra Kaptur  
Bucshon Ferguson Katko  
Budd Fischbach Keating  
Burchett Fitzgerald Keller  
Burgess Fitzpatrick Kelly (IL)  
Bush Fleischmann Kelly (MS)  
Bustos Fletcher Kelly (PA)  
Butterfield Fortenberry Khanna  
Calvert Foster Kildee  
Cammack Foyx Kilmer  
Cárdenas Frankel, Lois Kim (CA)  
Carey Franklin, C. Kim (NJ)  
Carl Scott Kind  
Fulcher Kirkpatrick  
Gallagher Krishnamoorthi  
Gallego Kuster  
Garamendi Kustoff  
Garbarino LaHood  
Garcia (CA) LaMalfa  
Garcia (IL) Lamb  
Garcia (TX) Lamborn  
Gibbs Langevin  
Gimenez Larsen (WA)  
Golden Larson (CT)  
Gomez Latta  
Gonzales, Tony LaTurner  
Gonzalez (OH) Lawrence  
Gonzalez, Lawrence (FL)  
Vicente Lee (CA)  
Good (VA) Lee (NV)  
Gooden (TX) Leger Fernandez  
Gosar Lesko  
Gottheimer Letlow  
Granger Levin (CA)  
Graves (LA) Levin (MI)  
Graves (MO) Lieu  
Green (TN) Lofgren

Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClain  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Obernolte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer

Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury

Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—18

Biggs Hice (GA) Norman  
Boebert Higgins (LA) Perry  
Gaetz Massie Rosendale  
Gohmert Mast Roy  
Greene (GA) McClintock Schweikert  
Harris Miller (IL) Taylor

## NOT VOTING—7

Doyle, Michael Kinzinger Price (NC)  
F. Murphy (FL) Slotkin  
Issa Posey

## □ 1922

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon) Demings (Soto) Hice (GA)  
Bacon Dunn (Wilson) (Greene (GA))  
(Fitzpatrick) (SC) Joyce (PA)  
Bass (Brownley) Fulcher (Johnson) (Keller)  
Cleaver (OH) Kahele (Jeffries)  
(Butterfield) Gallego (Torres) Kim (CA)  
Crist (Soto) (CA) (McCaul)  
Cuellar (Veasey) Gomez (Beyer) Lawrence  
Davids (KS) Green (TX) (Stevens)  
(Jeffries) (Butterfield) Lawson (FL)  
DeFazio (Brown Guthrie (Barr) (Evans)  
(MD)) Hagedorn (Carl)

Lesko (Miller (WV))  
McHenry (Bucshon)  
Moore (UT) (Carl)  
Pascrell (Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA) (Beyer)  
Swalwell (Brownley)  
Underwood (Casten)  
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

### EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5561) to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 17, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 417]

YEAS—410

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bentz  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bice (OK)  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NC)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Bourdeaux  
Bowman  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady  
Brooks  
Brown (MD)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownley  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Bush  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carey  
Carl  
Carson  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (LA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Castro (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Clyde  
Cohen  
Cole  
Comer  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DeSarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Español  
Case  
Evans  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Fox  
Frankel, Lois  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gallagher  
Gallo  
Garamendi  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harshbarger  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Hern  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinson  
Hollingsworth  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kahele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath  
Biggs  
Boebert  
Gaetz  
Gohmert  
Good (VA)  
Greene (GA)  
Arrington  
Doyle, Michael  
F.

McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClain  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moonen  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Staubert  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Tennet  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Pingree  
Van Drew  
Van Dwyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin  
Norman  
Perry  
Rosendale  
Roy  
Taylor

NAYS—17

NOT VOTING—6

Harris  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Massie  
McClintock  
Miller (IL)  
Kinzinger  
Murphy (FL)  
Posey

□ 1929

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)	Gomez (Beyer)	McHenry (Bucshon)
Baird (Bucshon)	Green (TX)	Moore (UT)
Bass (Brownley)	(Butterfield)	(Carl)
Cleaver	Guthrie (Barr)	Pascrell
(Butterfield)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Pallone)
Crist (Soto)	Hice (GA)	Payne (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	(Greene (GA))	Rush (Quigley)
Davids (KS)	Joyce (PA)	Sires (Pallone)
(Jeffries)	(Keller)	Smith (WA)
DeFazio (Brown)	Kahele (Jeffries)	(Beyer)
(MD)	Kim (CA)	Swalwell
Demings (Soto)	(McCaul)	(Brownley)
Dunn (Wilson)	Lawrence	Underwood
(SC)	(Stevens)	(Casten)
Fulcher (Johnson)	Lawson (FL)	Waltz (Franklin,
(OH)	(Evans)	C. Scott)
Gallego (Torres)	Lesko (Miller)	Wilson (FL)
(CA)	(WV)	(Hayes)

### IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5551) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 20, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 418]

YEAS—405

Adams	Bowman	Chu
Aderholt	Boyle, Brendan	Cicilline
Aguilar	F.	Clark (MA)
Allen	Brady	Clarke (NY)
Allred	Brooks	Cleaver
Amodei	Brown (MD)	Cline
Armstrong	Brown (OH)	Cloud
Arrington	Brownley	Clyburn
Auchincloss	Buchanan	Clyde
Axne	Buck	Cohen
Babin	Bucshon	Cole
Bacon	Budd	Comer
Baird	Burchett	Connolly
Balderson	Burgess	Cooper
Banks	Bush	Correa
Barr	Bustos	Costa
Barragán	Butterfield	Courtney
Bass	Calvert	Craig
Beatty	Cammack	Crawford
Bentz	Carbajal	Crenshaw
Bera	Cárdenas	Crist
Bergman	Carey	Crow
Beyer	Carl	Cuellar
Bice (OK)	Carson	Curtis
Bilirakis	Carter (LA)	Davids (KS)
Bishop (GA)	Carter (TX)	Davidson
Bishop (NC)	Cartwright	Davis, Danny K.
Blumenauer	Case	Davis, Rodney
Blunt Rochester	Castro (FL)	Dean
Bonamici	Castro (TX)	DeFazio
Bost	Cawthorn	DeGette
Bourdeaux	Chabot	DeLauro

DelBene	Keller	Pence	Watson Coleman	Wexton	Wittman	Bishop (GA)	Gallagher	Lucas
Delgado	Kelly (IL)	Perlmutter	Weber (TX)	Wild	Womack	Blumenauer	Gallego	Luetkemeyer
Demings	Kelly (MS)	Peters	Webster (FL)	Williams (GA)	Yarmuth	Blunt Rochester	Garamendi	Luria
DeSaulnier	Kelly (PA)	Pfleger	Welch	Williams (TX)	Young	Bonamici	Garbarino	Lynch
DesJarlais	Khanna	Phillips	Wenstrup	Wilson (FL)	Zeldin	Bost	Garcia (CA)	Mace
Deutch	Kildee	Pingree	Westerman	Wilson (SC)		Bourdeaux	Garcia (IL)	Malinowski
Diaz-Balart	Kilmer	Pocan				Bowman	Garcia (TX)	Malliotakis
Dingell	Kim (CA)	Porter				Boyle, Brendan	Gibbs	Maloney,
Doggett	Kim (NJ)	Pressley				F.	Gimenez	Carolyn B.
Donalds	Kind	Price (NC)	Biggs	Gohmert	Norman	Brady	Golden	Maloney, Sean
Duncan	Kirkpatrick	Quigley	Casten	Grothman	Rosendale	Brooks	Gomez	Mann
Dunn	Krishnamoorthi	Raskin	Escobar	Harris	Roy	Brown (MD)	Gonzales, Tony	Manning
Ellzey	Kuster	Reed	Gaetz	Hice (GA)	Taylor	Brown (OH)	Gonzalez (OH)	Matsui
Emmer	Kustoff	Reschenthaler	Garcia (IL)	Massie	Waters	Brownley	Gonzalez,	McBath
Eshoo	LaHood	Rice (NY)	Garcia (TX)	McClintock		Buchanan	Vicente	McCarthy
Espallat	LaMalfa	Rice (SC)				Bucshon	Gottheimer	McCaul
Estes	Lamb	Rodgers (WA)				Burgess	Granger	McClain
Evans	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)	Carter (GA)	Kinzinger	Slotkin	Bush	Graves (LA)	McCollum
Fallon	Langevin	Rogers (KY)	Cheney	Malinowski		Bustos	Graves (MO)	McEachin
Feenstra	Larsen (WA)	Rose	Doyle, Michael	Murphy (FL)		Butterfield	Green (TN)	McGovern
Ferguson	Larson (CT)	Ross	F.	Posey		Calvert	Green, Al (TX)	McHenry
Fischbach	Latta	Rouzer				Cammack	Griffith	McKinley
Fitzgerald	LaTurner	Roybal-Allard				Carbajal	Grijalva	McNerney
Fitzpatrick	Lawrence	Ruiz				Cárdenas	Guest	Meeks
Fleischmann	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger				Carey	Guthrie	Meijer
Fletcher	Lee (CA)	Rush				Carl	Hagedorn	Meng
Fortenberry	Lee (NV)	Rutherford				Carson	Harder (CA)	Meuser
Foster	Leger Fernandez	Ryan				Carter (GA)	Harshbarger	Mfume
Fox	Lesko	Salazar				Carter (LA)	Hartzler	Miller (WV)
Frankel, Lois	Letlow	Sánchez				Carter (TX)	Hayes	Miller-Meeks
Franklin, C.	Levin (CA)	Sarbanes				Cartwright	Herrell	Moolenaar
Scott	Levin (MI)	Scalise				Case	Herrera Beutler	Mooney
Fulcher	Lieu	Scanlon				Casten	Higgins (NY)	Moore (AL)
Gallagher	Lofgren	Schakowsky				Castor (FL)	Hill	Moore (UT)
Gallego	Long	Schiff				Castro (TX)	Himes	Moore (WI)
Garamendi	Loudermilk	Schneider				Chabot	Hinson	Morelle
Garbarino	Lowenthal	Schrader				Cheney	Hollingsworth	Moulton
Garcia (CA)	Lucas	Schrier				Chu	Horsford	Mrvan
Gibbs	Luetkemeyer	Schweikert				Ciilline	Houlahan	Mullin
Gimenez	Luria	Scott (VA)				Clark (MA)	Hoyer	Murphy (NC)
Golden	Lynch	Scott, Austin				Clarke (NY)	Hudson	Nadler
Gomez	Mace	Scott, David				Cleaver	Huffman	Napolitano
Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis	Sessions				Cline	Huizenga	Neal
Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney,	Sewell				Clyburn	Issa	Neguse
Gonzalez,	Carolyn B.	Sherman				Cohen	Jackson	Nehls
Vicente	Maloney, Sean	Sherrill				Cole	Jackson Lee	Newhouse
Good (VA)	Mann	Simpson				Comer	Jacobs (CA)	Newman
Gooden (TX)	Manning	Sires				Connolly	Jacobs (NY)	Norcross
Gosar	Mast	Smith (MO)				Cooper	Jayapal	Nunes
Gottheimer	Matsui	Smith (NE)				Correa	Jeffries	O'Halleran
Granger	McBath	Smith (NJ)				Costa	Johnson (GA)	Obertolte
Graves (LA)	McCarthy	Smith (WA)				Courtney	Johnson (LA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Graves (MO)	McCaul	Smucker				Craig	Johnson (OH)	Omar
Green (TN)	McClain	Soto				Crawford	Johnson (SD)	Owens
Green, Al (TX)	McCollum	Spanberger				Crenshaw	Johnson (TX)	Palazzo
Griffith	McEachin	Spartz				Crist	Jones	Pallone
Grijalva	McGovern	Speier				Crow	Joyce (OH)	Palmer
Guest	McHenry	Stansbury				Cuellar	Joyce (PA)	Panetta
Guthrie	McKinley	Stanton				Curtis	Kahele	Pappas
Hagedorn	McNerney	Stauber				Davids (KS)	Kaptur	Pascarell
Harder (CA)	Meeks	Steel				Davidson	Katko	Payne
Harshbarger	Meijer	Stefanik				Davis, Danny K.	Keating	Pence
Hartzler	Meng	Steil				Davis, Rodney	Keller	Perlmutter
Hayes	Meuser	Steube				Dean	Kelly (IL)	Peters
Hern	Mfume	Stevens				DeFazio	Kelly (MS)	Pfleger
Herrell	Miller (IL)	Stewart				DeGette	Kelly (PA)	Phillips
Herrera Beutler	Miller (WV)	Strickland				DeLauro	Khanna	Pingree
Higgins (LA)	Miller-Meeks	Suozi				DelBene	Kildee	Pocan
Higgins (NY)	Moolenaar	Swalwell				Delgado	Kilmer	Porter
Hill	Mooney	Takano				Demings	Kim (CA)	Pressley
Himes	Moore (AL)	Tenney				DeSaulnier	Kim (NJ)	Price (NC)
Hinson	Moore (UT)	Thompson (CA)				DeSaulnier	Kind	Quigley
Hollingsworth	Moore (WI)	Thompson (MS)				Deutch	Kirkpatrick	Raskin
Horsford	Morelle	Thompson (PA)				Diaz-Balart	Krishnamoorthi	Reed
Houlahan	Moulton	Tiffany				Dingell	Kuster	Reschenthaler
Hoyer	Mrvan	Timmons				Doggett	Kustoff	Rice (NY)
Hudson	Mullin	Titus				Duncan	LaHood	Rice (SC)
Huffman	Murphy (NC)	Tlaib				Dunn	LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)
Huizenga	Nadler	Tonko				Ellzey	Lamb	Rogers (AL)
Issa	Napolitano	Torres (CA)				Emmer	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)
Jackson	Neal	Torres (NY)				Escobar	Langevin	Rose
Jackson Lee	Neguse	Trahan				Eshoo	Larsen (WA)	Ross
Jacobs (CA)	Nehls	Trone				Espallat	Larson (CT)	Rouzer
Jacobs (NY)	Newhouse	Turner				Estes	Latta	Roybal-Allard
Jayapal	Newman	Underwood				Evans	LaTurner	Ruiz
Jeffries	Norcross	Upton				Feenstra	Lawrence	Ruppersberger
Johnson (GA)	Nunes	Valadao				Ferguson	Lawson (FL)	Rush
Johnson (LA)	O'Halleran	Van Drew				Fischbach	Lee (CA)	Rutherford
Johnson (OH)	Obertolte	Van Dwyne				Fitzgerald	Lee (NV)	Ryan
Johnson (SD)	Ocasio-Cortez	Vargas				Fitzpatrick	Leger Fernandez	Salazar
Johnson (TX)	Omar	Veasey				Fleischmann	Lesko	Sánchez
Jones	Owens	Vela				Fletcher	Letlow	Sarbanes
Jordan	Palazzo	Velázquez				Fortenberry	Levin (CA)	Scalise
Joyce (OH)	Pallone	Wagner				Foster	Levin (MI)	Scanlon
Joyce (PA)	Palmer	Walberg				Fox	Lieu	Schakowsky
Kahele	Panetta	Walorski				Frankel, Lois	Lofgren	Schiff
Kaptur	Pappas	Waltz				Franklin, C.	Long	Schneider
Katko	Pascarell	Wasserman				Scott	Loudermilk	Schrader
Keating	Payne	Schultz				Fulcher	Lowenthal	Schrier

## NAYS—20

## NOT VOTING—8

□ 1937

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted yea on Rollcall No. 418.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon	Gomez (Beyer)	McHenry
(Fitzpatrick)	(Bucshon)	(Bucshon)
Baird (Bucshon)	(Butterfield)	Moore (UT)
Bass (Brownley)	Guthrie (Barr)	(Carl)
Cleaver	Hagedorn (Carl)	Pascarell
(Butterfield)	Hice (GA)	(Pallone)
Crist (Soto)	(Greene (GA))	Payne (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Joyce (PA)	Rush (Quigley)
Davids (KS)	(Keller)	Sires (Pallone)
(Jeffries)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Smith (WA)
DeFazio (Brown)	Kim (CA)	(Beyer)
(MD))	(McCaul)	Swalwell
Demings (Soto)	Lawrence	(Brownley)
Dunn (Wilson)	(Stevens)	Underwood
(SC))	Lawson (FL)	(Casten)
Fulcher (Johnson)	(Evans)	Waltz (Franklin,
(OH))	Lesko (Miller)	C. Scott)
Gallego (Torres)	(WV))	Wilson (FL)
(CA))		(Hayes)

## DR. LORNA BREEN HEALTH CARE PROVIDER PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1667) to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 36, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 419]

## YEAS—392

Adams	Axne	Bass
Aderholt	Babin	Beatty
Agullar	Bacon	Bentz
Allen	Baird	Bera
Allred	Balderson	Bergman
Amodei	Banks	Beyer
Armstrong	Barr	Bice (OK)
Auchincloss	Barragán	Bilirakis

Bishop (GA)	Gallagher	Lucas
Blumenauer	Gallego	Luetkemeyer
Blunt Rochester	Garamendi	Luria
Bonamici	Garbarino	Lynch
Bost	Garcia (CA)	Mace
Bourdeaux	Garcia (IL)	Malinowski
Bowman	Garcia (TX)	Malliotakis
Boyle, Brendan	Gibbs	Maloney,
F.	Gimenez	Carolyn B.
Brady	Golden	Maloney, Sean
Brooks	Gomez	Mann
Brown (MD)	Gonzales, Tony	Manning
Brown (OH)	Gonzalez (OH)	Matsui
Brownley	Gonzalez,	McBath
Buchanan	Vicente	McCarthy
Bucshon	Gottheimer	McCaul
Burgess	Granger	McClain
Bush	Graves (LA)	McCollum
Bustos	Graves (MO)	McEachin
Butterfield	Green (TN)	McGovern
Calvert	Green, Al (TX)	McHenry
Cammack	Griffith	McKinley
Carbajal	Grijalva	McNerney
Cárdenas	Guest	Meeks
Carey	Guthrie	Meijer
Carl	Hagedorn	Meng
Carson	Harder (CA)	Meuser
Carter (GA)	Harshbarger	Mfume
Carter (LA)	Hartzler	Miller (WV)
Carter (TX)	Hayes	Miller-Meeks
Cartwright	Herrell	Moolenaar
Case	Herrera Beutler	Mooney
Casten	Higgins (NY)	Moore (AL)
Castor (FL)	Hill	Moore (UT)
Castro (TX)	Himes	Moore (WI)
Chabot	Hinson	Morelle
Cheney	Hollingsworth	Moulton
Chu	Horsford	Mrvan
Ciilline	Houlahan	Mullin
Clark (MA)	Hoyer	Murphy (NC)
Clarke (NY)	Hudson	Nadler
Cleaver	Huffman	Napolitano
Cline	Huizenga	Neal
Clyburn	Issa	Neguse
Cohen	Jackson	Nehls
Cole	Jackson Lee	Newhouse
Comer	Jacobs (CA)	Newman
Connolly	Jacobs (NY)	Norcross
Cooper	Jayapal	Nunes
Correa	Jeffries	O'Halleran
Costa	Johnson (GA)	Obertolte
Courtney	Johnson (LA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Craig	Johnson (OH)	Omar
Crawford	Johnson (SD)	Owens
Crenshaw	Johnson (TX)	Palazzo
Crist	Jones	Pallone
Crow	Joyce (OH)	Palmer
Cuellar	Joyce (PA)	Panetta
Curtis	Kahele	Pappas
Davids (KS)	Kaptur	Pascarell
Davidson	Katko	Payne
Davis, Danny K.	Keating	Pence
Davis, Rodney	Keller	Perlmutter
Dean	Kelly (IL)	Peters
DeFazio	Kelly (MS)	Pfleger
DeGette	Kelly (PA)	Phillips
DeLauro	Khanna	Pingree
DelBene	Kildee	Pocan
Delgado	Kilmer	Porter
Demings	Kim (CA)	Pressley
DeSaulnier	Kim (NJ)	Price (NC)
DesJarlais	Kind	Quigley
Deutch	Kirkpatrick	Raskin
Diaz-Balart	Krishnamoorthi	Reed
Dingell	Kuster	Reschenthaler
Doggett	Kustoff	Rice (NY)
Duncan	LaHood	Rice (SC)
Dunn	LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)
Ellzey	Lamb	Rogers (AL)
Emmer	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)
Escobar	Langevin	Rose
Eshoo	Larsen (WA)	Ross
Espallat	Larson (CT)	Rouzer
Estes	Latta	Roybal-Allard
Evans	LaTurner	Ruiz
Feenstra	Lawrence	Ruppersberger
Ferguson	Lawson (FL)	Rush
Fischbach	Lee (CA)	Rutherford
Fitzgerald	Lee (NV)	Ryan
Fitzpatrick	Leger Fernandez	Salazar
Fleischmann	Lesko	Sánchez
Fletcher	Letlow	Sarbanes
Fortenberry	Levin (CA)	Scalise
Foster	Levin (MI)	Scanlon
Fox	Lieu	Schakowsky
Frankel, Lois	Lofgren	Schiff
Franklin, C.	Long	Schneider
Scott	Loudermilk	Schrader
Fulcher	Lowenthal	Schrier



Scott (VA) Stewart  
 Scott, Austin Strickland  
 Scott, David Suozzi  
 Sessions Swalwell  
 Sewell Takano  
 Sherman Tenney  
 Sherrill Thompson (CA)  
 Simpson Thompson (MS)  
 Sires Thompson (PA)  
 Smith (MO) Timmons  
 Smith (NE) Titus  
 Smith (NJ) Tlaib  
 Smith (WA) Tonko  
 Smucker Torres (CA)  
 Soto Torres (NY)  
 Spanberger Trahan  
 Spartz Trone  
 Speier Turner  
 Stansbury Underwood  
 Stanton Upton  
 Stauber Valadao  
 Steel Van Drew  
 Stefanik Van Duyn  
 Steil Vargas  
 Steube Veasey  
 Stevens Vela

## NAYS—36

Arrington Gaetz  
 Biggs Gohmert  
 Bishop (NC) Good (VA)  
 Boebert Gooden (TX)  
 Buck Gosar  
 Budd Greene (GA)  
 Burchett Grothman  
 Cawthorn Harris  
 Cloud Hern  
 Clyde Hice (GA)  
 Donalds Higgins (LA)  
 Fallon Jordan

## NOT VOTING—5

Doyle, Michael Kinzinger  
 F. Murphy (FL) Posey  
 Slotkin

□ 1945

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon Gomez (Beyer) McHenry  
 (Fitzpatrick) Green (TX) (Bucshon)  
 Baird (Bucshon) (Butterfield) Moore (UT)  
 Bass (Brownley) Guthrie (Barr) (Carl)  
 Cleaver Hagedorn (Carl) Pascrell  
 (Butterfield) Hice (GA) (Pallone)  
 Crist (Soto) (Greene (GA)) Payne (Pallone)  
 Cuellar (Veasey) Joyce (PA) Rush (Quigley)  
 Davids (KS) (Keller) Sires (Pallone)  
 (Jeffries) Kahele (Jeffries) Smith (WA)  
 DeFazio (Brown) Kim (CA) (Beyer)  
 (MD) (McCaul) Swalwell  
 Demings (Soto) (McCaul) (Brownley)  
 Dunn (Wilson) Lawrence Underwood  
 (SC) (Stevens) (Casten)  
 Fulcher (Johnson) Lawson (FL) Waltz (Franklin,  
 (OH) (Evans) C. Scott)  
 Gallego (Torres) Lesko (Miller Wilson (FL)  
 (CA)) (WV)) (Hayes)

ORAL HEALTH LITERACY AND  
AWARENESS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4555) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a public education campaign across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration to increase oral health literacy and awareness, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 369, nays 58, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 420]

## YEAS—369

Adams Demings Keating  
 Aderholt DesSaunier Keller  
 Aguilars DesJarlais Kelly (IL)  
 Allred Deutch Kelly (MS)  
 Amodei Diaz-Balart Kelly (PA)  
 Armstrong Dingell Khanna  
 Auchincloss Doggett Kildee  
 Axne Duncan Kilmer  
 Bacon Dunn Kim (CA)  
 Baird Ellzey Kim (NJ)  
 Balderson Emmer Kind  
 Barr Escobar Kirkpatrick  
 Barragán Eshoo Krishnamoorthi  
 Bass Espallat Kuster  
 Beatty Estes Kustoff  
 Bentz Evans LaHood  
 Bera Feenstra LaMalfa  
 Bergman Fischbach Lamb  
 Beyer Fitzgerald Lamborn  
 Bice (OK) Fitzpatrick Langevin  
 Bilirakis Fleischmann Larsen (WA)  
 Bishop (GA) Fletcher Larson (CT)  
 Blumenauer Fortenberry Latta  
 Blunt Rochester Foster LaTurner  
 Bonamici Frankel, Lois Lawrence  
 Bost Franklin, C. Lawson (FL)  
 Bourdeaux Scott Lee (CA)  
 Bowman Fulcher Lee (NV)  
 Boyle, Brendan Gallagher Leger Fernandez  
 F. Gallego Letlow  
 Brady Garamendi Levin (CA)  
 Brooks Garbarino Levin (MI)  
 Brown (MD) Garcia (CA) Lieu  
 Brown (OH) Garcia (IL) Lofgren  
 Brownley Garcia (TX) Long  
 Buchanan Gibbs Loudermilk  
 Bucshon Gimenez Lowenthal  
 Bush Golden Lucas  
 Bustos Gomez Luetkemeyer  
 Butterfield Gonzales, Tony Luria  
 Calvert Gonzalez (OH) Lynch  
 Carbajal Gonzalez, Mace  
 Cárdenas Vicente Malinowski  
 Carey Gottheimer Malliotakis  
 Carl Granger Maloney,  
 Carson Graves (LA) Carolyn B.  
 Carter (GA) Graves (MO) Maloney, Sean  
 Carter (LA) Green (TN) Mann  
 Carter (TX) Green, Al (TX) Manning  
 Cartwright Griffith Matsui  
 Case Grijalva McBeth  
 Casten Guest McCarthy  
 Castor (FL) Guthrie McCarl  
 Castro (TX) Harder (CA) McClain  
 Chabot Harshbarger McCollum  
 Cheney Hayes McEachin  
 Chu Herrera Beutler McGovern  
 Cicilline Higgins (NY) McHenry  
 Clark (MA) Hill McKinley  
 Clarke (NY) Himes McNeerney  
 Cleaver Hinson Meeks  
 Clyburn Hollingsworth Meijer  
 Cohen Horsford Meng  
 Cole Houlahan Meuser  
 Connolly Hoyer Mfume  
 Cooper Hudson Miller (WV)  
 Correa Huffman Miller-Meeks  
 Costa Huizenga Moolenaar  
 Courtney Issa Mooney  
 Craig Jackson Lee Moore (AL)  
 Crawford Jacobs (CA) Moore (UT)  
 Crenshaw Jacobs (NY) Moore (WI)  
 Crist Jayapal Morelle  
 Cuellar Jeffries Moulton  
 Curtis Johnson (GA) Mrvan  
 Davids (KS) Johnson (OH) Murphy (NC)  
 Davis, Danny K. Johnson (SD) Nadler  
 Davis, Rodney Johnson (TX) Napolitano  
 Dean Jones Neal  
 DeFazio Joyce (OH) Neguse  
 DeGette Joyce (PA) Nehls  
 DeLauro Kahele Newhouse  
 DelBene Kaptur Newman  
 Delgado Katko Norcross

Nunes Salazar  
 O'Halleran Sánchez  
 Obernolte Sarbanes  
 Ocasio-Cortez Scalise  
 Omar Scanlon  
 Owens Schakowsky  
 Palazzo Schiff  
 Pallone Schneider  
 Palmer Panetta Schrader  
 Pappas Schrier  
 Pascrell Scott (VA)  
 Payne Scott, Austin  
 Pence Scott, David  
 Perlmutter Sewell  
 Peters Sherman  
 Pfleger Sherrill  
 Phillips Simpson  
 Pingree Sires  
 Pocan Smith (NE)  
 Porter Smith (NJ)  
 Pressley Smith (WA)  
 Price (NC) Smucker  
 Quigley Soto  
 Raskin Spanberger  
 Reed Spartz  
 Reschenthaler Speier  
 Rice (NY) Stansbury  
 Rice (SC) Stanton  
 Rodgers (WA) Stauber  
 Rogers (AL) Stefanik  
 Rogers (KY) Steil  
 Rose Stevens  
 Ross Stewart  
 Rouzer Strickland  
 Roybal-Allard Suozzi  
 Ruiz Swallow  
 Ruppersberger Takano  
 Rush Tenney  
 Rutherford Thompson (CA)  
 Ryan Thompson (MS)  
 Thompson (PA)

## NAYS—58

Allen Ferguson  
 Arrington Foxx  
 Babin Gaetz  
 Banks Gohmert  
 Biggs Good (VA)  
 Bishop (NC) Gooden (TX)  
 Boebert Gosar  
 Buck Greene (GA)  
 Budd Grothman  
 Burchett Hagedorn  
 Burgess Harris  
 Cammack Hartzler  
 Cawthorn Hern  
 Cline Herrell  
 Cloud Hice (GA)  
 Clyde Higgins (LA)  
 Comer Jackson  
 Davidson Johnson (LA)  
 Donalds Jordan  
 Fallon Lesko

## NOT VOTING—6

Crow Kinzinger  
 Doyle, Michael Murphy (FL)  
 F. Posey

□ 1954

Ms. HERRELL changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon Dunn (Wilson) Joyce (PA)  
 (Fitzpatrick) (SC)) (Keller)  
 Baird (Bucshon) Fulcher (Johnson Kahele (Jeffries)  
 Bass (Brownley) (OH)) Kim (CA)  
 Cleaver Gallego (Torres) (McCaul)  
 (Butterfield) (CA)) Lawrence  
 Crist (Soto) Gomez (Beyer) (Stevens)  
 Cuellar (Veasey) Green (TX) Lawson (FL)  
 Davids (KS) (Butterfield) (Evans)  
 (Jeffries) Guthrie (Barr) Lesko (Miller  
 DeFazio (Brown) Hagedorn (Carl) (WV))  
 (MD)) Hice (GA) McHenry  
 Demings (Soto) (Greene (GA)) (Bucshon)

Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)

Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)  
Swalwell  
(Brownley)

Underwood  
(Casten)  
Waltz (Franklin,  
C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kahele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Palmer  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern

McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Obermole  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier

Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Taylor  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young

□ 2002

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)	Gomez (Beyer)	Moore (UT) (Carl)
Baird (Bucshon)	Green (TX)	Pascarell
Bass (Brownley)	(Butterfield)	(Pallone)
Cleaver (Butterfield)	Guthrie (Barr)	Payne (Pallone)
Crist (Soto)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Rush (Quigley)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Hice (GA)	Sires (Pallone)
Davids (KS)	(Greene (GA))	Smith (WA)
(Jeffries)	Kahele (Jeffries)	(Beyer)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))	Kim (CA)	Swalwell
Demings (Soto)	(McCaul)	(Brownley)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))	Lawrence (Stevens)	Underwood (Casten)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))	Lawson (FL)	Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Gallego (Torres (CA))	(Evans)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
	Lesko (Miller (WV))	
	McHenry (Bucshon)	

#### OPIOID PRESCRIPTION VERIFICATION ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2355) to facilitate responsible, informed dispensing of controlled substances and other prescribed medications, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 15, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 422]

YEAS—410

Adams	Bowman	Cheney
Aderholt	Boyle, Brendan	Chu
Aguilar	F.	Cicilline
Allred	Brady	Clark (MA)
Amodei	Brooks	Clarke (NY)
Armstrong	Brown (OH)	Cleaver
Arrington	Brownley	Cline
Auchincloss	Buchanan	Cloud
Axne	Buck	Clyburn
Babin	Bucshon	Clyde
Bacon	Budd	Cohen
Baird	Burchett	Cole
Balderson	Burgess	Comer
Banks	Bush	Connolly
Barr	Bustos	Cooper
Barragán	Butterfield	Correa
Bass	Calvert	Costa
Beatty	Cammack	Courtney
Bentz	Carbajal	Craig
Bera	Cárdenas	Crawford
Bergman	Carey	Crenshaw
Beyer	Carl	Crist
Bice (OK)	Carson	Crow
Bilirakis	Carter (GA)	Cuellar
Bishop (GA)	Carter (LA)	Curtis
Bishop (NC)	Carter (TX)	Davids (KS)
Blumenauer	Cartwright	Davidson
Blunt Rochester	Case	Davis, Danny K.
Bonamici	Casten	Davis, Rodney
Bost	Castor (FL)	Dean
Bourdeaux	Castro (TX)	DeFazio
	Chabot	DeGette

#### EXTENSION OF COVERAGE OF CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND PAYMENTS TO TRIBAL GOVERN- MENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5119) to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to extend the coverage of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments to Tribal Governments, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 41, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 421]

YEAS—386

Adams	Cartwright	Fischbach
Aderholt	Case	Fitzgerald
Aguilar	Casten	Fitzpatrick
Allred	Castor (FL)	Fleischmann
Amodei	Castro (TX)	Fletcher
Armstrong	Chabot	Fortenberry
Auchincloss	Cheney	Foster
Axne	Chu	Fox
Babin	Cicilline	Frankel, Lois
Bacon	Clark (MA)	Franklin, C.
Baird	Clarke (NY)	Scott
Balderson	Cleaver	Fulcher
Barr	Clyburn	Gallagher
Barragán	Cohen	Gallego
Bass	Cole	Garamendi
Beatty	Comer	Garbarino
Bentz	Connolly	Garcia (CA)
Bera	Cooper	Garcia (IL)
Bergman	Correa	Garcia (TX)
Beyer	Costa	Gibbs
Bice (OK)	Courtney	Gimenez
Bilirakis	Craig	Golden
Bishop (GA)	Crawford	Gomez
Bishop (NC)	Crist	Gonzales, Tony
Blumenauer	Crow	Gonzalez (OH)
Blunt Rochester	Cuellar	Gonzalez,
Bonamici	Curtis	Vicente
Bost	Davids (KS)	Gottheimer
Bourdeaux	Davidson	Granger
Bowman	Davis, Danny K.	Graves (LA)
Boyle, Brendan	Davis, Rodney	Graves (MO)
F.	Dean	Green (TN)
Brady	DeFazio	Green, Al (TX)
Brooks	DeGette	Griffith
Brown (MD)	DeLauro	Grijalva
Brown (OH)	DelBene	Guest
Brownley	Delgado	Guthrie
Buchanan	Demings	Hagedorn
Buck	DesSaulnier	Harder (CA)
Bucshon	DesJarlais	Harshbarger
Budd	Deutch	Hartzler
Burgess	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Bush	Dingell	Hern
Bustos	Doggett	Herrrell
Butterfield	Duncan	Herrera Beutler
Calvert	Dunn	Hice (GA)
Cammack	Ellzey	Higgins (NY)
Carbajal	Emmer	Hill
Cárdenas	Escobar	Himes
Carey	Eshoo	Hinson
Carl	Españillat	Hollingsworth
Carson	Estes	Horsford
Carter (GA)	Evans	Houlihan
Carter (LA)	Feenstra	Hoyer
Carter (TX)	Ferguson	Hudson

Allen	Gohmert	Nehls
Arrington	Good (VA)	Norman
Banks	Gooden (TX)	Perry
Biggs	Gosar	Pfluger
Boebert	Greene (GA)	Rice (SC)
Burchett	Grothman	Rosendale
Cawthorn	Harris	Roy
Cline	Higgins (LA)	Steube
Cloud	Jackson	Tenney
Clyde	Jordan	Van Duyne
Crenshaw	Massie	Weber (TX)
Donalds	McClain	Webster (FL)
Fallon	McClintock	Zeldin
Gaetz	Miller (IL)	

NAYS—41

NOT VOTING—6

Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Kinzinger

Larsen (WA)  
Murphy (FL)  
Posey

Slotkin

DeLauro	Kahele	Pappas	Walberg	Welch	Wilson (SC)	Bergman	Ferguson	Larson (CT)
DelBene	Kaptur	Pascarell	Walorski	Wenstrup	Wittman	Beyer	Fischbach	Latta
Delgado	Katko	Payne	Waltz	Westerman	Womack	Bice (OK)	Fitzgerald	LaTurner
Demings	Keating	Pence	Wasserman	Wexton	Yarmuth	Bilirakis	Fitzpatrick	Lawrence
DeSaulnier	Keller	Perlmutter	Schultz	Wild	Young	Bishop (GA)	Fleischmann	Lawson (FL)
DesJarlais	Kelly (IL)	Peters	Waters	Williams (GA)	Zeldin	Bishop (NC)	Fletcher	Lee (CA)
Deutch	Kelly (MS)	Pfuger	Watson Coleman	Williams (TX)		Blumenauer	Fortenberry	Lee (NV)
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Phillips	Webster (FL)	Wilson (FL)		Blunt Rochester	Foster	Leger Fernandez
Dingell	Khanna	Pingree				Bonamici	Fox	Lesko
Doggett	Kildee	Pocan				Bost	Frankel, Lois	Letlow
Donalds	Kilmer	Porter				Bourdeaux	Franklin, C.	Levin (CA)
Duncan	Kim (CA)	Pressley	Biggs	Gohmert	McClintock	Bowman	Scott	Levin (MI)
Dunn	Kim (NJ)	Price (NC)	Boebert	Gooden (TX)	Norman	Boyle, Brendan	Fulcher	Lieu
Ellzey	Kind	Quigley	Cawthorn	Gosar	Perry	F.	Gallagher	Long
Emmer	Kirkpatrick	Raskin	Fallon	Greene (GA)	Roy	Brady	Galligo	Loudermilk
Escobar	Krishnamoorthi	Reed	Gaetz	Massie	Weber (TX)	Brooks	Garamendi	Lowenthal
Eshoo	Kuster	Reschenthaler				Brown (MD)	Garbarino	Lucas
Espallat	Kustoff	Rice (NY)	Brown (MD)	Kinzing	Murphy (FL)	Brown (OH)	Garcia (CA)	Luetkemeyer
Estes	LaHood	Rice (SC)	Doyle, Michael	Larsen (WA)	Posey	Brownley	Garcia (IL)	Luria
Evans	LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)	F.	Lofgren	Slotkin	Buchanan	Garcia (TX)	Lynch
Feenstra	Lamb	Rogers (AL)				Buck	Gibbs	Mace
Ferguson	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)				Bucshon	Jimenez	Malinowski
Fischbach	Langevin	Rose				Budd	Golden	Malliotakis
Fitzgerald	Larson (CT)	Rosendale				Burchett	Gomez	Maloney,
Fitzpatrick	Latta	Ross				Burgess	Gonzales, Tony	Carolyn B.
Fleischmann	LaTurner	Rouzer				Bush	Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney, Sean
Fletcher	Lawrence	Roybal-Allard				Bustos	Gonzalez,	Mann
Fortenberry	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz				Butterfield	Vicente	Manning
Foster	Lee (CA)	Ruppersberger				Calvert	Gooden (TX)	Mast
Fox	Lee (NV)	Rush				Cammack	Gottheimer	Matsui
Frankel, Lois	Leger Fernandez	Rutherford				Carbajal	Granger	McBath
Franklin, C.	Lesko	Ryan				Cardenas	Graves (LA)	McCarthy
Scott	Letlow	Salazar				Carey	Graves (MO)	McCaul
Fulcher	Levin (CA)	Sánchez				Carl	Green (TN)	McClain
Gallagher	Levin (MI)	Sarbanes				Carson	Green, Al (TX)	McCollum
Gallo	Lieu	Scallie				Carter (GA)	Griffith	McEachin
Garamendi	Long	Scanlon				Carter (LA)	Grijalva	McGovern
Garbarino	Loudermilk	Schakowsky				Carter (TX)	Grothman	McHenry
Garcia (CA)	Lowenthal	Schiff				Cartwright	Guest	McKinley
Garcia (IL)	Lucas	Schneider				Case	Hagedorn	McNerney
Garcia (TX)	Luetkemeyer	Schrader				Casten	Harder (CA)	Meeks
Gibbs	Luria	Schrier				Castor (FL)	Harris	Meijer
Jimenez	Lynch	Schweikert				Castro (TX)	Harshbarger	Meng
Golden	Mace	Scott (VA)				Cawthorn	Hartzler	Meuser
Gomez	Malinowski	Scott, Austin				Chabot	Hayes	Mfume
Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis	Scott, David				Cheney	Hern	Miller (WV)
Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney,	Sessions				Chu	Herrell	Miller-Meeks
Gonzalez,	Carolyn B.	Sewell				Cicilline	Herrera Beutler	Moolenaar
Vicente	Maloney, Sean	Sherman				Clark (MA)	Higgins (LA)	Mooney
Good (VA)	Mann	Sherrill				Clarke (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Moore (AL)
Gottheimer	Manning	Simpson				Cleaver	Hill	Moore (UT)
Granger	Mast	Sires				Cline	Himes	Moore (WI)
Graves (LA)	Matsui	Smith (MO)				Cloud	Hinson	Morelle
Graves (MO)	McBath	Smith (NE)				Clyburn	Hollingsworth	Moulton
Green (TN)	McCarthy	Smith (NJ)				Clyde	Horsford	Mrvan
Green, Al (TX)	McCaul	Smith (WA)				Cohen	Houlihan	Mullin
Griffith	McClain	Smucker				Cole	Hoyer	Murphy (NC)
Grijalva	McCollum	Soto				Comer	Hudson	Nadler
Grothman	McEachin	Spanberger				Connolly	Huffman	Napolitano
Guest	McGovern	Spart				Cooper	Huizenga	Neal
Guthrie	McHenry	Speier				Correa	Issa	Neguse
Hagedorn	McKinley	Stansbury				Costa	Jackson	Nehls
Harder (CA)	McNerney	Stanton				Courtney	Jackson Lee	Newhouse
Harris	Meeks	Staubert				Craig	Jacobs (CA)	Newman
Harshbarger	Meijer	Steel				Crawford	Jacobs (NY)	Norcross
Hartzler	Meng	Stefanik				Crenshaw	Jayapal	Nunes
Hayes	Meuser	Steil				Crist	Jeffries	O'Halleran
Hern	Mfume	Steube				Crow	Johnson (GA)	Obernolte
Herrell	Miller (IL)	Stevens				Cuellar	Johnson (LA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Herrera Beutler	Miller (WV)	Stewart				Curtis	Johnson (OH)	Omar
Hice (GA)	Miller-Meeks	Strickland				Davis (KS)	Johnson (SD)	Owens
Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar	Suozi				Davidson	Johnson (TX)	Palazzo
Higgins (NY)	Mooney	Swalwell				Davis, Danny K.	Jones	Pallone
Hill	Moore (AL)	Takano				Davis, Rodney	Jordan	Palmer
Himes	Moore (UT)	Taylor				Dean	Joyce (OH)	Panetta
Hinson	Moore (WI)	Tenney				DeFazio	Joyce (PA)	Pappas
Hollingsworth	Morelle	Thompson (CA)				DeGette	Kahele	Pascarell
Horsford	Moulton	Thompson (MS)				DeLauro	Kaptur	Payne
Houlihan	Mrvan	Thompson (PA)				DelBene	Katko	Pence
Hoyer	Mullin	Tiffany				DelBene	Keating	Perlmutter
Hudson	Murphy (NC)	Timmons				Demings	Keller	Perry
Huffman	Nadler	Titus				DeSaulnier	Kelly (IL)	Peters
Huizenga	Napolitano	Tlaib				DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Pfuger
Issa	Neal	Tonko				Deutch	Kelly (PA)	Phillips
Jackson	Neguse	Torres (CA)				Diaz-Balart	Khanna	Pingree
Jackson Lee	Nehls	Torres (NY)				Dingell	Kildee	Pocan
Jacobs (CA)	Newhouse	Trahan				Doggett	Kilmer	Porter
Jacobs (NY)	Newman	Trone				Donalds	Kim (CA)	Pressley
Jayapal	Norcross	Turner				Duncan	Kim (NJ)	Price (NC)
Jeffries	Nunes	Underwood				Dunn	Kind	Quigley
Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran	Upton				Ellzey	Kirkpatrick	Raskin
Johnson (LA)	Obernolte	Valadao				Emmer	Krishnamoorthi	Reed
Johnson (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez	Van Drew				Escobar	Kuster	Reschenthaler
Johnson (SD)	Omar	Van Duyn				Eshoo	Kustoff	Rice (NY)
Johnson (TX)	Owens	Vargas				Espallat	LaHood	Rice (SC)
Jones	Palazzo	Veasey				Estes	LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)
Jordan	Pallone	Vela				Evans	Lamb	Rogers (AL)
Joyce (OH)	Palmer	Velázquez				Fallon	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)
Joyce (PA)	Panetta	Wagner				Feenstra	Langevin	Rose

## NAYS—15

## NOT VOTING—8

□ 2010

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE

## RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon	Gomez (Beyer)	Moore (UT)
(Fitzpatrick)	Green (TX)	(Carl)
Baird (Bucshon)	(Butterfield)	Pascarell
Bass (Brownley)	Guthrie (Barr)	(Pallone)
Cleaver	Hagedorn (Carl)	Payne (Pallone)
(Butterfield)	Hice (GA)	Rush (Quigley)
Crist (Soto)	(Greene (GA))	Sires (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Smith (WA)
Davids (KS)	Kim (CA)	(Beyer)
Scott (VA)	(McCaul)	Swalwell
(Jeffries)	Lawrence	(Brownley)
DeFazio (Brown	(Stevens)	Underwood
(MD))	Lawson (FL)	(Casten)
Demings (Soto)	(Evans)	Waltz (Franklin,
Dunn (Wilson	Lesko (Miller	C. Scott)
(SC))	(WV))	Wilson (FL)
Fulcher (Johnson	McHenry	(Hayes)
(OH))	(Bucshon)	
Galleo (Torres		
(CA))		

SYNTHETIC OPIOID DANGER  
AWARENESS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2364) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to provide for a public education campaign to raise public awareness of synthetic opioids, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 14, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 423]

## YEAS—411

Adams	Arrington	Banks
Aderholt	Auchincloss	Barr
Aguiar	Axne	Barragán
Allen	Babin	Bass
Allred	Bacon	Beatty
Amodei	Baird	Bentz
Armstrong	Balderson	Bera

Rosendale  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)

## NAYS—14

Biggs  
Boebert  
Gaetz  
Gohmert  
Good (VA)

## NOT VOTING—8

Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Guthrie

□ 2017

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon  
(Fitzpatrick)  
Baird (Bucshon)  
Bass (Brownley)  
Cleaver  
(Butterfield)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Veasey)  
DeFazio (Brown  
(MD))  
Demings (Soto)  
Dunn (Wilson  
(SC))  
Fulcher (Johnson  
(OH))  
Gallego (Torres  
(CA))

Gomez (Beyer)  
Green (TX)  
(Butterfield)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Hice (GA)  
(Greene (GA))  
Kahale (Jeffries)  
Kim (CA)  
(McCaul)  
Lawrence  
(Stevens)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lesko (Miller  
(WV))  
McHenry  
(Bucshon)

Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)  
Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)  
Waltz (Franklin,  
C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

## SUPPORTING THE FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AND THE REAGAN-UDALL FOUNDATION FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3743) to increase funding for the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration and for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 52, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 424]

## YEAS—374

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguiar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bentz  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bice (OK)  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Bourdeaux  
Bowman  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady  
Brooks  
Brown (MD)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownley  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burgess  
Bush  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carey  
Carl  
Carson  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (LA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Cole  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney

Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaunier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Eshoo  
Español  
Evans  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frankel, Lois  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harshbarger  
Hayes  
Hern  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinson  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Joyce (OH)

Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford

Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)

## NAYS—52

Babin  
Biggs  
Bishop (NC)  
Boebert  
Buck  
Burchett  
Cammack  
Lieu  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyde  
Comer  
Davidson  
DeLauro  
Donalds  
Escobar  
Estes  
Fallon

## NOT VOTING—7

Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Kinzinger

□ 2024

Ms. MACE changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon  
(Fitzpatrick)  
Baird (Bucshon)  
Bass (Brownley)  
Cleaver  
(Butterfield)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Veasey)  
DeFazio (Brown  
(MD))  
Demings (Soto)  
Dunn (Wilson  
(SC))

Fulcher (Johnson  
(OH))  
Gallego (Torres  
(CA))  
Gomez (Beyer)  
Green (TX)  
(Butterfield)  
Guthrie (Barr)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Hice (GA)  
(Greene (GA))  
Kahale (Jeffries)  
Kim (CA)  
(McCaul)

Lawrence  
(Stevens)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lesko (Miller  
(WV))  
McHenry  
(Bucshon)  
Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)

Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)

Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)

Waltz (Franklin,  
C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kahele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Mallinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Manning  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClain  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney

Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Obenolte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier

Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Staubert  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suzuki  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dwyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

□ 2031

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)	Green (TX) (Butterfield)	Moore (UT) (Carl)
Baird (Bucshon)	Guthrie (Barr)	Pascarell
Bass (Brownley)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Pallone)
Cleaver (Butterfield)	Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))	Payne (Pallone)
Crist (Soto)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Rush (Quigley)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Kim (CA) (McCaul)	Sires (Pallone)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))	Lawrence (Stevens)	Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Demings (Soto)	Lawson (FL)	Swalwell (Brownley)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))	(Evans)	Underwood (Casten)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))	Lesko (Miller (WV))	Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Gallego (Torres (CA))	Meeks (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Gomez (Beyer)	McHenry (Bucshon)	

#### AGUA CALIENTE LAND EXCHANGE FEE TO TRUST CONFIRMATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 897) to take certain lands in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 30, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 426]

YEAS—395

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Chu
Aderholt	F.	Cielline
Aguilar	Brady	Clark (MA)
Allen	Brooks	Clarke (NY)
Allred	Brown (MD)	Cleaver
Amodei	Brown (OH)	Clyburn
Armstrong	Brownley	Cohen
Auchincloss	Buchanan	Cole
Axne	Bucshon	Comer
Bacon	Budd	Connolly
Baird	Bush	Cooper
Balderson	Bustos	Correa
Barr	Butterfield	Costa
Barragán	Calvert	Courtney
Bass	Cammack	Craig
Beatty	Carbajal	Crawford
Bentz	Cárdenas	Crenshaw
Bera	Carey	Crist
Bergman	Carl	Crow
Beyer	Carson	Cuellar
Bice (OK)	Carter (GA)	Curtis
Bilirakis	Carter (LA)	David (KS)
Bishop (GA)	Carter (TX)	Davis, Danny K.
Bishop (NC)	Cartwright	Davis, Rodney
Blumenauer	Case	Dean
Blunt Rochester	Casten	DeFazio
Bonamici	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Bost	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Bourdeaux	Cawthorn	DeBene
Bowman	Chabot	Delgado
	Cheney	Demings

#### COLLECTING AND ANALYZING RE- SOURCE INTEGRAL AND NEC- CESSARY FOR GUIDANCE FOR SO- CIAL DETERMINANTS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3894) to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue and disseminate guidance to States to clarify strategies to address social determinants of health under the Medicaid program and the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 378, nays 48, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 425]

YEAS—378

Adams	Castor (FL)	Fitzpatrick
Aderholt	Castro (TX)	Fleischmann
Aguilar	Cawthorn	Fletcher
Allen	Chabot	Fortenberry
Allred	Cheney	Foster
Amodei	Chu	Fox
Armstrong	Cielline	Frankel, Lois
Auchincloss	Clark (MA)	Franklin, C.
Axne	Clarke (NY)	Scott
Bacon	Cleaver	Gallagher
Baird	Clyburn	Gallego
Balderson	Cohen	Garamendi
Barr	Cole	Garbarino
Barragán	Connolly	Garcia (CA)
Bass	Cooper	Garcia (IL)
Beatty	Correa	Garcia (TX)
Bentz	Costa	Gibbs
Bera	Courtney	Gimenez
Bergman	Craig	Golden
Beyer	Crawford	Gomez
Bice (OK)	Crenshaw	Gonzales, Tony
Bilirakis	Crist	Gonzalez (OH)
Bishop (GA)	Crow	Gonzalez,
Blumenauer	Cuellar	Vicente
Blunt Rochester	Curtis	Gottheimer
Bonamici	David (KS)	Graves (LA)
Bost	Davis, Danny K.	Graves (MO)
Bourdeaux	Davis, Rodney	Green, Al (TX)
Bowman	Dean	Griffith
Boyle, Brendan	DeFazio	Grijalva
F.	DeGette	Grothman
Brady	DeLauro	Guest
Brooks	DeBene	Guthrie
Brown (MD)	Delgado	Hagedorn
Brown (OH)	Demings	Harder (CA)
Brownley	DeSaulnier	Harshbarger
Buchanan	DesJarlais	Hartzler
Bucshon	Deutch	Hayes
Burgess	Diaz-Balart	Hern
Bush	Dingell	Herrera Beutler
Bustos	Doggett	Higgins (NY)
Butterfield	Donalds	Hill
Calvert	Duncan	Himes
Cammack	Dunn	Hinson
Carbajal	Ellzey	Hollingsworth
Cárdenas	Emmer	Horsford
Carey	Escobar	Houlihan
Carl	Eshoo	Hoyer
Carson	Espallat	Hudson
Carter (GA)	Evans	Huffman
Carter (LA)	Feenstra	Huizenga
Cartwright	Ferguson	Issa
Case	Fischbach	Jackson Lee
Casten	Fitzgerald	Jacobs (CA)

NAYS—48

Arrington	Fallon
Babin	Fulcher
Banks	Gaetz
Biggs	Gohmert
Bishop (NC)	Good (VA)
Boebert	Gooden (TX)
Buck	Gosar
Budd	Granger
Burchett	Green (TN)
Carter (TX)	Greene (GA)
Cline	Harris
Cloud	Herrell
Clyde	Hice (GA)
Comer	Higgins (LA)
Davidson	Jackson
Estes	Lamborn

NOT VOTING—7

Doyle, Michael	Kinzing
F.	Larsen (WA)
Jordan	Murphy (FL)

Mann
Massie
Miller (IL)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Steube
Taylor
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

Posey
Slotkin

DeSaulnier	Kelly (PA)	Pfluger	Westerman	Williams (TX)	Womack	Boyle, Brendan	Gonzalez,	McGovern
DesJarlais	Khanha	Phillips	Wexton	Wilson (FL)	Yarmuth	F.	Vicente	McHenry
Deutch	Kildee	Pingree	Wild	Wilson (SC)	Zeldin	Brady	Gottheimer	McKinley
Diaz-Balart	Kilmer	Pocan	Williams (GA)	Wittman		Brooks	Granger	McNerney
Dingell	Kim (CA)	Porter				Brown (MD)	Graves (LA)	Meeks
Doggett	Kim (NJ)	Pressley		NAYS—30		Brown (OH)	Graves (MO)	Meijer
Donalds	Kind	Price (NC)	Arrington	Clyde	Jordan	Brownley	Green, Al (TX)	Meng
Duncan	Kirkpatrick	Quigley	Babin	Davidson	Luetkemeyer	Buchanan	Griffith	Meuser
Dunn	Krishnamoorthi	Raskin	Banks	Fallon	Miller (IL)	Bucshon	Grijalva	Mfume
Ellzey	Kuster	Reed	Biggs	Gaetz	Norman	Bush	Guthrie	Miller (WV)
Emmer	Kustoff	Reschenthaler	Boebert	Good (VA)	Perry	Bustos	Hagedorn	Miller-Meeks
Escobar	LaHood	Rice (SC)	Buck	Gooden (TX)	Rosendale	Butterfield	Harder (CA)	Moolenaar
Eshoo	LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)	Burchett	Greene (GA)	Roy	Calvert	Hartzler	Mooney
Espallat	Lamb	Rogers (AL)	Burgess	Harshbarger	Steube	Carbajal	Hayes	Moore (AL)
Estes	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)	Cline	Higgins (LA)	Tenney	Cárdenas	Hern	Moore (UT)
Evans	Langevin	Rose	Cloud	Jackson	Weber (TX)	Carey	Herrera Beutler	Moore (WI)
Feenstra	Larson (CT)	Ross		NOT VOTING—8		Carl	Higgins (NY)	Morelle
Ferguson	Latta	Rouzer	Doyle, Michael	Larsen (WA)	Rice (NY)	Carson	Hill	Moulton
Fischbach	LaTurner	Royal-Ballard	F.	Murphy (FL)	Slotkin	Carter (GA)	Himes	Mrvan
Fitzgerald	Lawrence	Ruiz	Kinzinger	Posey	Young	Carter (LA)	Hinson	Mullin
Fitzpatrick	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger				Carter (TX)	Hollingsworth	Murphy (NC)
Fleischmann	Lee (CA)	Rush		□ 2038		Horsford	Nadler	Nadler
Fletcher	Lee (NV)	Rutherford				Cartwright	Houlihan	Napolitano
Fortenberry	Leger Fernandez	Ryan				Case	Hoyer	Neal
Foster	Lesko	Salazar				Casten	Hudson	Neguse
Fox	Letlow	Sánchez				Castor (FL)	Huffman	Newhouse
Frankel, Lois	Levin (CA)	Sarbanes				Castro (TX)	Huizenga	Newman
Franklin, C.	Levin (MI)	Scalise				Cawthorn	Issa	Norcross
Scott	Lieu	Scanlon				Chabot	Jackson Lee	Nunes
Fulcher	Lofgren	Schakowsky				Cheney	Jacobs (CA)	O'Halleran
Gallagher	Long	Schiff				Chu	Jacobs (NY)	Oberholte
Gallego	Loudermilk	Schneider				Cicilline	Jayapal	Ocasio-Cortez
Garamendi	Lowenthal	Schrader				Clark (MA)	Jeffries	Omar
Garbarino	Lucas	Schrier				Clarke (NY)	Johnson (GA)	Owens
Garcia (CA)	Luria	Schweikert				Cleaver	Johnson (LA)	Palazzo
Garcia (IL)	Lynch	Scott (VA)				Clyburn	Johnson (OH)	Pallone
Garcia (TX)	Mace	Scott, Austin				Cohen	Johnson (SD)	Palmer
Gibbs	Malinowski	Scott, David				Cole	Johnson (TX)	Panetta
Gimenez	Malliotakis	Sessions				Connolly	Jones	Pappas
Gohmert	Maloney,	Sewell				Cooper	Joyce (OH)	Pascrell
Golden	Carolyn B.	Sherman				Correa	Joyce (PA)	Payne
Gomez	Maloney, Sean	Sherrill				Costa	Kahele	Pence
Gonzales, Tony	Mann	Simpson				Courtney	Kaptur	Perlmutter
Gonzalez (OH)	Manning	Sires				Craig	Katko	Peters
Gonzalez,	Massie	Smith (MO)				Crawford	Keating	Phillips
Vicente	Mast	Smith (NE)				Crist	Keller	Pingree
Gosar	Matsui	Smith (NJ)				Crow	Kelly (IL)	Pocan
Gottheimer	McBath	Smith (WA)				Cuellar	Kelly (MS)	Porter
Granger	McCarthy	Smucker				Curtis	Kelly (PA)	Pressley
Graves (LA)	McCaul	Soto				Davids (KS)	Khanna	Price (NC)
Graves (MO)	McClain	Spanberger				Davis, Danny K.	Kildee	Quigley
Green (TN)	McClintock	Spartz				Davis, Rodney	Kilmer	Raskin
Green, Al (TX)	McCollum	Speier				Dean	Kim (CA)	Reed
Griffith	McEachin	Stansbury				DeFazio	Kim (NJ)	Reschenthaler
Grijalva	McGovern	Stanton				DeGette	Kind	Rodgers (WA)
Grothman	McHenry	Staubert				DeLauro	Kirkpatrick	Rogers (AL)
Guest	McKinley	Steel				DelBene	Krishnamoorthi	Rogers (KY)
Guthrie	McNerney	Stefanik				Delgado	Kuster	Rose
Hagedorn	Meeks	Stell				Demings	Kustoff	Ross
Harder (CA)	Meijer	Stevens				DeSaulnier	LaHood	Rouzer
Harris	Meng	Stewart				DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Royal-Ballard
Hartzler	Meuser	Strickland				Deutch	Lamb	Ruiz
Hayes	Mfume	Suozi				Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Ruppersberger
Hern	Miller (WV)	Swalwell				Dingell	Langevin	Rush
Herrell	Miller-Meeks	Takano				Doggett	Larson (CT)	Rutherford
Herrera Beutler	Moolenaar	Taylor				Donalds	Latta	Ryan
Hice (GA)	Mooney	Thompson (CA)				Duncan	LaTurner	Salazar
Higgins (NY)	Moore (AL)	Thompson (MS)				Dunn	Lawrence	Sánchez
Hill	Moore (UT)	Thompson (PA)				Ellzey	Lawson (FL)	Sarbanes
Himes	Moore (WI)	Tiffany				Emmer	Lee (CA)	Scalise
Hinson	Morelle	Timmons				Escobar	Lee (NV)	Scanlon
Hollingsworth	Moulton	Titus				Eshoo	Leger Fernandez	Schakowsky
Horsford	Mrvan	Tlaib				Espallat	Lesko	Schiff
Houlihan	Mullin	Tonko				Evans	Letlow	Schneider
Hoyer	Murphy (NC)	Torres (CA)				Feenstra	Levin (CA)	Schrader
Hudson	Nadler	Torres (NY)				Fischbach	Levin (MI)	Schrier
Huffman	Napolitano	Trahan				Fitzpatrick	Lieu	Schweikert
Huizenga	Neal	Trone				Fleischmann	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
Issa	Neguse	Turner				Fletcher	Long	Scott, Austin
Jackson Lee	Nehls	Underwood				Fortenberry	Loudermilk	Scott, David
Jacobs (CA)	Newhouse	Upton				Foster	Lowenthal	Sessions
Jacobs (NY)	Newman	Valadao				Frankel, Lois	Lucas	Sewell
Jayapal	Norcross	Van Drew				Franklin, C.	Luetkemeyer	Sherman
Jeffries	Nunes	Van Duyne				Scott	Luria	Sherrill
Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran	Vargas				Fulcher	Lynch	Johnson
Johnson (LA)	Oberholte	Veasey				Gallagher	Mace	Sires
Johnson (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez	Vela				Gallego	Malinowski	Smith (MO)
Johnson (SD)	Omar	Velázquez				Garamendi	Malliotakis	Smith (NE)
Johnson (TX)	Owens	Wagner				Garbarino	Maloney,	Smith (NJ)
Jones	Palazzo	Walberg				Garcia (CA)	Carolyn B.	Smith (WA)
Joyce (OH)	Pallone	Walorski				Garcia (IL)	Maloney, Sean	Smucker
Joyce (PA)	Palmer	Waltz				Garcia (TX)	Manning	Soto
Kahele	Panetta	Wasserman				Gibbs	Mast	Spanberger
Kaptur	Pappas	Schultz				Gimenez	Matsui	Spartz
Katko	Pascrell	Waters				Gohmert	McBath	Speier
Keating	Payne	Watson Coleman				Golden	McCarthy	Stansbury
Keller	Pence	Webster (FL)				Gomez	McCaul	Stanton
Kelly (IL)	Perlmutter	Welch				Gonzales, Tony	McClain	Staubert
Kelly (MS)	Peters	Wenstrup				Gonzalez (OH)	McCollum	Steel

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon	Green (TX)	Moore (UT)
(Fitzpatrick)	(Butterfield)	(Carl)
Baird (Bucshon)	Guthrie (Barr)	Pascrell
Bass (Brownley)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Pallone)
Cleaver	Hice (GA)	Payne (Pallone)
(Butterfield)	(Greene (GA))	Rush (Quigley)
Crist (Soto)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Kim (CA)	Smith (WA)
DeFazio (Brown	(McCaul)	(Beyer)
(MD))	Lawrence	Swalwell
Demings (Soto)	(Stevens)	(Brownley)
Dunn (Wilson	Lawson (FL)	Underwood
(SC))	(Evans)	(Casten)
Fulcher (Johnson	Lesko (Miller	Waltz (Franklin,
(OH))	(WV))	C. Scott)
Gallego (Torres	Meeks (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL)
(CA))	McHenry	(Hayes)
Gomez (Beyer)	(Bucshon)	

#### INDIAN BUFFALO MANAGEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2074) to assist Tribal governments in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat and for the reestablishment of buffalo on Indian lands, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 373, nays 52, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 427]

YEAS—373

Adams	Baird	Bice (OK)
Aderholt	Balderson	Bilirakis
Aguilar	Barr	Bishop (GA)
Allred	Barragán	Blumenauer
Amodei	Bass	Blunt Rochester
Armstrong	Beatty	Bonamici
Auchincloss	Bentz	Bost
Axne	Bera	Bourdeaux
Babin	Bergman	Bowman
Bacon	Beyer	



Stefanik	Trahan	Waters
Steil	Trone	Watson Coleman
Stevens	Turner	Webster (FL)
Stewart	Underwood	Welch
Strickland	Upton	Wenstrup
Suozi	Valadao	Westerman
Swalwell	Van Drew	Wexton
Takano	Van Duyne	Wild
Thompson (CA)	Vargas	Williams (GA)
Thompson (MS)	Veasey	Williams (TX)
Thompson (PA)	Vela	Wilson (FL)
Tiffany	Velázquez	Wilson (SC)
Timmons	Wagner	Wittman
Titus	Walberg	Womack
Tlaib	Walorski	Yarmuth
Tonko	Waltz	Young
Torres (CA)	Wasserman	Zeldin
Torres (NY)	Schultz	

## NAYS—52

Allen	Fallon	Jordan
Arrington	Ferguson	Mann
Banks	Fitzgerald	Massie
Biggs	Fox	McClintock
Bishop (NC)	Gaetz	Miller (IL)
Boebert	Good (VA)	Nehls
Buck	Gooden (TX)	Norman
Budd	Gosar	Perry
Burchett	Green (TN)	Pfuger
Burgess	Greene (GA)	Rice (SC)
Cammack	Grothman	Rosendale
Cline	Guest	Roy
Cloud	Harris	Steube
Clyde	Harshbarger	Taylor
Comer	Herrell	Tenney
Crenshaw	Hice (GA)	Weber (TX)
Davidson	Higgins (LA)	
Estes	Jackson	

## NOT VOTING—8

Doyle, Michael	Larsen (WA)	Posey
F.	McEachin	Rice (NY)
Kinzing	Murphy (FL)	Slotkin

□ 2046

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to assist Tribal governments in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat and the reestablishment of buffalo on Indian land.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon	Green (TX)	Moore (UT)
(Fitzpatrick)	(Butterfield)	(Carl)
Baird (Bucshon)	Guthrie (Barr)	Pascarell
Bass (Brownley)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Pallone)
Cleaver	Hice (GA)	Payne (Pallone)
(Butterfield)	(Greene (GA))	Rush (Quigley)
Crist (Soto)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Kim (CA)	Smith (WA)
DeFazio (Brown)	(McCauley)	(Beyer)
(MD)	Lawrence	Swalwell
Demings (Soto)	(Stevens)	(Brownley)
Dunn (Wilson)	Lawson (FL)	Underwood
(SC)	(Evans)	(Casten)
Fulcher (Johnson)	Lesko (Miller)	Waltz (Franklin,
(OH)	(WV))	C. Scott)
Gallego (Torres)	Meeks (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL)
(CA))	McHenry	(Hayes)
Gomez (Beyer)	(Bucshon)	

WOMEN WHO WORKED ON THE  
HOME FRONT WORLD WAR II ME-  
MORIAL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3531) to authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as

amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 425, nays 1, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 428]

YEAS—425

Adams	Connolly	Griffith
Aderholt	Cooper	Grijalva
Aguilar	Correa	Grothman
Allen	Costa	Guest
Allred	Courtney	Guthrie
Amodei	Craig	Hagedorn
Armstrong	Crawford	Harder (CA)
Arrington	Crenshaw	Harris
Auchincloss	Crist	Harshbarger
Axne	Crow	Hartzler
Babin	Cuellar	Hayes
Bacon	Curtis	Hern
Baird	Davids (KS)	Herrell
Balderson	Davidson	Herrera Beutler
Banks	Davis, Danny K.	Hice (GA)
Barr	Davis, Rodney	Higgins (LA)
Barragán	Dean	Higgins (NY)
Bass	DeFazio	Hill
Beatty	DeGette	Himes
Bentz	DeLauro	Hinson
Bera	DelBene	Hollingsworth
Bergman	Delgado	Horsford
Beyer	Demings	Houlahan
Bice (OK)	DeSaulnier	Hoyer
Biggs	DesJarlais	Hudson
Bilirakis	Deutch	Huffman
Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Huizenga
Bishop (NC)	Dingell	Issa
Blumenauer	Doggett	Jackson
Blunt Rochester	Donalds	Jackson Lee
Boebert	Duncan	Jacobs (CA)
Bonamici	Dunn	Jacobs (NY)
Bost	Ellzey	Jayapal
Bourdeaux	Emmer	Jeffries
Bowman	Escobar	Johnson (GA)
Boyle, Brendan	Eshoo	Johnson (LA)
F.	Españillat	Johnson (OH)
Brady	Estes	Johnson (SD)
Brooks	Evans	Johnson (TX)
Brown (MD)	Fallon	Jones
Brown (OH)	Feenstra	Jordan
Brownley	Ferguson	Joyce (OH)
Buchanan	Fischbach	Joyce (PA)
Buck	Fitzgerald	Kahele
Bucshon	Fitzpatrick	Kaptur
Budd	Fleischmann	Katko
Burchett	Fletcher	Keating
Burgess	Fortenberry	Keller
Bush	Foster	Kelly (IL)
Bustos	Fox	Kelly (MS)
Butterfield	Frankel, Lois	Kelly (PA)
Calvert	Franklin, C.	Khanna
Cammack	Scott	Kildee
Carbajal	Fulcher	Kilmer
Cárdenas	Gaetz	Kim (CA)
Carey	Gallagher	Kim (NJ)
Carl	Gallego	Kind
Carson	Garamendi	Kirkpatrick
Carter (GA)	Garbarino	Krishnamoorthi
Carter (LA)	Garcia (CA)	Kuster
Carter (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Kustoff
Cartwright	Garcia (TX)	LaHood
Case	Gibbs	LaMalfa
Casten	Gimenez	Lamb
Castor (FL)	Gohmert	Lamborn
Castro (TX)	Golden	Langevin
Cawthorn	Gomez	Larson (CT)
Chabot	Gonzales, Tony	Latta
Cheney	Gonzalez (OH)	LaTurner
Chu	Gonzalez,	Lawrence
Cicilline	Vicente	Lawson (FL)
Clark (MA)	Good (VA)	Lee (CA)
Clarke (NY)	Gooden (TX)	Lee (NV)
Cleaver	Gosar	Leger Fernandez
Cline	Gottheimer	Lesko
Cloud	Granger	Letlow
Clyburn	Graves (LA)	Levin (CA)
Clyde	Graves (MO)	Levin (MI)
Cohen	Green (TN)	Lieu
Cole	Green, Al (TX)	Lofgren
Comer	Greene (GA)	Long

Loudermilk	Panetta	Stansbury
Lowenthal	Pappas	Stanton
Lucas	Pascarell	Staubert
Luetkemeyer	Payne	Steel
Luria	Pence	Stefanik
Lynch	Perlmutter	Steil
Mace	Perry	Steube
Malinowski	Peters	Stevens
Malliotakis	Pfuger	Stewart
Maloney,	Phillips	Strickland
Carolyn B.	Pingree	Suozi
Maloney, Sean	Pocan	Swalwell
Mann	Porter	Takano
Manning	Pressley	Taylor
Mast	Price (NC)	Tenney
Matsui	Quigley	Thompson (CA)
McBath	Raskin	Thompson (MS)
McCarthy	Reed	Thompson (PA)
McCaul	Reschenthaler	Tiffany
McClain	Rice (SC)	Timmons
McClintock	Rodgers (WA)	Titus
McCollum	Rogers (AL)	Tlaib
McEachin	Rogers (KY)	Tonko
McGovern	Rose	Torres (CA)
McHenry	Rosendale	Torres (NY)
McKinley	Ross	Trahan
McNerney	Rouzer	Trone
Meeks	Roy	Turner
Meijer	Roybal-Allard	Underwood
Meng	Ruiz	Upton
Meuser	Ruppersberger	Valadao
Mfume	Rush	Van Drew
Miller (IL)	Rutherford	Van Duyne
Miller (WV)	Ryan	Vargas
Miller-Meeks	Salazar	Veasey
Moolenaar	Sánchez	Vela
Mooney	Sarbanes	Velázquez
Moore (AL)	Scalise	Scanlon
Moore (UT)	Scanlon	Wagner
Moore (WI)	Schakowsky	Walberg
Morelle	Schiff	Walorski
Moulton	Schneider	Waltz
Mrvan	Schrader	Wasserman
Mullin	Schrier	Schultz
Murphy (NC)	Schweikert	Waters
Nadler	Scott (VA)	Watson Coleman
Napolitano	Scott, Austin	Weber (TX)
Neal	Scott, David	Webster (FL)
Neguse	Sessions	Welch
Nehls	Sewell	Wenstrup
Newhouse	Sherman	Westerman
Newman	Sherrill	Wexton
Norcross	Simpson	Wild
Norman	Sires	Williams (GA)
Nunes	Smith (MO)	Williams (TX)
O'Halleran	Smith (NE)	Wilson (FL)
Obermole	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (WA)	Wittman
Omar	Smucker	Womack
Owens	Soto	Yarmuth
Palazzo	Spanberger	Young
Pallone	Spartz	Zeldin
Palmer	Speler	

## NAYS—1

Massie

## NOT VOTING—7

Doyle, Michael	Larsen (WA)	Rice (NY)
F.	Murphy (FL)	Slotkin
Kinzing	Posey	

□ 2053

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon	Fulcher (Johnson)	Lawrence
(Fitzpatrick)	(OH)	(Stevens)
Baird (Bucshon)	Gallego (Torres)	Lawson (FL)
Bass (Brownley)	(CA))	(Evans)
Cleaver	Gomez (Beyer)	Lesko (Miller)
(Butterfield)	Green (TX)	(WV))
Crist (Soto)	(Butterfield)	Meeks (Jeffries)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Guthrie (Barr)	McHenry
DeFazio (Brown)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Bucshon)
(MD))	Hice (GA)	Moore (UT)
Demings (Soto)	(Greene (GA))	(Carl)
Dunn (Wilson)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Pascarell
(SC))	Kim (CA)	(Pallone)
	(McCauley)	Payne (Pallone)

Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)

Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)

Waltz (Franklin,  
C. Scott)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

Jackson  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries

McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume

Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)	Green (TX) (Butterfield)	Moore (UT) (Carl)
Baird (Bucshon)	Guthrie (Barr)	Pascarell (Pallone)
Bass (Brownley)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Payne (Pallone)
Cleaver (Butterfield)	Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))	Rush (Quigley)
Crist (Soto)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Kim (CA) (McCaul)	Smith (WA) (Beyer)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))	Lawrence (Stevens)	Swalwell (Brownley)
Demings (Soto)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Underwood (Casten)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))	Lesko (Miller (WV))	Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))	Meeks (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Gallego (Torres (CA))	McHenry (Bucshon)	
Gomez (Beyer)		

BLACKWELL SCHOOL NATIONAL  
HISTORIC SITE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4706) to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 8, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 429]  
YEAS—417

Adams	Case	Fitzpatrick
Aderholt	Casten	Fleischmann
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Fletcher
Allen	Castro (TX)	Portenberry
Allred	Cawthorn	Foster
Amodei	Chabot	Fox
Armstrong	Cheney	Frankel, Lois
Arrington	Chu	Franklin, C. Scott
Auchincloss	Cicilline	Gaetz
Axne	Clark (MA)	Gallagher
Babin	Clarke (NY)	Gallego
Bacon	Cleaver	Garamendi
Baird	Cline	Garbarino
Balderson	Cloud	Garcia (CA)
Banks	Clyburn	Garcia (IL)
Barr	Cohen	Garcia (TX)
Barragán	Cole	Gibbs
Bass	Comer	Gimenez
Beatty	Connolly	Gohmert
Bentz	Cooper	Golden
Bera	Correa	Gomez
Bergman	Costa	Gonzales, Tony
Beyer	Courtney	Gonzalez (OH)
Bice (OK)	Craig	Gonzalez, Vicente
Biggs	Crawford	Good (VA)
Bilirakis	Crenshaw	Gooden (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Crist	Gosar
Bishop (NC)	Crow	Gottheimer
Blumenauer	Cuellar	Granger
Blunt Rochester	Curtis	Graves (LA)
Boebert	Davids (KS)	Graves (MO)
Bonamici	Davidson	Green (TN)
Bost	Davis, Danny K.	Green, Al (TX)
Bourdeaux	Davis, Rodney	Greene (GA)
Bowman	Dean	Griffith
Boyle, Brendan F.	DeFazio	Grothman
Brady	DeGette	Guest
Brooks	DeLauro	Guthrie
Brown (MD)	DelBene	Hagedorn
Brown (OH)	Delgado	Harder (CA)
Brownley	Demings	Harris
Buchanan	DeSaulnier	Harshbarger
Buck	DesJarlais	Hartzler
Bucshon	Deutch	Hayes
Budd	Diaz-Balart	Hern
Burchett	Dingell	Herrell
Burgess	Doggett	Herrera Beutler
Bush	Donalds	Hice (GA)
Bustos	Duncan	Higgins (NY)
Butterfield	Dunn	Hill
Calvert	Elizy	Himes
Cammack	Emmer	Hinson
Carbajal	Escobar	Hollingsworth
Cárdenas	Eshoo	Horsford
Carey	Espallat	Houlahan
Carl	Estes	Hoyer
Carson	Evans	Hudson
Carter (GA)	Fallon	Huffman
Carter (LA)	Feenstra	Huizenga
Carter (TX)	Ferguson	Issa
Cartwright	Fischbach	
	Fitzgerald	

Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kahele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCauley  
McClain  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley

Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halloran  
Obermole  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)

Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dyuine  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

NAYS—8

NOT VOTING—8

□ 2100

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS  
TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS CLAS-  
SIFIED TO TITLE 2, TITLE 50,  
AND TITLE 52, UNITED STATES  
CODE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5677) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 2, United States Code, title 50, United States Code, and title 52, United States Code, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 1, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 430]  
YEAS—414

Adams	Brooks	Cloud
Aderholt	Brown (MD)	Clyburn
Aguilar	Brown (OH)	Clyde
Allen	Brownley	Cohen
Allred	Buchanan	Cole
Amodei	Buck	Comer
Armstrong	Bucshon	Connolly
Arrington	Budd	Cooper
Auchincloss	Burchett	Correa
Axne	Burgess	Costa
Babin	Bush	Courtney
Bacon	Bustos	Craig
Baird	Butterfield	Crawford
Balderson	Calvert	Crenshaw
Banks	Cammack	Crist
Barragán	Carbajal	Crow
Bass	Cárdenas	Cuellar
Beatty	Carey	Curtis
Bentz	Carl	Davids (KS)
Bera	Carson	Davidson
Bergman	Carter (GA)	Davis, Danny K.
Beyer	Carter (LA)	Davis, Rodney
Bice (OK)	Carter (TX)	Dean
Biggs	Cartwright	DeFazio
Bilirakis	Case	DeGette
Bishop (GA)	Casten	DeLauro
Bishop (NC)	Castor (FL)	DelBene
Blumenauer	Castro (TX)	Delgado
Blunt Rochester	Chabot	Demings
Boebert	Cheney	DeSaulnier
Bonamici	Chu	DesJarlais
Bost	Cicilline	Deutch
Bourdeaux	Clark (MA)	Diaz-Balart
Bowman	Clarke (NY)	Dingell
Boyle, Brendan F.	Cleaver	Doggett
	Cline	Donalds

Duncan	Kind	Porter	Wenstrup	Williams (TX)	Yarmuth	Boyle, Brendan	Gallagher	Levin (MI)
Dunn	Kirkpatrick	Pressley	Westerman	Wilson (FL)	Young	F.	Gallego	Lieu
Ellzey	Krishnamoorthi	Price (NC)	Wexton	Wilson (SC)	Zeldin	Brooks	Garamendi	Lofgren
Emmer	Kuster	Quigley	Wild	Wittman		Brown (MD)	Garbarino	Long
Escobar	Kustoff	Raskin	Williams (GA)	Womack		Brown (OH)	Garcia (CA)	Loudermilk
Eshoo	LaHood	Reed				Brownley	Garcia (IL)	Lowenthal
Espallat	LaMalfa	Reschenthaler				Buchanan	Garcia (TX)	Lucas
Estes	Lamborn	Rice (SC)	Griffith			Buck	Gibbs	Luetkemeyer
Evans	Langevin	Rodgers (WA)				Bucshon	Gimenez	Luria
Fallon	Larson (CT)	Rogers (AL)				Budd	Gohmert	Lynch
Feenstra	Latta	Rogers (KY)				Burchett	Golden	Mace
Ferguson	LaTurner	Rose	Barr	Grijalva	Larsen (WA)	Burgess	Gomez	Malinowski
Fischbach	Lawrence	Rosendale	Brady	Guthrie	McCaul	Bush	Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis
Fitzgerald	Lawson (FL)	Ross	Cawthorn	Hudson	Murphy (FL)	Bustos	Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney,
Fitzpatrick	Lee (CA)	Rouzer	Doyle, Michael	Jordan	Posey	Butterfield	Gonzalez,	Carolyn B.
Fleischmann	Lee (NV)	Roy	F.	Kim (CA)	Rice (NY)	Calvert	Vicente	Maloney, Sean
Fletcher	Leger Fernandez	Roybal-Allard	Gonzalez,	Kinzingler	Slotkin	Cammack	Good (VA)	Mann
Fortenberry	Lesko	Ruiz	Vicente	Lamb		Carbajal	Gooden (TX)	Manning
Foster	Letlow	Ruppersberger				Cárdenas	Gosar	Massie
Fox	Levin (CA)	Rush				Carey	Gottheimer	Mast
Frankel, Lois	Levin (MI)	Rutherford				Carl	Granger	Matsui
Franklin, C.	Lieu	Ryan				Carson	Graves (LA)	McBath
Scott	Lofgren	Salazar				Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	McCarthy
Fulcher	Long	Sánchez				Carter (LA)	Green (TN)	McCaul
Gaetz	Loudermilk	Sarbanes				Carter (TX)	Green, Al (TX)	McClain
Gallagher	Lowenthal	Scalise				Cartwright	Greene (GA)	McClintock
Gallego	Lucas	Scanlon				Case	Grothman	McCollum
Garamendi	Luetkemeyer	Schakowsky				Casten	Guest	McEachin
Garbarino	Luria	Schiff				Castor (FL)	Guthrie	McGovern
Garcia (CA)	Lynch	Schneider				Castro (TX)	Hagedorn	McHenry
Garcia (IL)	Mace	Schrader				Cawthorn	Harder (CA)	McKinley
Garcia (TX)	Malinowski	Schrier				Chabot	Harris	McNerney
Gibbs	Malliotakis	Schweikert				Cheney	Harshbarger	Meeks
Gimenez	Maloney,	Scott (VA)				Chu	Hartzler	Meijer
Gohmert	Carolyn B.	Scott, Austin				Cicilline	Hayes	Meng
Golden	Maloney, Sean	Scott, David				Clark (MA)	Hern	Meuser
Gomez	Mann	Sessions				Clarke (NY)	Herrell	Mfume
Gonzales, Tony	Manning	Sewell				Cleaver	Herrera Beutler	Miller (IL)
Gonzalez (OH)	Massie	Sherman				Cline	Hice (GA)	Miller (WV)
Good (VA)	Mast	Sherrill				Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Miller-Meeks
Gooden (TX)	Matsui	Simpson				Clyburn	Higgins (NY)	Moolenaar
Gosar	McBath	Sires				Clyde	Hill	Mooney
Gottheimer	McCarthy	Smith (MO)				Cohen	Himes	Moore (AL)
Granger	McClain	Smith (NE)				Cole	Hinson	Moore (UT)
Graves (LA)	McClintock	Smith (NJ)				Comer	Hollingsworth	Moore (WI)
Graves (MO)	McCollum	Smith (WA)				Connolly	Horsford	Morelle
Green (TN)	McEachin	Smucker				Cooper	Houlahan	Moulton
Green, Al (TX)	McGovern	Soto				Correa	Hoyer	Mrvan
Greene (GA)	McHenry	Spanberger				Costa	Huffman	Mullin
Grothman	McKinley	Spartz				Courtney	Huizenga	Murphy (NC)
Guest	McNerney	Speier				Craig	Issa	Nadler
Hagedorn	Meeks	Stansbury				Crawford	Jackson	Napolitano
Harder (CA)	Meijer	Stanton				Crenshaw	Jackson Lee	Neal
Harris	Meng	Stauber				Crist	Jacobs (CA)	Neguse
Harshbarger	Meuser	Steel				Crow	Jacobs (NY)	Nehls
Hartzler	Mfume	Stefanik				Cuellar	Jayapal	Newhouse
Hayes	Miller (IL)	Steil				Curtis	Jeffries	Newman
Hern	Miller (WV)	Steube				Davids (KS)	Johnson (GA)	Norcross
Herrell	Miller-Meeks	Stevens				Davidson	Johnson (LA)	Nunes
Herrera Beutler	Moolenaar	Stewart				Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (OH)	O'Halleran
Hice (GA)	Mooney	Strickland				Davis, Rodney	Johnson (SD)	Obernolte
Higgins (LA)	Moore (AL)	Suozi				Dean	Johnson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Higgins (NY)	Moore (UT)	Swalwell				DeFazio	Jones	Omar
Hill	Moore (WI)	Takano				DeGette	Joyce (OH)	Owens
Himes	Morelle	Taylor				DeLauro	Joyce (PA)	Palazzo
Hinson	Moulton	Tenney				DelBene	Kahele	Pallone
Hollingsworth	Mrvan	Thompson (CA)				Delgado	Kaptur	Palmer
Horsford	Mullin	Thompson (MS)				Demings	Katko	Panetta
Houlahan	Murphy (NC)	Thompson (PA)				DeSaulnier	Keating	Pappas
Hoyer	Nadler	Tiffany				DesJarlais	Keller	Pascarell
Huffman	Napolitano	Timmons				Deutch	Kelly (IL)	Payne
Huizenga	Neal	Titus				Diaz-Balart	Kelly (MS)	Pence
Issa	Neguse	Tlaib				Dingell	Kelly (PA)	Perlmutter
Jackson	Nehls	Tonko				Doggett	Khanna	Perry
Jackson Lee	Newhouse	Torres (CA)				Donalds	Kildee	Peters
Jacobs (CA)	Newman	Torres (NY)				Duncan	Kilmer	Pfluger
Jacobs (NY)	Norcross	Trahan				Dunn	Kim (CA)	Phillips
Jayapal	Norman	Trone				Ellzey	Kim (NJ)	Pingree
Jeffries	Nunes	Turner				Emmer	Kind	Pocan
Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran	Underwood				Escobar	Kirkpatrick	Porter
Johnson (LA)	Obernolte	Upton				Eshoo	Krishnamoorthi	Pressley
Johnson (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez	Valadao				Espallat	Kuster	Price (NC)
Johnson (SD)	Omar	Van Drew				Estes	Kustoff	Quigley
Johnson (TX)	Owens	Van Duyne				Evans	LaHood	Raskin
Jones	Palazzo	Vargas				Fallon	LaMalfa	Reed
Joyce (OH)	Pallone	Veasey				Feenstra	Lamb	Reschenthaler
Joyce (PA)	Palmer	Vela				Ferguson	Lamborn	Rice (SC)
Kahele	Panetta	Velázquez				Fischbach	Langevin	Rodgers (WA)
Kaptur	Pappas	Wagner				Fitzgerald	Larson (CT)	Rogers (AL)
Katko	Pascarell	Walberg				Fitzpatrick	Latta	Rogers (KY)
Keating	Payne	Walorski				Fleischmann	LaTurner	Rose
Keller	Pence	Waltz				Fletcher	Lawrence	Rosendale
Kelly (IL)	Perlmutter	Wasserman				Fortenberry	Lawson (FL)	Ross
Kelly (MS)	Perry	Schultz				Foster	Lee (CA)	Rouzer
Kelly (PA)	Peters	Watson Coleman				Fox	Lee (NV)	Roy
Khanna	Pfluger	Weber (TX)				Frankel, Lois	Leger Fernandez	Roybal-Allard
Kildee	Phillips	Webster (FL)				Franklin, C.	Lesko	Ruiz
Kilmer	Pingree	Welch				Scott	Letlow	Ruppersberger
Kim (NJ)	Pocan					Fulcher	Levin (CA)	Rush

NAYS—1

NOT VOTING—18

□ 2106

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon	Gomez (Beyer)	Moore (UT)
(Fitzpatrick)	Green (TX)	(Carl)
Baird (Bucshon)	(Butterfield)	Pascarell
Bass (Brownley)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Pallone)
Cleaver	Hice (GA)	Payne (Pallone)
(Butterfield)	(Greene (GA))	Rush (Quigley)
Crist (Soto)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Lawrence	Smith (WA)
DeFazio (Brown	(Stevens)	(Beyer)
(MD))	Lawson (FL)	Swalwell
Demings (Soto)	(Evans)	(Brownley)
Dunn (Wilson	Lesko (Miller	Underwood
(SC))	(WV))	(Casten)
Fulcher (Johnson	Meeks (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL)
(OH))	McHenry	(Hayes)
Gallego (Torres	(Bucshon)	
(CA))		

#### MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS CLAS- SIFIED TO TITLE 7, TITLE 20, AND TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5679) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 7, title 20, and title 43, United States Code, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 2, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 431]

YEAS—418

Adams	Baird	Biggs
Aderholt	Balderson	Bilirakis
Aguilar	Banks	Bishop (GA)
Allen	Barr	Bishop (NC)
Allred	Barragán	Blumenauer
Amodei	Bass	Blunt Rochester
Armstrong	Beatty	Boebert
Arrington	Bentz	Bonamici
Auchincloss	Bera	Bost
Axne	Bergman	Bourdeaux
Babin	Beyer	Bowman
Bacon	Bice (OK)	

Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier

Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao

Van Drew  
Van Duyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—2

Griffith Norman

## NOT VOTING—13

Brady  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Gaetz  
Grijalva

Hudson  
Jordan  
Kinzinger  
Larsen (WA)  
Murphy (FL)

Posey  
Rice (NY)  
Slotkin  
Vela

□ 2115

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon  
(Fitzpatrick)  
Baird (Bucshon)  
Bass (Brownley)  
Cleaver  
(Butterfield)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Veasey)  
DeFazio (Brown  
(MD))  
Demings (Soto)  
Dunn (Wilson  
(SC))  
Fulcher (Johnson  
(OH))  
Gallego (Torres  
(CA))

Gomez (Beyer)  
Green (TX)  
(Butterfield)  
Guthrie (Barr)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Hice (GA)  
(Greene (GA))  
Kahele (Jeffries)  
Kim (CA)  
(McCaul)  
Lawrence  
(Stevens)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lesko (Miller  
(WV))  
Meeks (Jeffries)

McHenry  
(Bucshon)  
Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)  
Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS  
TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS WHICH  
WERE FORMERLY CLASSIFIED  
TO CHAPTERS 14 AND 19 OF  
TITLE 25, UNITED STATES CODE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5695) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions which were formerly classified to chapters 14 and 19 of title 25, United States Code, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 5, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 432]

## YEAS—415

Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Benz  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bice (OK)  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NC)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Boebert  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Bourdeaux  
Bowman  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brooks  
Brown (MD)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownley  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Bush  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carey  
Carl  
Carson  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (LA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu  
Ciilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Clyde  
Cohen  
Cole  
Comer  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw

Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaunier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Eshoo  
Español  
Estes  
Evans  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frankel, Lois  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Gohmert  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Greene (GA)  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Hern  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill  
Himes

Hinson  
Hollingsworth  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kahele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Massie  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaull  
McClain  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley

McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley

Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier

Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—5

Casten  
Garcia (IL)

Garcia (TX)  
Griffith

Waters

## NOT VOTING—13

Brady  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Escobar  
Grijalva

Hudson  
Kim (CA)  
Kinzinger  
Larsen (WA)  
Murphy (FL)

Posey  
Rice (NY)  
Rogers (AL)  
Slotkin

□ 2122

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon  
(Fitzpatrick)  
Baird (Bucshon)  
Bass (Brownley)  
Cleaver  
(Butterfield)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Veasey)  
DeFazio (Brown  
(MD))  
Demings (Soto)  
Dunn (Wilson  
(SC))  
Fulcher (Johnson  
(OH))  
Gallego (Torres  
(CA))

Gomez (Beyer)  
Green (TX)  
(Butterfield)  
Guthrie (Barr)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Hice (GA)  
(Greene (GA))  
Kahele (Jeffries)  
Lawrence  
(Stevens)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lesko (Miller  
(WV))  
Meeks (Jeffries)  
McHenry  
(Bucshon)

Moore (UT)  
(Carl)  
Pascarell  
(Pallone)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Rush (Quigley)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smith (WA)  
(Beyer)  
Swalwell  
(Brownley)  
Underwood  
(Casten)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

# MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO PROVISIONS RECLASSIFIED TO TITLE 34, UNITED STATES CODE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5705) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions reclassified to title 34, United States Code, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 5, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 433]

YEAS—415

Adams	Cheney	Gaetz
Aderholt	Chu	Gallagher
Aguilar	Cicilline	Galleo
Allen	Clark (MA)	Garamendi
Allred	Clarke (NY)	Garbarino
Amodei	Cleaver	Garcia (CA)
Armstrong	Cline	Gibbs
Arrington	Cloud	Gimenez
Auchincloss	Clyburn	Gohmert
Axne	Clyde	Golden
Babin	Cohen	Gomez
Bacon	Cole	Gonzales, Tony
Baird	Comer	Gonzalez (OH)
Balderson	Connolly	Gonzalez,
Banks	Cooper	Vicente
Barr	Correa	Good (VA)
Barragán	Costa	Gooden (TX)
Bass	Courtney	Gosar
Beatty	Craig	Gottheimer
Bentz	Crawford	Granger
Bera	Crenshaw	Graves (LA)
Bergman	Crist	Graves (MO)
Beyer	Crow	Green (TN)
Bice (OK)	Cuellar	Green, Al (TX)
Biggs	Curtis	Greene (GA)
Bilirakis	Davids (KS)	Grothman
Bishop (GA)	Davidson	Guest
Bishop (NC)	Davis, Danny K.	Guthrie
Blumenauer	Davis, Rodney	Hagedorn
Blunt Rochester	Dean	Harder (CA)
Boebert	DeFazio	Harris
Bonamici	DeGette	Harshbarger
Bost	DeLauro	Hartzler
Bourdeaux	DelBene	Hayes
Bowman	Delgado	Hern
Boyle, Brendan	Demings	Herrell
F.	DeSaulnier	Herrera Beutler
Brooks	DesJarlais	Hice (GA)
Brown (MD)	Deutch	Higgins (LA)
Brown (OH)	Diaz-Balart	Higgins (NY)
Brownley	Dingell	Hill
Buchanan	Doggett	Himes
Buck	Donalds	Hinson
Bucshon	Duncan	Hollingsworth
Budd	Dunn	Horsford
Burchett	Ellzey	Houlahan
Burgess	Emmer	Hoyer
Bush	Eshoo	Huffman
Bustos	Espallat	Huizenga
Butterfield	Estes	Issa
Calvert	Evans	Jackson
Cammack	Fallon	Jackson Lee
Carbajal	Feenstra	Jacobs (CA)
Cárdenas	Ferguson	Jacobs (NY)
Carey	Fischbach	Jayapal
Carl	Fitzgerald	Jeffries
Carson	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (GA)
Carter (GA)	Fleischmann	Johnson (LA)
Carter (LA)	Fletcher	Johnson (OH)
Carter (TX)	Fortenberry	Johnson (SD)
Cartwright	Foster	Johnson (TX)
Case	Fox	Jones
Castor (FL)	Frankel, Lois	Jordan
Castro (TX)	Franklin, C.	Joyce (OH)
Cawthorn	Scott	Joyce (PA)
Chabot	Fulcher	Kahele

Kaptur	Mooney	Sessions
Katko	Moore (AL)	Sewell
Keating	Moore (UT)	Sherman
Keller	Moore (WI)	Sherrill
Kelly (IL)	Morelle	Simpson
Kelly (MS)	Moulton	Sires
Kelly (PA)	Mrvan	Smith (MO)
Khanna	Mullin	Smith (NE)
Kildee	Murphy (NC)	Smith (NJ)
Kilmer	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Kim (CA)	Napolitano	Smucker
Kim (NJ)	Neal	Soto
Kind	Neguse	Spanberger
Kirkpatrick	Nehls	Spartz
Krishnamoorthi	Newhouse	Speier
Kuster	Newman	Stansbury
Kustoff	Norcross	Stanton
LaHood	Norman	Staubert
LaMalfa	Nunes	Steel
Lamb	O'Halleran	Stefanik
Lamborn	Obernolte	Steil
Langevin	Ocasio-Cortez	Steube
Larson (CT)	Omar	Stevens
Latta	Owens	Stewart
LaTurner	Palazzo	Strickland
Lawrence	Pallone	Suozzi
Lawson (FL)	Palmer	Swalwell
Lee (CA)	Panetta	Takano
Lee (NV)	Pappas	Taylor
Leger Fernandez	Pascarell	Tenney
Lesko	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Letlow	Pence	Thompson (MS)
Levin (CA)	Perlmutter	Thompson (PA)
Levin (MI)	Perry	Tiffany
Lieu	Peters	Timmons
Lofgren	Pfuger	Titus
Long	Phillips	Tlaib
Loudermilk	Pingree	Tonko
Lowenthal	Pocan	Torres (CA)
Lucas	Porter	Torres (NY)
Luetkemeyer	Pressley	Trahan
Luria	Price (NC)	Trone
Lynch	Quigley	Turner
Mace	Raskin	Underwood
Malinowski	Reed	Upton
Malliotakis	Reschenthaler	Valadao
Maloney,	Rice (SC)	Van Drew
Carolyn B.	Rodgers (WA)	Van Duyne
Maloney, Sean	Rogers (KY)	Vargas
Mann	Rose	Veasey
Manning	Rosendale	Vela
Massie	Ross	Velázquez
Mast	Rouzer	Wagner
Matsui	Roy	Walberg
McBath	Roybal-Allard	Walorski
McCarthy	Ruiz	Waltz
McCaul	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
McClain	Rush	Schultz
McClintock	Rutherford	Watson Coleman
McCollum	Ryan	Weber (TX)
McEachin	Salazar	Webster (FL)
McGovern	Sánchez	Welch
McHenry	Sarbanes	Wenstrup
McKinley	Scalise	Westerman
McNerney	Scanlon	Wexton
Meeks	Schakowsky	Wild
Meijer	Schiff	Williams (GA)
Meng	Schneider	Wilson (FL)
Meuser	Schrader	Wilson (SC)
Mfume	Schrier	Wittman
Miller (IL)	Schweikert	Womack
Hice (GA)	Scott (VA)	Yarmuth
Higgins (LA)	Scott, Austin	Young
Higgins (NY)	Scott, David	Zeldin
Moolenaar		

NAYS—5

Casten	Garcia (TX)	Waters
Garcia (IL)	Griffith	

NOT VOTING—13

Brady	Hudson	Rice (NY)
Doyle, Michael	Kinzinger	Rogers (AL)
F.	Larsen (WA)	Slotkin
Escobar	Murphy (FL)	Williams (TX)
Grijalva	Posey	

□ 2130

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 430 and "yea" on rollcall No. 434.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon	Gomez (Beyer)	McHenry
(Fitzpatrick)	Green (TX)	(Bucshon)
Baird (Bucshon)	(Butterfield)	Moore (UT)
Bass (Brownley)	Guthrie (Barr)	(Carl)
Cleaver	Hagedorn (Carl)	Pascarell
(Butterfield)	Hice (GA)	(Pallone)
Crist (Soto)	(Greene (GA))	Payne (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Rush (Quigley)
DeFazio (Brown	Kim (CA)	Sires (Pallone)
(MD))	(McCaul)	Smith (WA)
Demings (Soto)	Lawrence	(Beyer)
Dunn (Wilson	(Stevens)	Swalwell
(SC))	Lawson (FL)	(Brownley)
Fulcher (Johnson	(Evans)	Underwood
(OH))	Lesko (Miller	(Casten)
Gallego (Torres	(WV))	Wilson (FL)
(CA))	Meeks (Jeffries)	(Hayes)

## MAKING REVISIONS IN TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE AND MAK- ING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO IMPROVE THE UNITED STATES CODE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5961) to make revisions in title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 3, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 434]

YEAS—413

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Clarke (NY)
Aderholt	F.	Cleaver
Aguilar	Brooks	Cline
Allen	Brown (MD)	Cloud
Allred	Brown (OH)	Clyburn
Amodei	Brownley	Clyde
Armstrong	Buchanan	Cohen
Arrington	Buck	Cole
Auchincloss	Bucshon	Comer
Axne	Budd	Connolly
Babin	Burchett	Cooper
Bacon	Burgess	Correa
Baird	Bush	Costa
Balderson	Bustos	Courtney
Banks	Butterfield	Craig
Barr	Calvert	Crawford
Barragán	Cammack	Crenshaw
Bass	Carbajal	Crist
Beatty	Cárdenas	Crow
Bentz	Carey	Cuellar
Bera	Carl	Curtis
Bergman	Carson	Davids (KS)
Beyer	Carter (GA)	Davidson
Bice (OK)	Carter (LA)	Davis, Danny K.
Biggs	Carter (TX)	Davis, Rodney
Bilirakis	Cartwright	Dean
Bishop (GA)	Case	DeFazio
Bishop (NC)	Casten	DeGette
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	DeLauro
Blunt Rochester	Castro (TX)	DelBene
Boebert	Cawthorn	Delgado
Bonamici	Chabot	Demings
Bost	Cheney	DeSaulnier
Bourdeaux	Chu	DesJarlais
Bowman	Cicilline	Deutch
	Clark (MA)	Diaz-Balart

Dingell	Kildee	Pfluger	Webster (FL)	Wild	Womack	Brown (OH)	Gibbs	Lynch
Doggett	Kilmer	Phillips	Welch	Williams (GA)	Yarmuth	Brownley	Gimenez	Mace
Donalds	Kim (NJ)	Pingree	Wenstrup	Willson (FL)	Young	Buchanan	Gohmert	Malinowski
Duncan	Kind	Pocan	Westerman	Wilson (SC)	Zeldin	Buck	Golden	Malliotakis
Dunn	Kirkpatrick	Porter	Wexton	Wittman		Bucshon	Gomez	Maloney,
Emmer	Krishnamoorthi	Pressley				Budd	Gonzales, Tony	Carolyn B.
Eshoo	Kuster	Price (NC)		NAYS—3		Burchett	Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney, Sean
Espallat	Kustoff	Quigley	Griffith	Higgins (LA)	Rosendale	Burgess	Gonzalez,	Mann
Estes	LaHood	Raskin				Bush	Vicente	Manning
Evans	LaMalfa	Reed		NOT VOTING—17		Bustos	Gooden (TX)	Massie
Fallon	Lamb	Reschenthaler	Brady	Grijalva	Murphy (FL)	Butterfield	Gosar	Mast
Feenstra	Lamborn	Rice (SC)	Doyle, Michael	Hudson	Posey	Calvert	Gottheimer	Matsui
Ferguson	Langevin	Rodgers (WA)	F.	Kim (CA)	Rice (NY)	Cammack	Granger	McBath
Fischbach	Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)	Elizay	Kinzinger	Rogers (AL)	Carbajal	Graves (LA)	McCarthy
Fitzgerald	Latta	Rose	Escobar	Larsen (WA)	Slotkin	Cárdenas	Graves (MO)	McCaul
Fitzpatrick	LaTurner	Ross	Gohmert	McCaul	Williams (TX)	Carey	Green (TN)	McClain
Fleischmann	Lawrence	Rouzer				Carl	Green, Al (TX)	McClintock
Fletcher	Lawson (FL)	Roy		□ 2137		Carson	Greene (GA)	McCollum
Fortenberry	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard				Carter (GA)	Grothman	McEachin
Foster	Lee (NV)	Ruiz				Carter (LA)	Guest	McGovern
Fox	Leger Fernandez	Ruppersberger				Carter (TX)	Guthrie	McHenry
Frankel, Lois	Lesko	Rush				Cartwright	Hagedorn	McKinley
Franklin, C.	Letlow	Rutherford				Case	Harder (CA)	McNerney
Scott	Levin (CA)	Ryan				Castor (FL)	Harris	Meeks
Fulcher	Levin (MI)	Salazar				Castro (TX)	Harshbarger	Meijer
Gaetz	Lieu	Sánchez				Cawthorn	Hartzler	Meng
Gallagher	Lofgren	Sarbanes				Chabot	Hayes	Meuser
Galleo	Long	Scalise				Cheney	Herrell	Mfume
Garamendi	Loudermilk	Scanlon				Chu	Herrera Beutler	Miller (IL)
Garbarino	Lowenthal	Schakowsky				Cicilline	Hice (GA)	Miller (WV)
Garcia (CA)	Lucas	Schiff				Clark (MA)	Higgins (NY)	Miller-Meeks
Garcia (IL)	Luetkemeyer	Schneider				Clarke (NY)	Hill	Moolenaar
Garcia (TX)	Luria	Schrader				Cleaver	Himes	Mooney
Gibbs	Lynch	Schrier				Cline	Hinson	Moore (AL)
Gimenez	Mace	Schweikert				Cloud	Hollingsworth	Moore (UT)
Golden	Malinowski	Scott (VA)				Clyburn	Horsford	Moore (WI)
Gomez	Malliotakis	Scott, Austin				Clyde	Houlahan	Morelle
Gonzales, Tony	Maloney,	Scott, David				Cohen	Hoyer	Moulton
Gonzalez (OH)	Carolyn B.	Sessions				Cole	Huffman	Mrvan
Gonzalez,	Maloney, Sean	Sewell				Comer	Huizenga	Mullin
Vicente	Mann	Sherman				Connolly	Issa	Murphy (NC)
Good (VA)	Manning	Sherrill				Cooper	Jackson	Nadler
Gooden (TX)	Massie	Simpson				Correa	Jackson Lee	Napolitano
Gosar	Mast	Sires				Costa	Jacobs (CA)	Neal
Gottheimer	Matsui	Smith (MO)				Courtney	Jacobs (NY)	Neguse
Granger	McBath	Smith (NE)				Craig	Jayapal	Nehls
Graves (LA)	McCarthy	Smith (NJ)				Crawford	Jeffries	Nehouse
Graves (MO)	McClain	Smith (WA)				Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Newman
Green (TN)	McClintock	Smucker				Crist	Johnson (LA)	Norcross
Green, Al (TX)	McCollum	Soto				Crow	Johnson (OH)	Norman
Greene (GA)	McEachin	Spanberger				Cuellar	Johnson (SD)	Nunes
Grothman	McGovern	Spartz				Curtis	Johnson (TX)	O'Halleran
Guest	McHenry	Speier				Davids (KS)	Jones	Obernolte
Guthrie	McKinley	Stansbury				Davidson	Jordan	Ocasio-Cortez
Hagedorn	McNerney	Stanton				Davis, Danny K.	Joyce (OH)	Omar
Harder (CA)	Meeks	Staubert				Davis, Rodney	Joyce (PA)	Owens
Harris	Meijer	Steel				Dean	Kahele	Palazzo
Harshbarger	Meng	Stefanik				DeFazio	Kaptur	Pallone
Hartzler	Meuser	Steil				DeGette	Katko	Palmer
Hayes	Mfume	Steube				DeLauro	Keating	Panetta
Hern	Miller (IL)	Stevens				DelBene	Keller	Pappas
Herrell	Miller (WV)	Stewart				Delgado	Kelly (IL)	Pascarell
Herrera Beutler	Miller-Meeks	Strickland				Demings	Kelly (MS)	Payne
Hice (GA)	Moolenaar	Suozzi				DeSaulnier	Kelly (PA)	Pence
Higgins (NY)	Mooney	Swalwell				DesJarlais	Khanna	Perlmutter
Hill	Moore (AL)	Takano				Deutsch	Kildee	Perry
Himes	Moore (UT)	Taylor				Diaz-Balart	Kilmer	Peters
Hinson	Moore (WI)	Tenney				Dingell	Kim (CA)	Pfluger
Hollingsworth	Morelle	Thompson (CA)				Doggett	Kim (NJ)	Phillips
Horsford	Moulton	Thompson (MS)				Donalds	Kind	Pingree
Houlahan	Mrvan	Thompson (PA)				Duncan	Kirkpatrick	Pocan
Hoyer	Mullin	Tiffany				Dunn	Krishnamoorthi	Porter
Huffman	Murphy (NC)	Timmons				Ellzey	Kuster	Pressley
Huizenga	Nadler	Titus				Emmer	Kustoff	Price (NC)
Issa	Napolitano	Tlaib				Eshoo	LaHood	Quigley
Jackson	Neal	Tonko				Espallat	LaMalfa	Raskin
Jackson Lee	Neguse	Torres (CA)				Estes	Lamb	Reed
Jacobs (CA)	Nehls	Torres (NY)				Evans	Lamborn	Reschenthaler
Jacobs (NY)	Newhouse	Trahan				Fallon	Langevin	Rice (SC)
Jayapal	Newman	Trone				Feenstra	Larson (CT)	Rodgers (WA)
Jeffries	Norcross	Turner				Ferguson	Latta	Rogers (KY)
Johnson (GA)	Norman	Underwood				Fischbach	LaTurner	Rose
Johnson (LA)	Nunes	Upton				Fitzgerald	Lawrence	Ross
Johnson (OH)	O'Halleran	Valadao				Fitzpatrick	Lawson (FL)	Rouzer
Johnson (SD)	Obernolte	Van Drew				Fleischmann	Lee (CA)	Roy
Johnson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Van Duyne				Fletcher	Lee (NV)	Roybal-Allard
Jones	Omar	Vargas				Fortenberry	Leger Fernandez	Ruiz
Jordan	Owens	Veasey				Foster	Lesko	Ruppersberger
Joyce (OH)	Palazzo	Vela				Fox	Letlow	Rush
Joyce (PA)	Pallone	Velázquez				Frankel, Lois	Levin (CA)	Rutherford
Kahele	Palmer	Wagner				Franklin, C.	Levin (MI)	Ryan
Kaptur	Panetta	Walberg				Scott	Lieu	Salazar
Katko	Pappas	Walorski				Fulcher	Lofgren	Sánchez
Keating	Pascarell	Waltz				Gaetz	Long	Sarbanes
Keller	Payne	Wasserman				Gallagher	Loudermilk	Scalise
Kelly (IL)	Pence	Schultz				Galleo	Lowenthal	Scanlon
Kelly (MS)	Perlmutter	Waters				Garamendi	Lucas	Schakowsky
Kelly (PA)	Perry	Watson Coleman				Garbarino	Luetkemeyer	Schiff
Khanna	Peters	Weber (TX)				Garcia (CA)	Luria	Schneider

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon	Gomez (Beyer)	Moore (UT)
(Fitzpatrick)	Green (TX)	(Carl)
Baird (Bucshon)	(Butterfield)	Pascarell
Bass (Brownley)	Guthrie (Barr)	(Pallone)
Cleaver	Hagedorn (Carl)	Payne (Pallone)
(Butterfield)	Hice (GA)	Rush (Quigley)
Crist (Soto)	(Greene (GA))	Sires (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Smith (WA)
DeFazio (Brown	Lawrence	(Beyer)
(MD))	(Stevens)	Swalwell
Demings (Soto)	Lawson (FL)	(Brownley)
Dunn (Wilson	(Evans)	Underwood
(SC))	Lesko (Miller	(Casten)
Fulcher (Johnson	(WV))	Wilson (FL)
(OH))	Meeks (Jeffries)	(Hayes)
Galleo (Torres	McHenry	
(CA))	(Bucshon)	

#### MAKING REVISIONS IN TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE AND MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO IMPROVE THE UNITED STATES CODE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5982) to make revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 7, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 435]

#### YEAS—411

Adams	Balderson	Bishop (GA)
Aderholt	Banks	Bishop (NC)
Aguiar	Barr	Blumenauer
Allen	Barragán	Blunt Rochester
Allred	Bass	Boebert
Amodei	Beatty	Bonamici
Armstrong	Bentz	Bost
Arrington	Bera	Bourdeaux
Auchincloss	Bergman	Bowman
Axne	Beyer	Boyle, Brendan
Babin	Bice (OK)	F.
Bacon	Biggs	Brooks
Baird	Bilirakis	Brown (MD)



Schrader	Steube	Vargas
Schrier	Stevens	Veasey
Schweikert	Stewart	Vela
Scott (VA)	Strickland	Velázquez
Scott, Austin	Suozzi	Wagner
Scott, David	Swalwell	Walberg
Sessions	Takano	Walorski
Sewell	Taylor	Waltz
Sherman	Tenney	Wasserman
Sherrill	Thompson (CA)	Schultz
Simpson	Thompson (MS)	Watson Coleman
Sires	Thompson (PA)	Weber (TX)
Smith (MO)	Tiffany	Webster (FL)
Smith (NE)	Timmons	Welch
Smith (NJ)	Titus	Wenstrup
Smith (WA)	Tlaib	Westerman
Smucker	Tonko	Wexton
Soto	Torres (CA)	Wild
Spanberger	Torres (NY)	Williams (GA)
Spartz	Trahan	Wilson (FL)
Speier	Trone	Wilson (SC)
Stansbury	Turner	Wittman
Stanton	Underwood	Womack
Stauber	Upton	Yarmuth
Steel	Valadao	Young
Stefanik	Van Drew	Zeldin
Steil	Van Duyne	

## NAYS—7

Casten	Griffith	Waters
Garcia (IL)	Higgins (LA)	
Garcia (TX)	Rosendale	

## NOT VOTING—15

Brady	Hern	Rice (NY)
Doyle, Michael	Hudson	Rogers (AL)
F.	Kinzinger	Slotkin
Escobar	Larsen (WA)	Williams (TX)
Good (VA)	Murphy (FL)	
Grijalva	Posey	

□ 2145

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon	Gomez (Beyer)	McHenry
(Fitzpatrick)	Green (TX)	(Bucshon)
Baird (Bucshon)	(Butterfield)	Moore (UT)
Bass (Brownley)	Guthrie (Barr)	(Carl)
Cleaver	Hagedorn (Carl)	Pascarell
(Butterfield)	Hice (GA)	(Pallone)
Crist (Soto)	(Greene (GA))	Payne (Pallone)
Cuellar (Veasey)	Kahele (Jeffries)	Rush (Quigley)
DeFazio (Brown	Kim (CA)	Sires (Pallone)
(MD))	(McCauley)	Smith (WA)
Demings (Soto)	Lawrence	(Beyer)
Dunn (Wilson	(Stevens)	Swalwell
(SC))	Lawson (FL)	(Brownley)
Fulcher (Johnson	(Evans)	Underwood
(OH))	Lesko (Miller	(Casten)
Galleo (Torres	(WV))	Wilson (FL)
(CA))	Meeks (Jeffries)	(Hayes)

□ 2150

PROVIDING FOR THE USE OF THE CATAFALQUE SITUATED IN THE EXHIBITION HALL OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER IN CONNECTION WITH MEMORIAL SERVICES TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE HONORABLE ROBERT JOSEPH DOLE, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 22) providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the rotunda of

the Capitol for the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOWMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

## S. CON. RES. 22

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol is authorized and directed to transfer the catafalque which is situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center to the rotunda of the Capitol so that such catafalque may be used in connection with services to be conducted there for the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas.*

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE LYING IN STATE OF THE REMAINS OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT JOSEPH DOLE, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 23) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

## S. CON. RES. 23

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in recognition of the long and distinguished service rendered to the Nation by Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas, his remains be permitted to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol on Thursday, December 9, 2021, and the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall take all necessary steps for the accomplishment of that purpose.*

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF SENATOR ROBERT J. DOLE

(Mr. ESTES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise with my colleague from the Sunflower State to remember the life and legacy of a great American icon—a son of Kansas, World War II hero, and public servant, Senator Robert J. Dole.

Most of us in this Chamber have memories of Senator Dole or have been inspired by his public service. His life is one that epitomizes the American spirit and is a guide for public servants and leaders regardless of party.

Bob was born in rural America, a star athlete and on track to be a doctor when our Nation was thrust into war. He chose his country over himself, like so many young men did in the Greatest Generation, and it forever changed him. Upon his return, his body had been greatly damaged by the effects of war, but his resolve and love of country were only made stronger.

Our Nation is better because of the contributions of Senator Bob Dole.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the life and legacy of Senator Bob Dole.

CONGRATULATING RESERVOIR HIGH SCHOOL IN FULTON, MARYLAND

(Mr. SARBANES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring congratulations to the division 3A women's volleyball State champions, Reservoir High School of Fulton, Maryland, a school I am proud to say is located in Maryland's Third District.

This outstanding team finished the season with a remarkable 18-1 record. They won the triple crown of championships: the Howard County Championship, the 3A East Region Championship, and the 3A State Championship.

The Gators were led by head coach Carole Ferrante and assistant coaches Holly Hynson, Julie Poston, and Meghan Kelley.

Again, congratulations to these outstanding athletes: Gabby, Lexi, Haley, Samiha, Azariah, Chaeli, Madison, Destiny, Kelsey, Anjola, Elsie, Maddie, Jessica, Madison, and Mayah.

We are proud of their accomplishments. Well done.

## BIDENFLATION WORSENS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the fake news concealing of Bidenflation only reinforces manipulation of facts. Real people see with their eyes Biden policies are disastrous, destroying jobs.

Anti-energy stopping of pipelines and pausing leases for oil and gas have intentionally raised pump prices 61 percent. This leads to higher costs in food

prices and transportation costs for all products, and home heating is up 54 percent.

With inflation at a 40-year high after the most expensive Thanksgiving, now we face the most expensive Hanukkah and Christmas.

The Democrat elite think they are smarter than everyone and think Democrat voters and Democrat media are ignorant to believe that this \$4.5 trillion costs zero dollars.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years, as the global war on terrorism continues moving from the Afghanistan safe haven to America.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to welcome Hunter Taylor Wilson, Jr., born today at 2 a.m., son of Dr. Julianne Jett Wilson and my No. 4 son, Hunter Taylor Wilson, Sr., of West Columbia, South Carolina.

#### REMEMBERING SENATOR ROBERT J. DOLE

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to recognize a great American, a man whose accomplishments during the 20th and 21st centuries are legend already.

Senator Robert Dole was a war hero who fought against Nazi forces in the horrific battles on the Italian front and was gravely wounded. Following the 20th century's Allied victory against tyranny, he went on to serve as one of America's finest statesmen. He was strong, faithful, honest, and indefatigable.

My friendship with Senator Dole was forged during the 17-year quest to secure a fitting World War II memorial here in our Nation's Capitol that honors the 16 million Americans who put it all on the line when the world needed them most.

Our Nation needs leaders like Bob Dole today. He understood that extreme partisanship could not bring about the common good. Instead, we must work together to deliver the promises of the American Dream.

He left us with this wise advice: "America needs unity to rediscover its greatness."

Godspeed, Senator Dole. You will be greatly missed and remembered always.

#### MARY ANN CHAVEY'S RETIREMENT FROM PENN STATE UNIVERSITY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate and recognize Mary Ann Chavey for her retirement from Penn State University, my alma mater.

Mary Ann was hired by Penn State in April 1976 and has served the university with distinction for 45 years. She joined the Office of Government and Community Relations, OGCR, in 1996 and has served as executive assistant through two vice president transitions.

Penn State OGCR is the office elected officials contact to interact with the university's world-class scientific researchers and talented students as well as its senior leaders. Mary Ann always handled her duties with grace and professionalism. Her institutional memory and understanding of the university have been critical to serving Penn State's external stakeholders at the Federal, State, local, and Tribal governmental levels.

Mary Ann has been the glue that held OGCR together over the years. She has been a model and mentor to numerous staff and student interns. Her knowledge and expertise helped strengthen the OGCR team to advance the mission, vision, and goals of Penn State University.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Mary Ann Chavey for her extraordinary service to Penn State University and a congratulations on her retirement.

#### UPHOLDING THE LAWS OF THE LAND

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, in this holiday season, a time of joy, there are still families who are mourning the tragedy of loss of their beautiful, precious students in Oakland County, Michigan. What a suffering time.

In this place where our voices speak volumes, two Members decided to show their holiday spirit by exhibiting their families with any manner of weapons, AK-47s and otherwise, automatic weapons.

How they thought that this was the volume that should be heard from this place, I do not know. But I really condemn this kind of attitude and this kind of volume that generates into violence.

We have a responsibility as we take an oath in this place to not only uphold the laws of the land but to be role models for the American people. Guns

in the holiday season in the midst of precious souls who died—enough is enough.

Pass real gun safety laws and pass the John Lewis Voting Rights Act. Elections count. Enough is enough. Let us act like those who have taken an oath to serve this Nation.

□ 2200

#### SYNTHETIC OPIOID OVERDOSE DEATHS CONTINUE TO SKYROCKET

(Mr. BILIRAKIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today saddened as deaths involving synthetic opioids continue to skyrocket.

In my district, in Pasco County, Florida, 193 people have died from fentanyl overdose since January. I have also received hundreds of heartbreaking stories from constituents whose families have been devastated by addiction.

One constituent, MaryAnne said: "I lost my son in June of 2021 to a fentanyl overdose. The system failed me in every single way. With open borders, enough fentanyl came pouring into our country's southern border to kill 70 percent of our population. Sadly, my son is one of those statistics." Parents like MaryAnne are the faces of the fentanyl crisis.

Mr. Speaker, the tragedies these families have experienced are the reason why we must fight back. We must secure our borders, Mr. Speaker. We must place fentanyl-related substances into schedule I, and we must hold China accountable.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of illness.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 10 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, December 9, 2021, at noon.

#### EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2021, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DAVID ADAMS, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 13 AND OCT. 16, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
David Adams .....	10/13	10/16	United Kingdom .....		1,578		8,411.07				9,989.07
Valerie Roberts .....	10/13	10/16	United Kingdom .....		1,578		8,411.07				9,989.07
Chandler Iley .....	10/13	10/16	United Kingdom .....		1,578		8,411.07				9,989.07
Committee total .....											29,967.21

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Nov. 18, 2021.

## BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 4996, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 4489, the National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

## ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 4489

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–2026	2027–2031
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact .....	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	10

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 5545, the REMOTE Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

## ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5545

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–2026	2027–2031
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact .....	227	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–236	231	–1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2889. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Austin A. Miller, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2890. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the National Health Service Corps Report to Congress for the Year 2020, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 254i; July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title III, Sec. 336A (as amended by Public Law 107-251, Sec. 307(b)); (116 Stat. 1649); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2891. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Progress Report to Congress on the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program and National Cord Blood Inventory Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 274k(a)(6); July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title III, Sec. 379 (as amended by Pub-

lic Law 109-129, Sec. 3(a)); (119 Stat. 2554); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2892. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the FY 2020 Report on the Preventive Medicine and Public Health Training Grant Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 295c(d); July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title VII, Sec. 768(d) (as amended by Public Law 111-148, Sec. 10501(m)); (124 Stat. 1002); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2893. A letter from the Administrator and Chief Executive Officer, Bonneville Power Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting the 2021 Annual Report of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to the Third Powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam Act, 16 U.S.C. 835j; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2894. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting thirty-four (34) notifications of a nomination and action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2895. A letter from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's Fiscal Year 2021 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C.

3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2896. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2021, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2897. A letter from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's Performance and Accountability Report for FY 2021, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2898. A letter from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's Office of Inspector General Semi-annual Report to Congress covering the period of April 1, 2021, through September 30, 2021; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2899. A letter from the Chairman of the Board and Chairman, Audit Committee, Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's report to the President addressing the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2900. A letter from the Acting Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting the Audit of Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020; to the Committee on House Administration.

EC-2901. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the Department's sixteenth annual report to Congress on crime victims' rights, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3771 note; Public Law 108-405, Sec. 104(a); (118 Stat. 2265); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2902. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the 2021 Delayed-Notice Search Warrant Report, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3103a(d)(2); Public Law 90-351, Sec. 1401(a) (added by Public Law 109-177, Sec. 114(c)); (120 Stat. 211); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2903. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0373; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01352-R; Amendment 39-21668; AD 2021-16-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2904. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major interim final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Omnibus COVID-19 Health Care Staff Vaccination [CMS-3415-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AU75) received December 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-2905. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; End-Stage Renal Disease Prospective Payment System, Payment for Renal Dialysis Services Furnished to Individuals With Acute Kidney Injury, End-Stage Renal Disease Quality Incentive Program, and End-Stage Renal Disease Treatment Choices Model [CMS-1749-F] (RIN: 0938-AU39) received December 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-2906. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major interim final rule — Medicare Program; Opioid Treatment Programs; CY 2022 Methadone Payment Exception [CMS-1751-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AU95) received December 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-2907. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; CY 2022 Payment Policies Under the

Physician Fee Schedule and Other Changes to Part B Payment Policies; Medicare Shared Savings Program Requirements; Provider Enrollment Regulation Updates; and Provider and Supplier Prepayment and Post-Payment Medical Review Requirements [CMS-1751-F] (RIN: 0938-AU42) received December 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-2908. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; CY 2022 Home Health Prospective Payment System Rate Update; Home Health Value-Based Purchasing Model Requirements and Model Expansion; Home Health and Other Quality Reporting Program Requirements; Home Infusion Therapy Services Requirements; Survey and Enforcement Requirements for Hospice Programs; Medicare Provider Enrollment Requirements; and COVID-19 Reporting Requirements for Long-Term Care Facilities [CMS-1747-F and CMS-5531-F] (RIN: 0938-AU32 and 0938-AU37) received December 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3537. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-207). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5561. A bill to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-208). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5551. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-209). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5487. A bill to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-210). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4555. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a public education campaign across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration to increase oral health literacy and awareness (Rept. 117-211). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1193. A bill to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of

the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, shall establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 117-212). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1667. A bill to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals; with an amendment (Rept. 117-213). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3320. A bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance for increasing workforce diversity in the professions of physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, audiology, and speech-language pathology, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-214). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SIREN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 6172. A bill to direct the United States Postal Service to designate a single, unique ZIP Code for Kinnelon, New Jersey; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Mr. LATTI, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 6173. A bill to prohibit the President from revoking Presidential permits relating to cross-border energy facilities; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 6174. A bill to address out-of-pocket inequities related to military service uniforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 6175. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 135 West Wisconsin Street in Russell, Kansas, as the "Robert J Dole Memorial Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PALAZZO:

H.R. 6176. A bill to provide for the development and issuance of a plan to increase oil and gas production on Federal land in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 6177. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit contributions and donations by foreign nationals in connection with ballot initiatives and referenda; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma (for herself, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 6178. A bill to prohibit the Department of Defense from discharging or withholding pay or benefits from members of the National Guard based on COVID-19 vaccination status; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 6179. A bill to prohibit the use of funds for the 2022 and 2026 World Cup until the date on which Policy 604-1 of the United States Soccer Federation is reinstated; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 6180. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to encourage elimination of lionfish from United States waters by allowing individuals to exchange lionfish for tags authorizing fishing for certain species in addition to the number of such species otherwise authorized to be taken by such individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SOTO, Mr. COLE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 6181. A bill to reaffirm that certain land has been taken into trust for the benefit of the Samish Indian Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 6182. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to allow a religious exemption for certain individuals from photo identification requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 6183. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a credit against tax, or refund of tax, for certain Federal insurance taxes for employees who are members of religious faiths which oppose participation in such insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFITH (for himself, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CLINE, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALBERG, and Ms. HERRELL):

H.R. 6184. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr.

JONES, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TLAI, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 6185. A bill to provide a civil remedy for an individual whose rights have been violated by a person acting under Federal authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MACE (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. POSEY, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. TLAI):

H.R. 6186. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit the Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases from conducting or supporting research that causes significant pain or distress to a dog, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. BOST, Ms. CHENEY, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky):

H.R. 6187. A bill to maintain the National Coal Council in the Department of Energy to provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Energy on matters related to coal and the coal industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6188. A bill to authorize additional district judgeships for the district of Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6189. A bill to establish an Office of Emerging Markets within the Small Business Administration that will strengthen the development of small business concerns in emerging markets, including those owned by women, minorities, veterans, and those located in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6190. A bill to authorize transitional sheltering assistance for individuals who live in areas with unhealthy air quality caused by wildfires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6191. A bill to provide for interim appropriations for the District of Columbia courts and related agencies with respect to any fiscal year for which appropriations are not otherwise provided for such courts and agencies; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. KATKO, and Ms. NEWMAN):

H.R. 6192. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify certain automatic fire sprinkler system retrofits as 15-year property for purposes of depreciation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6193. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Navy to establish a pilot program to offer plant-based protein options at forward operating bases for consumption by members of the Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6194. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to include training on consequences of committing a crime in pre-separation counseling of the Transition Assistance Program of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6195. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on anomalous

health incidents affecting members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6196. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to reduce the fluctuations of supply and demand for certain covered items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 6197. A bill to require a feasibility study regarding establishment within the Department of Defense of a designated central program office, headed by a senior Department official, responsible for overseeing all academic engagement programs focusing on creating cyber talent across the Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6198. A bill to increase support for Afghan special immigrant visa and refugee applicants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:

H.R. 6199. A bill to revise the boundary of the Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 6200. A bill to reauthorize the Freedom's Way National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mrs. HINSON, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 6201. A bill to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work to honor enslaved and free black persons who served in the American Revolution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H. Res. 843. A resolution affirming the historical connection of the Jewish people to the ancient and sacred city of Jerusalem and condemning efforts at the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to deny Judaism's millennia-old historical, religious, and cultural ties to Jerusalem; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H. Res. 844. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the crime of lying to Congress must be prosecuted equitably; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BUSH, Ms. CHU, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TLAI, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JONES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. TONKO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. COOPER):

H. Res. 845. A resolution removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Ethics.

# CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 6172.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, clause 16 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 6173.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 states that Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among several States, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 6174.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 6175.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The U.S. House of Representatives allows for the renaming of federally owned postal facilities.

By Mr. PALAZZO:

H.R. 6176.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 6177.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma:

H.R. 6178.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 12, 14, 15, and 16

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 6179.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 6180.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. GALLEGO:

H.R. 6181.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GIBBS:

H.R. 6182.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. GIBBS:

H.R. 6183.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 6184.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 6185.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 6186.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 6187.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8—Powers of Congress. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6188.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6189.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6190.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6191.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 6192.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6193.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6194.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6195.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6196.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6197.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6198.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:

H.R. 6199.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 6200.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution: "The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 6201.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 79: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
H.R. 82: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. WEXTON.  
H.R. 255: Ms. BUSH.  
H.R. 310: Mr. FULCHER and Mrs. FISCHBACH.  
H.R. 333: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.  
H.R. 431: Mr. VALADAO and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 432: Mr. MULLIN and Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 448: Mr. BEYER.  
H.R. 475: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. MANN, and Mr. VEASEY.  
H.R. 556: Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
H.R. 712: Ms. JAYAPAL.  
H.R. 729: Ms. JACOBS of California.  
H.R. 748: Mr. SIRE, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 825: Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
H.R. 841: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 849: Mr. GOMEZ and Mr. MOULTON.  
H.R. 876: Mr. DONALDS.  
H.R. 959: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 971: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 1022: Mr. CROW and Ms. SPANBERGER.



H.R. 1155: Mr. MEEKS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 1193: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. CROW, and Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 1235: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 1282: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 1285: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 1297: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1304: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1348: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1434: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1441: Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 1454: Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 1516: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 1665: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 1745: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H.R. 1783: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1813: Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1927: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 1946: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 1990: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 2007: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 2037: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 2111: Mrs. FLETCHER and Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 2161: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 2244: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2249: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 2264: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 2332: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 2374: Ms. MENG and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H.R. 2385: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 2396: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2455: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 2457: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 2565: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 2573: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 2588: Mr. GALLEG0.

H.R. 2637: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 2715: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 2724: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 2748: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 2773: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2810: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2834: Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 2897: Mr. CASTEN and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 2903: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 2974: Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 2985: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 3012: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 3134: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 3140: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 3165: Ms. MENG and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 3172: Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. CROW, and Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 3251: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3259: Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 3348: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3482: Ms. BOURDEAUX.

H.R. 3488: Mr. GALLEG0.

H.R. 3525: Ms. TLAI.

H.R. 3541: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 3548: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 3574: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 3577: Mr. WALBERG, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. GOLDEN, and Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 3586: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 3779: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 3816: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 3848: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3857: Mr. VARGAS and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 3913: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 3946: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 3975: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 3988: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 4031: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 4050: Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 4066: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.

H.R. 4085: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4114: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 4126: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 4131: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 4287: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 4310: Mrs. FLETCHER and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 4328: Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 4341: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 4375: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4387: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mrs. KIM of California.

H.R. 4395: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 4414: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 4421: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 4443: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 4585: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 4621: Ms. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 4622: Ms. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 4693: Ms. OMAR, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 4728: Mr. NADLER and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 4735: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 4743: Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 4744: Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 4750: Mr. SOTO and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 4766: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 4794: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 4803: Ms. MENG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 4819: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4839: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 4865: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 4878: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 5119: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 5224: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 5232: Mr. ADERHOLT and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 5309: Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 5344: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 5352: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 5367: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5368: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5369: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 5370: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 5382: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 5388: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 5441: Ms. BOURDEAUX.

H.R. 5445: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 5468: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 5473: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 5483: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 5487: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 5497: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 5526: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 5541: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 5543: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 5554: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5555: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 5562: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 5577: Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 5581: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 5585: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. SCHRA-DER.

H.R. 5629: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 5660: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 5665: Ms. WILD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 5727: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 5735: Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 5740: Mrs. FISCHBACH and Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 5772: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 5809: Mr. PANETTA, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 5819: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 5834: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 5854: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.

H.R. 5884: Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 5915: Mr. GALLEG0.

H.R. 5919: Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 5922: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 5949: Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 5963: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 5966: Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 5967: Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 5974: Ms. CHU and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 5981: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 5992: Mr. PALAZZO.

H.R. 6005: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 6016: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. PALAZZO, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 6028: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 6037: Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 6056: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 6059: Mrs. RADEWAGEN and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 6069: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 6089: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BARR, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. FALLON, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. MEJER.

H.R. 6100: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 6109: Mr. PANETTA and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 6110: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 6117: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KEATING, Ms. WILD, Mr. COOPER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CRIST, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. PANETTA, and Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 6120: Mr. BRADY.

H.R. 6121: Mr. RYAN and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H.R. 6133: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 6140: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 6145: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 6152: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. CASE, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 6161: Ms. FOXX, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 6168: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.J. Res. 53: Ms. OMAR and Mr. EVANS.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. MACE, and Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H. Con. Res. 32: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H. Con. Res. 59: Mr. CICILLINE.

H. Res. 47: Mr. WELCH, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H. Res. 64: Ms. TITUS.

H. Res. 119: Mrs. FLETCHER and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H. Res. 240: Ms. DEAN.

H. Res. 290: Mr. FOSTER.

H. Res. 366: Mr. FEENSTRA.

H. Res. 376: Mr. SIRES.

H. Res. 404: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Ms. CRAIG.

H. Res. 681: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H. Res. 744: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Ms. WILD.

H. Res. 767: Mr. POCAN.

H. Res. 798: Mr. TORRES of New York.

H. Res. 837: Mr. MEEKS.